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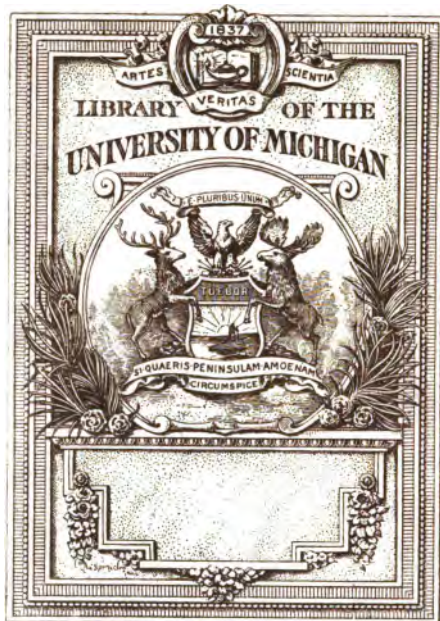
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Barr, John
BARR'S

COMPLETE INDEX AND CONCISE DICTIONARY

OF THE

HOLY BIBLE:

IN WHICH

THE VARIOUS PERSONS, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS MENTIONED IN IT
ARE ACCURATELY REFERRED TO ;
AND DIFFICULT WORDS BRIEFLY EXPLAINED.

DESIGNED TO FACILITATE

THE STUDY OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.

REVISED FROM THE THIRD GLASGOW EDITION,
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PREFACE

TO

BARR'S INDEX AND DICTIONARY.

PLAIN and simple as the language of the Bible is generally, there are many words and phrases in it which common readers cannot understand, without some explanation. To every person, therefore, it must be obvious that a brief *Dictionary* for this purpose, appended to the sacred Volume, would be of much benefit to the illiterate. As one unknown word in a sentence often obscures the whole of it; so just views of the various terms employed in this holy book, though accompanied with no comment, will greatly assist such persons in understanding what they read. To furnish this help is here attempted. Difficult words are here explained,—figurative language illustrated,—allusions to eastern customs briefly noticed,—the situation of cities, countries, &c., mentioned,—and the 'symbolical style of prophecy expounded.

This work is intended not only to assist unlearned readers in understanding the language of the Bible, but chiefly in readily turning to the places where every topic of information, comprised in it, occurs. This, to all classes of readers, must be of high importance. Among those who are well acquainted with the Bible, there are few who are able to recollect the book, chapter, and verse where suitable texts are to be met with in proof of every doctrine, and which treat of every person, event, &c., which it contains. To aid the memory in this respect, is the principal design of this *Index*. Whatever relates to the various persons, places, and subjects mentioned in it, is here accurately referred to, and may easily be found. A brief outline of doctrines and duties is also exhibited, by which, it is hoped, just sentiments

may be formed of the great and important truths and requirements of divine revelation. While, therefore, this Index may serve in place of a *Concordance* for ordinary readers, its superiority to any of them, except those which are large and expensive, must be evident. They commonly refer to texts without any connection, except that of a single leading word; and they take no notice either of persons or places. Whereas all that relates to persons, places, and subjects, is here presented *collectively* and in the arrangement and *connection of sense*.

A slight inspection of this Index and Dictionary will show, that in no respect does it interfere with the Index usually attached to quarto Bibles, which is wholly historical, and simply gives a chronological digest of the several events recorded in the Bible. That Index is altogether different, therefore, from this work; and so far from superseding it, positively requires this, or something similar, to be superadded, to constitute it an Index to the entire matter contained in the sacred Scriptures.

It is only necessary farther to state, that this work is founded on the basis of that index, long before the public, printed to bind with the Oxford and Cambridge 18mo. Bibles, and which, with a few additions to the first page, and to one or two other places, is subjoined to Bagster's quarto Bible.

COMPLETE INDEX AND DICTIONARY

OF THE

HOLY BIBLE.

ABD

AARON, *lofty, mountainous, or a teacher*, the brother of Moses, and first high priest of the Israelites;—appointed to assist Moses, Exod. 4. 14-16;—meets him in the wilderness, 4. 27;—goes with him to Pharaoh, 5. 1, &c.;—married, and has four sons, 6. 23;—he and his sons set apart for the priest's office, 28. 1, &c.; 40. 13;—solemnly consecrated, Lev. 8. 1, &c.;—commanded to burn incense before the Lord every morning and evening, Exod. 30. 7, 8;—to make atonement with the blood of the sin-offering once every year, 10;—makes the golden calf, 32. 1, &c.;—offers for himself, and the people, Lev. 9. 1, &c.;—resignedly held his peace when his two sons were consumed for offering strange fire, 10. 3;—solemnly blesses the people, 9. 22, 23; Num. 6. 23;—he and Miriam unjustly complain of Moses, 12. 1, &c.;—stayed a plague by going between the living and the dead, 16. 48;—his rod buds, 17. 8;—sins at Meribah, for which he is not allowed to enter Canaan, 20. 7-13;—dies in Mount Hor, 20. 28.

AB, the eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of their sacred, corresponding to part of our July.

ABADDON, and Apollyon, *the destroyer*, the former the Hebrew, and the latter the Greek name, of the king of the locusts, Rev. 9. 11.

ABANA and **PHARPAR**, two rivers of Damascus, in Syria, 2 Kings 5. 12.

ABARIM, *stony, fruitful passages*, a range of hills lying between the river Arnon and Jordan, Num. 33. 47, &c. See *Nabo, Peor, and Pisgah*.

ABBA, a Syriac word signifying Father, Mark 14. 36; Rom. 8. 15; Gal. 4. 6.

ABDON, *servant of judgment*, one of the judges of Israel, who left forty sons,

ABI

and thirty grandsons, Judges 12. 13, 14.

ABEDNEGO, *servant of light*, his history, Dan. 1. 7; 2. 49; 3. 10, &c.

ABEL, *vanity, vapour, mourning*, the second son of Adam;—a keeper of sheep, Gen. 4. 2;—his sacrifice more acceptable to God than Cain's offering, 4;—killed by his brother Cain, 8;—his blood, or rather the blood of his sacrifice, alluded to as speaking, Heb. 12. 24.

ABETTERS, or encouragers of crimes accounted guilty, and punished with the principals, Psa. 50. 18; Prov. 13. 20; 2 John 11.

ABIAH, *the Lord is my father*, the second son of Samuel;—he and his brother judge Israel, 1 Sam. 8. 1;—take bribes, and pervert judgment, 3;—elders complain against them, and ask a king, 5.

ABIATHAR, *excellent father*, a high priest;—escapes from Saul, 1 Sam. 22. 20;—sent back to Jerusalem with the ark when David fled from Absalom, 2 Sam. 15. 29;—conspires to make Adonijah king in succession to David his father, 1 Kings 1. 7;—on this account is thrust out from the priest's office, 2. 26.

ABIB, or Nisan, *green fruit, ears of corn*, the first month of the sacred, and the seventh of the civil year, corresponding to our March.

ABIGAIL, *joy of the father*, her behaviour to David, 1 Sam. 25. 14, &c.;—married to him, 39;—taken captive, 30. 5;—rescued, 18;—another, David's sister, 1 Chron. 2. 16.

ABIHU, *he is my father*, his offence and death, Lev. 10. 1, &c.

ABIJAH, *the will of the Lord*, the only pious son of Jeroboam, died in early youth, 1 Kings 14. 1-18.

ABIJAM, *father of the sea*, succeeds

ABR

- Rehoboam**, 1 Kings 14. 31; 2 Chron. 13. 1; conquers Jeroboam, 13, &c.;—his wives and children, 21.
- ABILENE**, *the father's mansion*, a small canton in Syria, between the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus, Luke 3. 1.
- ABIMELECH**, *my father the king*, king of Gerar, takes Abraham's wife, Gen. 20. 2;—another, gives reproof concerning Isaac's, 26. 9;—makes a treaty with him, 31;—the son of Gideon, his history, Judges 9. 1;—dies, 54.
- ABIRAM**, *father of fraud*, he, with his brother Dathan, and Korah, conspired against Moses and Aaron, for which God caused the earth to swallow them alive, Num. 16. 1, &c.
- ABISHAG**, *error of my father*, cherishes David in his old age, 1 Kings 1. 4;—asked of Solomon for a wife to Adonijah, 2: 21.
- ABISHAI**, *father of the present*, a noted warrior;—asked liberty to kill Saul, but hindered by David, 1 Sam. 26. 7;—desired to kill Shimei when he cursed David, 2 Sam. 16. 9;—slays a mighty giant, 21. 17;—with his spear cut off 300 men, 23. 18.
- ABNER**, *my father's lamp*, the general of Ishbosheth, his men and those of David fight, 2 Sam. 2. 12;—kills Asahel the brother of Joab, 23;—revolts to David, 3. 6;—killed by Joab, 27.
- ABOMINATIONS**, sins in general, Isa. 66. 3; Jer. 44. 4;—idols so called, 1 Kings 11. 7; 2 Kings 23. 13; Isa. 66. 3.
- ABOMINATION** of Desolation, the Roman army so called on account of its ensigns and images, which the soldiers worshipped, Matt. 24. 15, compared with Dan. 9. 27.
- ABRAHAM**, *father of a multitude*, called at 75 years of age to leave his native country and kindred, Gen. 12. 1;—God promises to make him the father of a great nation, and of the Messiah, 2. 3;—he departs with Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, 4. 5;—builds altars in Canaan, and calls on the name of the Lord, 7. 8;—goes into Egypt on account of a famine, 10;—from fear of the king, denies his wife, 14–20;—returns to Canaan, 13. 1;—separates from Lot, 5, &c.;—God renews his promise to him, 14, &c.;—rescues Lot, 14. 14, &c.;—is blessed by Melchizedek, 18, &c.;—a son promised to him, 15. 4;—Sarai gives him Hagar to be his wife, 16. 3;—who bears

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- him Ishmael, 15;—God renews his promise and covenant with him, 17. 1–14;—circumcises all the males of his household, 23, &c.;—entertains three angels, 18. 1, &c.;—promise of a son by Sarah renewed to him, 12;—intercedes for Sodom, 23, &c.;—sojourns in Gerar, 20. 1;—denies his wife a second time, 2;—enters into a treaty with Abimelech, 21. 22, &c.;—Isaac is born to him, 21. 1, &c.;—casts out Hagar and her son, 9, &c.;—called to offer Isaac, 22. 2, &c.;—purchases a burying-place for Sarah, 23. 1, &c.;—sends his servant for a wife to Isaac, 24. 1, &c.;—his sons by Keturah, 25. 1, &c.;—his age and burial, 7;—Christ's discourse concerning his seed, John 8. 37–58;—justified before God by faith, Rom. 4. 1–22;—he and his believing seed the true church, Gal. 3. 7; 4. 22;—justified before men, or proved to be a believer, by works, James 2. 21.
- ABSALOM**, *father of peace*, kills his brother Amnon, 2 Sam. 13. 23;—flies to Talmai, king of Geshur, 37;—re-called, 14. 21;—his beauty, &c., 25;—brought to his father, 33;—rebels, 15. 1, &c.;—defeated and slain, 18. 9.
- ABSTINENCE**. See Fasting and Temperance.
- ABYSS**, or Deep, the chaos on which the Spirit of God moved, Gen. 1. 2;—the place of the dead, Rom. 10. 7;—also hell, Luke 8. 31; Rev. 9. 1; 11. 7; 20. 3.
- ACCEPT**, God accepts men's persons and services only through Christ, Eph. 1. 6; 1 Pet. 2. 5.
- ACCESS** to God only through Christ, John 14. 6; Rom. 5. 1, 2; Eph. 2. 18; 3. 12.
- ACCURSED**, devoted to destruction, as were the idolatrous nations of Canaan, Num. 21. 2, 3; Deut. 7. 2, 26;—separated from the church, or excommunicated, Rom. 9. 3;—consigned to eternal misery, 1 Cor. 16. 22; Gal. 1. 8, 9.
- ACCUSATIONS**, false, Gen. 31. 30; 39. 13;—rash. See Slander.
- ACELDAMA**, the field of blood, so called because it was bought with the 30 pieces of silver for which Christ was betrayed, Matt. 27. 8; Acts 1. 19.
- ACHAIA**, a province in the south of Greece, of which Corinth was the capital, Acts 18. 1–12; 2 Cor. 1. 1; 11. 10.
- ACHAN**, *he that troubles*, stoned for

ADO

- taking forbidden things at the taking of Jericho, Josh. 7. 22.
- ACHISH**, king of Gath, a city of the Philistines;—to his court David withdrew from Saul's persecution, 1 Sam. 21. 10; before him David feigned himself mad, 13;—some years after he gave David Ziklag to reside in, 27. 5, 6.
- ADAM**, *earthy*, or taken out of red earth, created in the image of God, Gen. 1. 27;—put into the garden of Eden, 2. 15;—gives names to all terrestrial creatures, 19;—obtains a help meet, 22;—prohibited from eating of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, 17;—violates the divine law, and is banished from paradise, 3. 6, 24;—his age and death, 5. 5;—all dead in him, as involved in his transgression, Rom. 5. 12–19; 1 Cor. 15. 21, 22; a type of Christ, 45.
- ADAMANT**, the same hard and precious stone which we call a diamond, Jer. 17. 1; Exod. 28. 18;—the prophet's forehead compared to, Ezek. 3. 9;—wicked men's hearts, Zech. 7. 12.
- ADAR**, the twelfth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the sixth of their civil, agreeing to our February.
- ADDER**, a venomous serpent, Gen. 49. 17; Psa. 58. 4; Prov. 23. 32.
- ADJURE**, to bind by an oath, under the penalty of a curse, Josh. 6. 26; Mark 5. 7;—to charge solemnly, Matt. 26. 63; Acts 19. 13.
- ADMAH**. See Sodom.
- ADMONISH**, to warn a brother of a fault, or duty, Lev. 19. 17; Matt. 18. 15; Luke 17. 3, 4; 2 Thess. 3. 15; Heb. 3. 13;—how to act when admonition is neglected, Matt. 18. 16, 17.
- ADONIBEZEK**, *lord of Bezek*, took seventy kings captive, and cut off their thumbs and great toes, and fed them with crumbs from his table, Judges 1. 7;—taken captive and dies at Jerusalem, 4–7.
- ADONIJAH**, *the lord is my master*, David's son, claims the kingdom, 1 Kings 1. 5;—put to death, 13–25.
- ADONIZEDEK**, *the lord of justice*, king of Jerusalem, then called Zedek;—enters into an alliance with five other kings to oppose Joshua, Josh. 10. 3–5;—the sun stood still a whole day till Joshua discomfited them, 12–14.
- ADOPTION**, natural, an act by which one takes another into his family, and treats him as his own child;—thus

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- Pharaoh's daughter adopted Moses, Exod. 2. 10;—Mordecai adopted Esther, Est. 2. 7.
- ADOPTION**, *spiritual*, is God's receiving sinners into his family of grace, and constituting them his sons on condition of their believing in Christ.—*Marks of adoption*:—renunciation of all former masters, Isa. 26. 13;—love to God, 1 John 4. 7;—the spirit and practice of prayer, Gal. 4. 6;—looking daily up to God for instruction, Psa. 25. 4, 5;—obedience to his will, Matt. 7. 21;—longing for the heavenly inheritance, Rom. 2. 7; 2 Cor. 4. 18.—*Privileges of the adopted*:—God is their Father, 2 Cor. 6. 18;—Christ is their brother, Heb. 2. 11;—the Spirit is their guide and comforter, John 14. 16; Rom. 8. 14;—God gives them a new name, Isa. 56. 5; Rev. 2. 17;—a new spirit, Rom. 8. 15;—instruction, Psa. 32. 8;—protection, Psa. 34;—provision, Isa. 33. 16; Prov. 10. 3;—guidance, Isa. 58. 11;—correction, Heb. 12. 6–11;—access in prayer, Psa. 34. 15, 17;—a guard of angels, Heb. 1. 14;—a glorious inheritance, 1 Pet. 1. 4.—*Duties of the adopted*:—they are bound to love their heavenly Father, Deut. 6. 5;—to venerate and honour him, Mal. 1. 6;—to obey him, Jer. 7. 23;—to love their brethren, 1 John 4. 7.
- ADORATION**, the holy and reverent ascription of divine honours to God, Psa. 104. 1–6; 102. 25–27; Isa. 6. 1–3; 40. 22; Rev. 4. 11; 5. 12; 19. 1–6.
- ADRAMMELECH**, *the glory of the king*, son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria;—he and his brother murder their father, 2 Kings 19. 37;—an idol of this name worshipped by the inhabitants of Sepharvaim, 2 Kings 17. 31.
- ADRAMYTIIUM**, a maritime city of Mysia, in Asia Minor, opposite the island Lesbos, Acts 27. 2.
- ADRIA**, the sea on the east of Italy, called the Adriatic, or the gulf of Venice, Acts 27. 27.
- ADRIEL**, the son of Barzillai, married Merab the daughter of Saul, after she was promised to David, 1 Sam. 18. 19.
- ADULLAM**, a beautiful city in the southern territories of the tribe of Judah, Josh. 15. 35;—Joshua killed the king of, 12. 15;—in a cave near it David concealed himself from Saul, 1 Sam. 22. 1, 2;—rebuilt by Rehoboam, 2 Chron. 11. 7;—to be taken and plundered, Mic. 1. 15.

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ADULTERY, forbidden, Exod. 20. 14; Lev. 18. 20; Deut. 5. 18;—punishable with death, Lev. 20. 10; Deut. 22. 22;—will be punished by God, Mal. 3. 5; 1 Cor. 6. 9; Heb. 13. 4;—not to be committed in thought, Matt. 5. 28;—the temporal evils of it, &c., Prov. 6. 26, 32;—motives to avoid it, 5. 15; 6. 32;—idolatry so called, Jer. 3. 2; 13. 27; Ezek. 23. 37;—and also unbelief and irreligion, Matt. 12. 39; 16. 4; Mark 8. 38;—of David with Bathsheba, 2 Sam. 11. 2, &c.

ADVERSARY, to be appeased, Matt. 5. 25; Luke 12. 58;—Satan so called, 1 Pet. 5. 8.

ADVERSITY, how to behave under. See Afflictions.

ADVICE, to be asked in cases of difficulty, Prov. 11. 14; 13. 10; 15. 22; 20. 18;—the advantages of it, 27. 5;—to be given by a friend, Psa. 55. 14; Prov. 27. 9. See Admonition.

ADVOCATE, one who pleads the cause of another;—Christ is our advocate with the Father, Rom. 8. 34; Heb. 7. 25; 9. 24; 1 John 2. 1. See Intercession.

AFFECTION, warm attachment;—remarkable expressions of, Gen. 37. 35; 42. 38; Exod. 32. 32; 2 Sam. 18. 33; 19. 9; 2 Cor. 12. 15; Phil. 2. 17; 1 Thess. 2. 8. See Love and Charity.

AFFECTIONS, to be set on heavenly things, Col. 3. 2;—God gives up wicked men to vile affections, Rom. 1. 26;—they who are Christ's have crucified such, Gal. 5. 24.

AFFINITY, relation by marriage; Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh by espousing his daughter, 1 Kings 3. 1;—not to be formed between believers and infidels, 2 Cor. 6. 14, 15.

AFFLICTION, the natural inheritance of sinful man, Job 5. 6, 7; 14. 1;—under the appointment of God, Job 2. 10; 5. 17, 18; Isa. 45. 7;—the righteous consequence and punishment of sin, Gen. 3. 17; 2 Sam. 12. 10; Isa. 59. 2; Jer. 5. 25; Lam. 3. 33, 39;—its degree not proportioned in this life to men's guilt, Ecc. 9. 2; Luke 13. 1, &c.;—sometimes the immediate and visible punishment of sin, Dan. 4. 30–33; 5. 30; Acts 12. 23; 1 Cor. 11. 30;—sometimes suffered in consequence of the discharge of duty, Gen. 39. 20; Psa. 69. 5, 7; Matt. 10. 17, 18, 22; 24. 9;—not a mark of God's anger to his people, but of his love, Prov. 3. 12;

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Heb. 12. 6–11; Rev. 3. 19;—for the improvement of virtue and the trial of faith, Deut. 8. 5; Job 5. 17; Psa. 66. 10; 78. 34; 94. 12; 119. 67, 71, 75; Prov. 3. 11; Ecc. 7. 3; Isa. 26. 9, 16; 48. 10; Jer. 2. 30; Zeph. 3. 7; Rom. 5. 3; Heb. 12. 5, 10; 1 Pet. 1. 6;—is sometimes the means of bringing transgressors to a sense of duty, Deut. 8. 5; 2 Chron. 33. 11; Job 5. 17; 36. 8; Psa. 78. 34; 94. 12; 119. 67, 71, 75; Prov. 3. 11; Ecc. 7. 3; Isa. 26. 9, 16; Jer. 2. 30; Zeph. 3. 7; Rom. 5. 3; Heb. 12. 5;—to be borne with patience, Prov. 24. 10; 2 Tim. 2. 3; 4. 5;—instances of such behaviour, 1 Sam. 3. 18; Job 1. 21, 22; Acts 5. 41; 16. 25; 2 Cor. 7. 4; Heb. 10. 34;—afflictions of persons better than we have been, greater than ours, 1 Cor. 4. 9; 2 Cor. 4. 11; Jam. 5. 10; 1 Pet. 5. 9;—especially those of Jesus Christ, Rom. 8. 17; 2 Cor. 4. 10; 2 Tim. 2. 12; Heb. 12. 3; 1 Pet. 2. 21; 4. 13;—God supports the righteous under them, Psa. 9. 1; 34. 19; 37. 24; 41. 3; 55. 22; Prov. 24. 16; Lam. 3. 31, &c.; 1 Cor. 10. 13; 2 Cor. 12. 8; 2 Tim. 3. 11; 2 Pet. 2. 9;—an abundant recompense will be made for them, Matt. 5. 10; Luke 6. 22; Rom. 8. 18; 2 Cor. 4. 17; Jam. 1. 12; 1 Pet. 1. 7; 2. 19; 3. 15; 4. 13; Rev. 2. 10; 7. 13–17;—we may desire, and pray for deliverance out of them, 2 Kings 20. 1; 2 Chron. 33. 12; Psa. 6. 1; 7. 1; 18. 3, &c.; Matt. 26. 39; 2 Cor. 12. 8; Jam. 5. 13;—how to behave to those who suffer them, 2 Kings 8. 2, 9; Job 2. 11; 6. 14; 16. 5; 30. 25; Psa. 35. 13; Isa. 58. 7, &c.; Matt. 25. 35; Rom. 12. 15; 2 Tim. 1. 16–18; Heb. 13. 3; Jam. 1. 27.

AGABUS, a locust, *father's feast*, foretells a famine, Acts 11. 28;—the sufferings of Paul at Jerusalem, 21. 10.

AGAG, roof, floor, spared by Saul; 1 Sam. 15. 9;—put to death by Samuel, 32.

AGATE, a precious stone, almost transparent, Exod. 28. 19; Isa. 54. 12; Ezek. 27. 16.

AGE. See Old Age.

AGONY, the painful conflict endured by Christ, Luke 22. 44.

AGRIPPA, one who causes pain, hears Paul plead, Acts 26. 1, &c.;—declares himself almost a Christian, 28.

AGUE, a periodical disease, consisting of alternate fits of shivering cold and burning heat, Lev. 26. 16.

AHI

AGUR, a stranger, his confession, Prov. 30. 1;—his prayer, 8; 9.

AHAB, brother of the father, succeeds Omri, 1 Kings 16. 29;—marries Jezebel, 31;—defeats Benhadad, 20. 20, 29;—takes him prisoner and dismisses him, 33;—reproved for it, 35;—takes the vineyard of Naboth, 21. 15;—repents, 27;—his death, 22. 37.

AHASUERUS, prince, chief, his feast, Est. 1. 1, &c.;—dismisses Vashti, 13;—marries Esther, 2. 17;—makes a decree against the Jews, 3. 11;—allows them to defend themselves, 8. 7;—his greatness, 10. 1, &c.

AHAZ, one who takes, or seizes, succeeds Jotham, 2 Kings 16. 1; 1 Chron. 28. 1;—distressed by the Syrians and the king of Israel, 5;—encouraged by Isaiah, Isa. 7. 1, &c.;—applies to the king of Assyria, 2 Kings 16. 7; 2 Chron. 28. 16;—makes an altar like to one he saw at Damascus, 2 Kings 16. 10;—his death, 20; 2 Chron. 28. 27.

AHAZIAH, possession, or vision of the Lord, king of Judah, succeeds Jehoram, 2 Kings 8. 24; 2 Chron. 22. 1;—joins Joram, king of Israel, in his wars with the Syrians, 28;—slain by Jehu, 2 Chron. 22. 9.

king of Israel, succeeds Ahab, 1 Kings 22. 40; consults Beelzebub, 2 Kings 1. 2;—reproved by Elijah, 4;—sends a force to seize him, 9;—his death, 17.

AHIJAH, brother of the Lord, the prophet, addresses Jeroboam, 1 Kings 11. 29;—prophecies concerning his son, 14. 5.

AHIMAAZ, brother of the council, the son and successor of Zadok the high-priest;—performed important services for David during his son's rebellion, 2 Sam. 15. 27, 36; 17. 17;—runs swiftly and reports the victory, 18. 27, 28.

AHIMELECH, brother of the king, great-grandson of Eli; and brother of Ahia, whom he succeeds as high priest;—supplies David with food, when he fled from Saul, 1 Sam. 21. 1-6;—gives him the sword of Goliath, 9;—is accused by Doeg, 22. 9;—brought before Saul, 11;—he and eighty-five persons in the priest's office slain by Doeg, 18.

AHITHOPHEL, brother of ruin, a famous counsellor, his counsel rejected, 2 Sam. 17. 1;—hangs himself, 23.

AHITUB, brother of goodness, the son of Phineas, and grandson of Eli, suc-

ALM

ceeds his father in the office of the high priesthood, 1 Sam. 14. 3; 22. 9.

AHOLAH and **AHOLIBAH**, the tabernacle of the father, two fictitious names, adopted by the prophet Ezekiel, to represent the idolaters of the kingdoms of Judah and Samaria, Ezek. 23.

Al, a mass, or heap, a city near Bethel, the Israelites defeated before it, Josh. 7. 5;—taken, 8. 3.

AIJALON, strength, a city of the tribe of Dan, Judges 1. 35;—another of the same name in the tribe of Benjamin, 2 Chron. 11. 10; another in Zebulun, Josh. 10. 12.

ALABASTER, a beautiful white fossil, nearly allied to marble, but more brittle, Matt. 26. 6, 7.

ALEXANDER, the helper of men, addresses the people at Ephesus, Acts 19. 33;—the enemy of Paul, 1 Tim. 1. 20; 2 Tim. 4. 14.

the Great, his victories foretold, Dan. 8. 5, 21; 10. 20; 11. 3. **ALEXANDRIA**, a once famous city in Egypt, near the western branch of the Nile, where it flows into the Mediterranean; it derived its name from Alexander the Great, its founder;—Jews from, persecuted Stephen, Acts 6. 9;—Apollon a native of, 18. 24;—in a ship belonging to it Paul sailed for Rome, 27. 6.

ALL, frequently means only a great number, as Exod. 9. 6, 19; Matt. 3. 5; Luke 15. 1, &c.

ALLEGORY, a figurative mode of speech, consisting of metaphors analogous to a subject, instead of the subject itself;—Hagar and Sarai are said to be an allegory of the two covenants, Gal. 4. 24-31.

ALLELUJAH, or **HALLELUJAH**, praise ye the Lord, to be met with at the beginning or end of several Psalms, particularly in the 145th, and those which follow;—and in Rev. 19. 1-6.

ALMIGHTY, Omnipotent, able to do all things; applied to God, Gen. 17. 1; 35. 11; 43. 14, &c.;—applied to Christ, Rev. 1. 8.

ALMOND-TREE; Jacob sent its fruit to Joseph, Gen. 43. 11;—the hoary locks of the aged compared to its white blossoms, Ecc. 12. 5.

ALMS-GIVING recommended, Deut. 15. 7; Job 22. 7; 31. 16; Ezek. 16. 49; Luke 3. 11; 11. 41; Eph. 4. 28; 1 Tim. 6. 18; Heb. 13. 16; 1 John 3. 17;—must be accompanied with prayer, Isa.

AMA

58. 7, 9; Acts 10. 2, 4;—will be rewarded, Psa. 41. 1; 112. 9; Prov. 14. 21; 19. 17; 22. 9; 28. 27; Matt. 25. 35; Luke 6. 38; 14. 14; 1 Tim. 6. 18, 19; Heb. 6. 10;—the neglect of it will be punished, Job 20. 19; Prov. 21. 13; Ezek. 18. 12; Matt. 25. 40;—to be given chiefly to the pious and deserving, Rom. 12. 13; 2 Cor. 9. 1; Gal. 6. 10;—not to be idle, 2 Thess. 3. 10;—according to men's ability, Mark 12. 43; Acts 11. 29; 1 Cor. 16. 2; 2 Cor. 8. 12; 1 Pet. 4. 11;—cheerfully and speedily, Prov. 3. 27; Rom. 12. 8; 2 Cor. 8. 11; 9. 7;—not from ostentation, Prov. 20. 6; Matt. 6. 1;—proper to attend fasting, Isa. 58. 7.
- ALMUG** or **ALGUM-TREE**, a species of wood, commonly supposed to be ebony, or brazil, 1 Kings 10. 11, 12.
- ALOES**, a drug employed in perfuming, Psa. 45. 8; Prov. 7. 17; and in embalming the bodies of the dead, John 19. 39.
- ALPHA** and **OMEGA**, the first and the last letters of the Greek alphabet, applied to Christ to signify his eternal existence, and that he is the *All* and *in all* in the plan of salvation, Rev. 1. 8, 11; 16. 13; 21. 6.
- ALPHEUS**, a *thousand*, *learned*, *chief*, the father of James and Jude, and one of Christ's apostles, Matt. 10. 3; Luke 6. 15;—supposed to be Cleophas, 24. 18;—Another of this name, the father of Levi, or Matthew, Mark 2. 14.
- ALTAR**, an edifice built for offering thereon sacrifices to God;—*of burnt-offering*, Exod. 27. 1, &c.; 38. 1;—Christ compared to it, Heb. 13. 10;—*of incense*, Exod. 30. 1; 37. 25;—the offerings of the princes at its dedication, Num. 7. 10;—*of brass*, in the temple of Solomon, 2 Chron. 4. 1;—set up after the captivity, Ezra 3. 1.
- ALTAR**, *built by the Reubenites*, &c. after the conquest of Canaan, Josh. 22. 10.
- ALTARS**, how to be made, Exod. 20. 24; Deut. 27. 5;—erected for the worship of the true God, Gen. 8. 26; 12. 7; 13. 4; 22. 9; 26. 25; 33. 20; 35. 1, &c.; Exod. 3. 1; 17. 15.
- MALEK**, or **AMALEKITES**, *that licks up*, defeated in the wilderness, Exod. 17. 8;—to be destroyed, 14; Deut. 25. 17;—plunder Ziklag, 1 Sam. 30. 1;—defeated by Saul, 14. 48;—destroyed by him, 15. 7.
- AMASA**, a *forgiving people*, the son of Ithra, and of Abigail, David's sister;

AMM

- commands the army of Absalom, 2 Sam. 17. 25;—alain by Joab, 20. 4.
- AMASAI**, *the people's present*, the son of Elkanah, 1 Chron. 6. 25;—chief of the captains who joined David while he was in the wilderness, evading Saul, 12. 18.
- AMAZIAH**, *the strength of the Lord*, king of Judah, succeeds Jehoash, 2 Kings 12. 21; 2 Chron. 25. 1;—defeats the Edomites, 2 Kings 14. 7;—defeated by Jehoash, 12; murdered, 19; 2 Chron. 25. 27.
- , the idolatrous priest to the golden calves of Bethel, complained of, Amos 7. 10;—God's judgments upon him, 17.
- AMBASSADOR**, a person sent to a foreign court as the representative of his king or country, 2 Chron. 32. 31;—Paul styles himself and his fellow apostles, ambassadors of Christ, 2 Cor. 5. 20.
- AMBER**, a yellow transparent mineral, bituminous, and highly inflammable, Ezek. 1. 4; 8. 2.
- AMBITION**, desire of honour, reproved, Matt. 18. 1; 20. 20; Luke 22. 24.
- AMBUSH**, or **AMBUSHMENT**, soldiers or assassins secretly placed, to assail their enemy unexpectedly, Josh. 8. 2; Jer. 51. 12; 2 Chron. 13. 13.
- AMEN**, a Hebrew word, which signifies true, faithful, certain. Our Saviour often uses it to express the truth of what he says: "Amen, amen, I say unto you," rendered in our translation, verily, verily, John 3. 3, 5;—all the promises of God are *amen* in Christ, that is, true and certain, 2 Cor. 1. 20;—Christ, himself the true and faithful prophet, is called the *Amen*, Rev. 3. 14;—Jehovah is denominated the God of truth, (Hebrew,) the God *amen*, Isa. 65. 16. At the end of prayer it is used to signify our earnest approbation, *desire*, and *assurance* to be heard;—amen, so be it, so it shall be, Num. 5. 22; Deut. 27. 15; 1 Kings 1. 36; 1 Chron. 16. 36; Psa. 72. 19; 89. 53; Matt. 6. 13; Rev. 22. 20.
- AMETHYST**, a gem of purple colour, set in the breastplate of the high priest, Exod. 28. 19;—in the foundation of the new Jerusalem, Rev. 21. 20.
- AMMINADAB**, *prince of the people*, my people is free, the father of Aaron's wife, Elishaba, Exod. 6. 23;—mentioned among the progenitors of Christ, Matt. 1. 4.

ANA

AMMON, *son of my people*, the son of Lot, and the father of the Ammonites, Gen. 19. 38.

AMMONITES, *the people*, the conquest of them forbidden to the Israelites, Deut. 2. 19;—not to be received into the congregation of Israel, 23. 3;—oppress the Israelites, Judges 10. 7;—conquered by Jephthah, 11. 32;—by David, 2 Sam. 10. 14; 12. 26;—by Jotham, 2 Chron. 27. 5;—the final conquest of them foretold, Ezek. 21. 28; 25. 1; Jer. 49. 1;—to be restored, 6;—God's judgments upon them, Am. 1. 13; Zeph. 2. 8.

AMNON, *faithful and true*, the son of David, defiles his sister Tamar, 2 Sam. 13. 14;—slain by Absalom, 25.

AMON, *faithful, true*, succeeds Manasseh, 2 Kings 21. 19; 2 Chron. 33. 20;—murdered, 24; 2 Kings 21. 23;—another of this name, governor of Syria, 1 Kings 22. 26.

AMORITES, *babblers*, a tribe of the idolatrous Canaanites, sprung from Emor, the fourth son of Canaan, Gen. 10. 16;—many of them were of gigantic height, Am. 2. 9;—their iniquity not full in the time of Abraham, Gen. 15. 16;—to be utterly destroyed, Deut. 20. 17;—not wholly so in the time of the Judges, Judg. 1. 34.

AMOS, *weighty, load*, one of the minor prophets, contemporary with Hosea, and who lived about 780 years before Christ—another, the father of Isaiah, Isa. 1. 1.

AMPHIPOLIS, a city of Turkey in Europe, formerly the capital of Macedonia, situated on the river Strymon, which nearly surrounded it, from whence it took its name; Paul and Silas passed through it, Acts 17. 1.

AMRAM, *a people exalted*, the father of Aaron, Moses, and Miriam, Exod. 6. 20; 1 Chron. 6. 3.

AMRAPHEL, *judgment, ruin*, the king of Shinar, one of the confederated monarchs who made war against the kings of Sodom, and captivated Lot, Gen. 14. 1, &c.;—conquered by Abraham, 15.

ANAK, *a collar, ornament*, the father of the Anakims, a race of giants;—had three sons, Josh. 15. 14;—the whole race cut off by Joshua, 11. 21.

ANANIAS, *the cloud of the Lord*, a high priest of the Jews, unjustly commands those who stood by to smite Paul, Acts 23. 1-5;—went to Cæsarea to prosecute the apostle, 24. 1.

ANG

ANANIAS, a disciple of Christ, who resided at Damascus;—the Lord Jesus appeared to him in a vision, and directed him to go to Saul of Tarsus, for his instruction, Acts 9. 10;—he objects the previous character of Saul, 13;—is again commanded, and obeys, 15-20.

— and Sapphira struck dead for endeavouring to impose upon the apostles, Acts 5. 1, &c.

ANATHEMA, strictly means something *set apart*, or *separated*;—separation from the church and from Christ; 1 Cor. 16. 22;—Paul, while a Pharisee, wished himself anathematized, Rom. 9. 3;—blasphemers call Christ, anathema, or accursed, 1 Cor. 12. 3.

ANATHOTH, *affliction*, a city of Benjamin, about three miles from Jerusalem;—given to the priests, 1 Chron. 6. 60;—here Abiathar the priest was confined after he was deposed, 1 Kings 2. 26;—its inhabitants threatened, Jer. 11. 21.

ANCHOR, an iron instrument belonging to a ship;—four cast from the ship in which Paul was, Acts 27. 29;—*hope* is the anchor of the soul, Heb. 6. 19.

ANDREW, *a strong man*, the apostle, attends Jesus, John 1. 40;—called, Matt. 4. 18;—his answer about the loaves, John 6. 8;—introduceth Greeks to Jesus, John 12. 22;—asketh him about the signs of the times, Mark 13. 3.

ANGEL, *messenger*, sometimes Christ appeared as one; to Hagar, Gen. 16. 10, 11;—to Abraham, Gen. 18. 17; 22. 15;—to Jacob, 32. 28;—to Moses, Exod. 3. 2, &c.;—to the Israelites, Judg. 2. 1, &c.;—to Gideon, 6. 11;—to Manoah, Judg. 13. 18.

ANGELS, *messengers*, said to be wise, good, and immortal, 2 Sam. 14. 17, 20; Psa. 103. 21; Matt. 25. 31; Luke 20. 36; 1 Tim. 5. 21;—are created beings, Job 4. 18; Matt. 24. 36; 1 Pet. 1. 12;—are appointed as guardians of men, Psa. 34. 7; 91. 11; Ecc. 5. 6; Matt. 18. 10; Acts 12. 15; Heb. 1. 14;—ignorant of the day of judgment, Matt. 24. 36;—desire to know what the apostles knew, 1 Pet. 1. 12;—are in great numbers, Deut. 33. 2; Psa. 69. 17; Dan. 7. 10; Matt. 26. 53; Luke 2. 13; Heb. 12. 22; Jude 14; Rev. 5. 11;—are in the immediate presence of God, Matt. 18. 10; Luke 1. 19;—

ANG

are of different ranks, Dan. 10. 13; Jude 9;—are subject to Christ, 1 Pet. 3. 22; Heb. 1. 6;—not to be worshipped, Col. 2. 18; Rev. 19. 10; 22. 8;—worship God, Neh. 9. 6; Psa. 148. 2;—rejoice when sinners are converted, Luke 15. 10;—conduct souls to paradise, Luke 16. 22.

ANGELS, entertained by Abraham, Gen. 18. 1, &c.;—sent to Sodom, 19. 1;—one sent to David, 2 Sam. 24. 17;—to Elijah, 1 Kings 19. 5;—smites the Assyrians, 2 Kings 19. 35;—to Jacob, Gen. 31. 11; 23. 1;—to Zacharias, Luke 1. 19;—to Mary, 26;—delivers Peter from prison, Acts 12. 7; smites Herod, 23;—called ministering spirits, Heb. 1. 14;—encamp about them that fear God, Psa. 34. 7;—sing glory to God and good will to men, Luke 2. 14.

—, attend Christ on earth after his temptation, Matt. 4. 11;—in his agony, Luke 22. 43;—roll the stone from his sepulchre, Matt. 28. 2;—announce his birth, Luke 2. 9;—appear at his resurrection, 24. 4;—at his ascension, Acts 1. 10;—will be sent to gather the wicked at the day of judgment, Matt. 13. 41;—and the elect, 24. 31;—to accompany Jesus at his second coming, 16. 27.

—, some so called that sinned, 2 Pet. 2. 4;—that fell from their first estate, Jude 6.

—, the presiding ministers or bishops of the church, so called, Rev. 2. 1; 2. 8, 12, 18; 3. 1, 7, 14.

ANGER, general advice to repress it, Psa. 37. 8; Prov. 16. 32; 17. 14; Eph. 4. 26, 31; Col. 3. 8; James 1. 19;—exposes a man, and makes him incapable of friendship, Prov. 22. 24; 25. 8, 28;—a mark of folly or madness, Job 5. 2; Prov. 12. 16; 14. 29; 19. 11; 27. 3; 29. 20;—may bring a man to destruction, Job 5. 2; Prov. 19. 19; Matt. 5. 22;—one of the works of the flesh, Gal. 5. 20;—comes from pride, Prov. 13. 10; 21. 24;—its effects on others, Prov. 15. 1, 18; 17. 14; 26. 21; 29. 22; 30. 33;—may be innocent, Mark 3. 5; Eph. 4. 26;—how pacified, Prov. 15. 1; 16. 24; 21. 14; 25. 15; Ecc. 10. 46; Matt. 5. 25.

—, examples of it, in Cain to Abel, Gen. 4. 5;—Potiphar to Joseph, 39. 19;—Simeon and Levi to the Shechemites, 34. 27; 49. 6;—of Balaam to his ass, Num. 22. 27;—of Moses, Num.

ANX

20. 10; Psa. 106. 33;—of Saul to Jonathan, 1 Sam. 20. 30;—of Jonah, Jonah 4. 1;—of the Jews against Jesus, Luke 4. 20;—of the elder son in the parable of the prodigal, 15. 28.

ANGER, reasonable, of Jacob with Laban, Gen. 31. 36;—of Moses with the sons of Aaron, Lev. 10. 16;—at the rebellion of Korah, &c., Num. 16. 15;—after the battle with the Midianites, 31. 14;—of Jesus with the Pharisees, Mark 3. 5;—of God for sin, Gen. 6. 7; 30. 1, 2; Exod. 4. 14.

ANISE, or Dill, a species of parsley with large sweet scented seeds;—the Pharisees paid tithes of it, Matt. 23. 23.

ANNA, *gracious, merciful*, her character and prophecy, Luke 2. 36.

ANNAS, *one that answers*, the high priest of the Jews at the time of Christ's death;—before him Christ was brought, John 18. 13;—persecutes the apostles, Acts 4. 6.

ANOINTED, kings and priests were anointed, Lev. 16. 32; 1 Sam. 16. 12; 1 Kings 19. 16.

—, Christ the anointed of God, Luke 4. 18; Acts 10. 38.

—, Christ was anointed by a woman, Luke 7. 37;—by Mary the sister of Lazarus, John 12. 3;—by another woman, Matt. 26. 6.

ANSWERS, to be deliberately made, Prov. 18. 13.

ANTS, small insects, from which a lesson of industry may be learned, Prov. 5. 6; 30. 25.

ANTI-CHRIST, a *person*, or *power*, or *system of error*, opposed to Christ, his coming foretold, 2 Thess. 2. 3; 1 Tim. 4. 1, &c.;—said to be come, 1 John 2. 18.

ANTIOCH, a city of Syria, on the banks of the river Orontes, about 20 miles from where it falls into the Mediterranean;—many Christian converts there, Acts 11. 20;—the term Christian first used there, 26.

ANTIPAS, a Christian martyr, Rev. 2. 13.

ANTIPATRIS, a town in Palestine, situated in a pleasant valley, in the way from Jerusalem to Cesarea, Acts 23. 31.

ANVIL, the iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged, Isa. 41. 73.

ANXIETY about worldly things to be avoided, Matt. 6. 25; 13. 22; Luke

ARA

12. 22; John 6. 27; 1 Cor. 7. 38; Phil. 4. 6; 1 Tim. 6. 8.
- APES**, or monkeys, brought in Solomon's fleet from Ophir, 1 Kings 10. 22.
- APHEK**, the name of several towns, but none of them of great note, 1 Sam. 4. 1; 29. 1; Josh. 19. 30; 1 Kings 20. 26.
- APOLLOS**, *one that destroys*, an eloquent preacher of the gospel;—taught assiduously while he knew only the baptism of John, Acts 18. 24;—instructed by Aquila, &c., 26;—a party at Corinth attached to him, 1 Cor. 1. 12; 3. 4, &c.
- APOLLYON**, *one that exterminates*, Rev. 9. 11. See Abaddon.
- APOSTACY**, departure from a religious profession;—the causes and danger of it, Matt. 12. 43; 13. 21; John 6. 60; 1 Tim. 4. 1; Heb. 6. 4; 10. 26, 38; 2 Pet. 2. 20;—of man, Gen. 3. 6; 6. 1-6;—of many of the disciples of Jesus, John 6. 66;—of some early Christians, 1 Tim. 19. 1.
- APOSTLES**, *sent forth*, their appointment, Matt. 10. 1; Mark 3. 13; Luke 6. 13;—their commission and powers, Matt. 10. 1, &c.; Mark 16. 15;—sent out, Matt. 10. 5; Mark 6. 7; Luke 9. 1;—their power of binding and loosing, Matt. 18. 18;—to do greater works than even Jesus did, John 14. 12;—their words were the words of God, Matt. 10. 20, 40; 2 Cor. 5. 20; 1 Thess. 2. 13, 48;—witnesses of Christ's resurrection, Acts 1. 22;—their sufferings, 1 Cor. 4. 9;—false ones complained of, 2 Cor. 11. 13.
- APOTHECARY**, one who compounds or prepares drugs or perfumes, Exod. 30. 25, 35; Eccles. 10. 1.
- AQUILA**, *an eagle*, Paul finds him at Corinth, Acts 18. 1;—goes with Paul to Syria, 18.
- ARABIA**, an extensive country of Asia, lying partly on the east, and chiefly south of Canaan;—from it Solomon received gold, 1 Kings 10. 15;—the burden or punishment of, Isa. 21. 13; Jer. 25. 24;—Paul went into it, Gal. 1. 17.
- ARABIANS**, brought flocks to Jehoshaphat, 2 Chron. 17. 11;—God helped Uzzah against them, Isa. 21. 13;—some of them present, in Jerusalem, when the apostles preached, Acts 2. 11.
- ARARAT**, a lofty mountain in Armenia, situated about 36 miles eastward of Erivan, a large city of Persia;—Noah's ark rested on it, Gen. 8. 4.

ARM

- ARAUNAH**, *ark, song, curve, sells* David his threshing floor, 2 Sam. 24. 24.
- ARCHELAUS**, *prince of the people*, son of Herod the Great;—reigns in Judea, Matt. 8. 22.
- ARCHERS**, persons who shot with the bow in hunting, or in battle;—Ishmael was an archer, Gen. 21. 20;—see 1 Sam. 31. 3; 1 Chron. 10. 3; Job 16. 13; Isa. 22. 3; Jer. 51. 3.
- ARCTURUS**, *a gathering together*, a star of the first magnitude in the northern hemisphere, Job 9. 9; 38. 22.
- AREOPAGUS**, *the hill of Mars*, a place where the magistrates of Athens held their supreme council;—Paul was cited before this court, Acts 17. 19-32.
- ARIEL**, *the altar, light*, a name given to Jerusalem, Isa. 20. 1, 2, 7.
- ARIMATHEA**, a city of Judah, where Joseph the counsellor dwelt, situated between Lydda and Joppa, Matt. 27. 57.
- ARIOCH**, *long, or tall*, the captain of Nebuchadnezzar's guards, appointed to slay the wise men of Babylon, Dan. 2. 25.
- ARISTARCHUS**, *best prince*, one of the primitive preachers, who was Paul's companion, Acts 19. 29; 20. 4; 27. 2; Col. 4. 14.
- ARK**, of Noah, Gen. 6. 4;—it was 120 years in building; above 450 feet long, 75 wide, and 45 deep,—divided into three stories; and therefore fully competent to its design. See Deluge.
- ARK OF THE COVENANT**, its dimensions, Exod. 25. 10;—made, 37. 1;—carried to the river Jordan, which is divided at its approach, Josh. 3. 15;—taken by the Philistines, 1 Sam. 4. 11;—Dagon falls before it, 5. 3;—returned, 6. 10;—received by Abinadab at Kirjath-jearim, 7. 1;—brought from thence in a new carriage, when Uzzah was smitten for laying his hands on it, 2 Sam. 6. 1, &c.;—received by Obededom, 10;—brought to Jerusalem, 15;—taken with him by David when he fled from Absalom, but sent back again, 15. 24;—brought to the temple of Solomon, 2 Chron. 5. 2; the glory of God covers it and fills the temple, 13;—a psalm composed on the removal of it, Psa. 68.
- ARM** of God, his almighty agency, Jer. 27. 5; 32. 17; Isa. 52. 10; 53. 1; 63. 12.
- ARMAGEDDON**, a place of great slaughter, Rev. 16. 16.

ASH

province of Asia, 2 Kings 37. 38.

the Christian, Eph. 6. 13, &c.
small river that rises in the
of Gilead, and falls into the
Num. 21. 14; 22. 36.

ARTAXERXES, his decree to prevent
the building of the walls of Jerusalem,
Ezra 4. 17, &c.

Longimanus, issues his
gracious command to Ezra respecting
Jerusalem, Ezra 7. 11-26.

ARVAD, a city of Phenicia, situated in
a small island southward of Tyre, Gen.
10. 18; Exod. 27. 8, 11.

ASA, *physician*, succeeds Abijam, 1
Kings 15. 8; 2 Chron. 14. 1;—defeats
Zerah the Ethiopian, 9; makes a
solemn covenant with God, 15. 8;—
degrades his mother for idolatry, 16;
—joins the king of Syria, 16. 2;—his
war with Baasha king of Israel, 1 Kings
15. 16;—his death, 23; 2 Chron. 16. 13.

ASAH, *work of God*, Joab's brother,
slain by Abner, 2 Sam. 2. 18.

ASAPH, *one that assembles together*, a
celebrated musician in the time of
David, 1 Chron. 6. 39; 25. 2, 9;—his
name affixed to Psalms 50. 73. and the
ten which follow.

ASCENSION of Christ into heaven,
Acts 1. 9-12;—predictions respecting,
Psa. 47. 5, 6; 68. 17, 18.

ASHAMED of Christ, the portion of
those who are, Mark 8. 38; Luke 9. 26.

ASHDOD, *inclination, leaning*, a city on
the borders of the Mediterranean,
about 10 miles north of Gaza;—as-
signed to the tribe of Judah, Josh. 15.
47; possessed by the Philistines,
1 Sam. 5. 1-7;—Uzziah demolisheth
its walls, 2 Chron. 26. 6.

ASHER, *blessedness*, the son of Jacob,
his inheritance, Josh. 19. 24;—his
descendants, 1 Chron. 7. 30.

ASHES used in token of humiliation,
Esther 4. 1; Job 42. 6; Jonah 3. 6;
Matt. 11. 21.

ASHTAROTH, **ASHTORETH**, *flocks
or riches*, a famed goddess of the Zido-
nians, served by Israel, Judges 2. 13;
10. 6;—Samuel chargeth to put away,
1 Sam. 7. 3, 4.

ASHUR, *happy, prosperous*, the son of
Shem, founded Nineveh, Gen. 10. 11.

—, a posthumous son, Hezron,
1 Chron. 2. 24;—his descendants, 4. 5.

ASHKELON, a principal city of the
Philistines, taken by the tribe of Judah,
Judges 1. 18.

ATH

ASIA, one of the four quarters of the
world; frequently mentioned in Scrip-
ture;—here the human race were
created,—the Jews were planted,—
the sacred Scriptures chiefly indited,
—the Son of God accomplished our
redemption,—and from it the gospel
was diffused through the world. In
the New Testament, means Asia
Minor, Acts 6. 9; 16. 6, &c.

ASP, a small poisonous serpent, Deut.
32. 33; Job 20. 14, 16; Isa. 11. 8;
Rom. 3. 13.

ASS, rode upon by great men; Abraham,
Gen. 22. 3;—Jair's thirty sons, Judges
10. 3, 4;—Abdon's forty sons, 12. 13,
14;—Christ, Matt. 21. 5.

— of Balaam, speaks, Num. 22. 28.

— wild, described, Job 39. 5.

ASSEMBLIES of Christians, not to be
forsaken, Heb. 10. 25.

ASSISTANCE, divine, necessary in all
our undertakings, John 15. 5; 1 Cor.
15. 10; 2 Cor. 3. 5; Phil. 2. 13; 1
Tim. 1. 12.

—, promised upon proper
application, Psa. 37. 4, 5; Isa. 58. 9;
Jer. 29. 12, 13; Matt. 7. 11; 1. 22;
Luke 11. 9; James 1. 5; 1 John 5. 14.

—, instances and acknow-
ledgment of such, Gen. 24. 12; 1 Sam.
1. 10; 2 Ki. 19. 20; 20. 5; 2 Chron. 33.
13; Job 42. 10; Ps. 3. 4; 118. 5; 120. 1.

ASSYRIA, an ancient kingdom in Asia,
comprehending part of Turkey and Per-
sia, Gen. 2. 14; 2 Kings 15. 29; 17. 6;
Isa. 11. 11; 19. 23-25; Zeph. 2. 13,
&c.

ASSYRIANS, their conquest of Syria
foretold, Isa. 8. 4, &c.; 10. 5, &c.;—
to be punished, 10. 12, 26; 14. 24; 30.
31; 31. 8;—their glory and destruction,
Ezek. 31. 3;—to be wasted, Micah
5. 6; Zeph. 2. 13.

ASTROLOGERS, men who, by ob-
serving the stars, pretended to foretel
future events, Isa. 47. 13; Dan. 1. 20;
2. 27; 4. 7; 5. 7.

ATHALIAH, *time of the Lord*, daughter
of Ahab, destroys the seed royal, 2 Chr.
22. 10;—her death, 23. 15; 2 Ki. 11. 15.

ATHEISTS deny the being of God, Job
18. 21; Psa. 14. 1; 53. 1; Prov. 30. 9;
—deny his providence, Job 21. 15; 22.
13; 34. 9; Psa. 10. 11; 73. 11; 78.
19; 94. 7;—deny him in their works,
Exod. 5. 2; Job 31. 28; Titus 1. 16.

ATHENS, a city of ancient Greece,
famous for learning, opulence, and
idolatry;—situated about 35 miles

BAA

eastward of Corinth;—Paul preaches there, Acts 17. 22.

ATONEMENT, a covering, satisfaction, agreement, expiation, something to cover, to expiate, or to make satisfaction for sin;—the great annual day of, among the Jews, Lev. 23. 26;—sacrifices on it, Num. 29. 7, 8;—manner in which they were to be offered, Lev. 16. 1-34,

of Christ, his covering,

or expiating the sins of men, by suffering as their substitute, Isa. 53. 5-8, 12; Matt. 20. 28; 26. 28; John 6. 51; Rom. 3. 25; 5. 6-9; 2 Cor. 5. 21; Gal. 1. 4; 3. 13; Eph. 1. 7; 1 Tim. 2. 6; Titus 2. 14; Heb. 9. 26; 7. 27; 1 Pet. 2. 24; 3. 18; 1 John 1. 7; 2. 2; 4. 10; Rev. 1. 5; 5. 9.

AUGUSTUS CESAR, emperor of Rome, and successor of Julius Cesar;—swayed the imperial sceptre at the time of Christ's birth, Luke 2. 1;—Paul appealed to him, Acts 25. 21.

AZARIAH, or **UZZIAH**, *help of the Lord*, succeeds Amaziah, 2 Kings 14. 21;—becomes a leper for officiating as a priest, 15. 5;—dies, 7.

—, the son of Oded, prophesies in the time of Asa, 2 Chron. 15.

AZOTUS, a wild open place, the same as Ashdod, the place where Philip was found, after baptizing the eunuch, Acts 8. 40.

BAAL, *lord, husband, ruler*, an idol worshipped by several eastern nations, under the emblem of a beave, or bull;—Balak brought Balaam to the high places of, Num. 22. 41;—the Israelites worshipped, Judges 2. 13;—God commanded Gideon to throw down the altar of, 6. 25;—his prophets slain, by order of Elijah, after his victory over them at Mount Carmel, 1 Kings 18. 40;—by Jehu, 2 Kings 10. 18.

BAAL-BERITH, an idol worshipped by the Israelites, Judges 8. 33.

BAAL-PEOR, an idol of the Moabites which the Israelites joined them in serving, Num. 25. 3;—twenty-four thousand of them punished with death, 9.

BAAL-ZEBUB, the idol of Ekron, consulted by Ahaziah, 2 Kings 1. 2, 3, 6.

BAANAH and **REHAB**, cut off Ishbosheth's head, 2 Sam. 4. 5-8;—David punished their guilt, 9-12.

BAASHA succeeds Nadab, 1 Kings 15. 28;—Jehu prophesies against him, 16. 1;—his death, 6.

BAP

BABES, or humble and teachable persons, God reveals divine truth to them, Matt. 11. 25; Luke 10. 21.

BABEL, *confusion, mixture*, the building of it, and the confusion of tongues there, Gen. 11. 1, &c.

BABYLON, the capital of Chaldea, one of the most magnificent cities that ever existed; but now so completely destroyed that its situation is not certainly known;—ambassadors go from it to Hezekiah, 2 Kings 20. 12; 2 Chron. 32. 31;—its destruction foretold, Isa. 13. 1, &c.; 14. 4; 47. 1;—by the Medes and Persians, 21. 2;—their idols cannot save them, 46. 1; Jer. 25. 12; 50. 9, 18, 35; 51. 1, &c.

—, mystical, fallen, Rev. 14. 8; 18. 2;—comes in remembrance before God, 16. 19;—the mother of harlots, 17. 5;—lamentation over it, 18. 1, &c.

BACKBITING, censuring or reproaching the absent, condemned, Prov. 25. 23; Psa. 15. 3; Rom. 1. 30; 2 Cor. 12. 20.

BACKSLIDE, to draw back, or apostatize from the truth;—the guilt and danger of those who do so, Prov. 14. 14; Jer. 2. 19; Luke 9. 62; Heb. 10. 38;—such persons invited to return, Jer. 3. 12, 14; Hos. 14. 4.

BADGER, a beast about the size of a fox, which burrows in the earth;—its skin often mentioned, Exod. 25. 5; 26. 14; 35. 7; Num. 4. 10; Ezek. 16. 10.

BALAAM, *ancient of the people*, applied to by Balak, king of Moab, to curse Israel, Num. 22. 1;—his ass speaks, 28;—his prophecies concerning the future happy state of Israel, 23. 18, &c.; 24;—slain, 31. 8; Josh. 13. 22;—his doctrine mentioned by Christ, Rev. 2. 14.

BALANCES, should be just, Lev. 19. 36; Prov. 11. 1.

BALM, a precious gum, extracted from the balm-tree, Gen. 37. 25; Jer. 8. 22; 46. 11; 51. 8; Ezek. 27. 17.

BANDS, a shepherd's staff so called in prophecy, Zech. 11. 7.

BANNER, **ENSIGN**, **STANDARD**, set up for war, Jer. 4. 21; 50. 2;—displayed for truth, Psa. 60. 4.

BAPTISM, a Christian rite, variously administered, as by sprinkling, affusion, or dipping, Mark 7. 4; 1 Cor. 10. 2; Heb. 9. 10; Rev. 19. 13; Acts 10. 44, 45, compared with 11. 15, 16.

—of John, Matt. 3. 5, &c.; Mark

BAR

1. 4, &c.; Luke 3. 3, &c.; John 1. 25, &c.; 3. 23;—Jesus questions the Pharisees concerning it, Matt. 21. 25; Mark 11. 29; Luke 20. 4.
- BAPTISM**, Christian, appointed, Matt. 28. 29;—to be administered to all who believe, Mark 16. 16;—administered to the household or family of believers, —the family of Lydia, Acts 16. 15; of the jailer, 23; of Stephanas, 1 Cor. 1. 16;—to both men and women, 8. 12;—to Simon, 13;—the eunuch, 38;—Saul of Tarsus, 9. 47;—Cornelius and his friends, 10. 47, 48;—called the circumcision of Christ, Col. 2. 11, 12;—believers baptized into one body, Rom. 12. 13;—into Christ's death, 6. 3;—buried and raised with him in baptism, or dead to sin and raised to holiness, 4;—compared to the saving of Noah by water, 1 Pet. 3. 21.
- BAPTISM**, bloody sufferings, Matt. 20. 22; Mark 10. 39; Luke 12. 50.
- BARABBAS**, son of the father, or of shame, a robber guilty of sedition and murder, Mark 15. 7;—released by Pilate rather than Jesus, Matt. 27. 16; Luke 23. 18; John 18. 40.
- BARAK**, thunder, chosen to liberate the Hebrews from the Canaanites, Judges 4. 6-9;—proves victorious, 15;—his, and the prophetess Deborah's song, 5. 1, &c.
- BAR-JESUS**, son of Jesus, a Jewish magician, called, in the Arabic, Elymas, Acts 13. 6;—withstood Paul, 8;—solemnly rebuked and struck with blindness, 9-11.
- BARNABAS**, son of comfort, a disciple of Christ, sells his possession, Acts 4. 36;—sent from Jerusalem to Antioch about the proselytism of the Gentiles, 11. 22;—goes to Tarsus to find Paul, 25;—accompanies him in his first progress, 13. 2;—separates from him, 15. 39;—led into an error by Peter, Gal. 2. 13.
- BARRENNESS** mentioned as a reproach, Gen. 30. 1; 1 Sam. 1. 6;—removed in a miraculous manner from Sarah, Gen. 18. 10; 21. 2; from Rebekah, 25. 21; from Rachel, 30. 22;—the wife of Manoah, Judges 13. 2;—from Hannah the mother of Samuel, 1 Sam. 1. 19;—from Elisabeth the wife of Zacharias, Luke 1. 7.
- BARSABAS**, son of the oath, surnamed Justus, highly honoured as a candidate for the office of apostleship, Acts 1. 23.

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- BARTHOLOMEW**, son that suspends the waters, one of the twelve apostles, Matt. 10. 3; Acts 1. 13;—supposed to be the same person called Nathanael, John 1. 45-49.
- BARTIMEUS**, son of Timon, cured of blindness, Matt. 20. 29; Mark 10. 46.
- BARUCH**, blessed, kneeling, a Jewish prince, who, from attachment to Jeremiah, acted as his secretary, or scribe, —charged to take care of the writings of Jeremiah's purchase, Jer. 32. 14;—writes the prophecies of Jeremiah, 36. 1;—which are burned by the king, 23;—writes them anew, 32;—comforted by Jeremiah, 45. 1.
- BARZILAI**, made of iron, his kindness to David, when he fled from Absalom, 2 Sam. 17. 27;—refuses David's kind offers, 19. 34.
- BASHAN**, one of the most fertile cantons of the Holy Land;—its king opposed the Israelites, Num. 21. 33;—Moses gave it to the tribes of Gad and Reuben, 32. 33;—high hill of, called the hill of God, Psa. 68. 15;—bulls of, 22. 12;—oaks of, Isa. 2. 13.
- BATH**, a measure for liquids, the same with the ephah, containing seven gallons and four pints, Isa. 50. 10;—Ezek. 45. 10, 11, 14.
- BATHSHEBA**, daughter seventh, or of the oath, wife of Uriah, 2 Sam. 11. 3;—David commits adultery with her, 11. 4;—is married to him, 11. 26;—presents the request of Adonijah, 1 Kings 2. 13.
- BATTLE**, an exhortation of the priest to precede it, Deut. 20. 1;—who shall be dismissed before it, 5;—not always to the strong, Eccles. 9. 11.
- BATTLEMENT**, a parapet wall required to be made around the top of the flat-roofed houses of the Jews, to prevent falling, Deut. 22. 8.
- BDELLIUM**, a gum or resin, resembling myrrh, Gen. 2. 12;—like manna in colour, Num. 11. 7.
- BEAR**, killed by David, 1 Sam. 17. 34;—killed 42 children who mocked Elisha, 2 Kings 2. 23, 24.
- BEARING** with the weaknesses and infirmities of others, a duty, Rom. 14. 1; 15. 1; 1 Cor. 13. 7; Gal. 6. 1, 2.
- BEARD**, not to be shaven by the Israelites, Lev. 19. 27; 21. 5;—of David's ambassadors shaven by Hanun, 2 Sam. 10. 4.
- BEASTS**, not to be cruelly used, Prov. 12. 10;—to rest on the Sabbath, Exod.

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20. 10; 23. 12; Deut. 5. 14;—subject to death as well as men, Eccles. 3. 19, 20, &c.
- BEASTS**, or, as the word should be rendered, *living creatures*, Rev. 4. 6, 8, 9; 5. 6, 14; 6. 1; 7. 11; 14. 3; 19. 4.
- , in prophetic language, heathen kingdoms, or powers, Dan. 7. 4–8, 11, 12; 8. 4;—the papal antichrist, Rev. 13. 1, &c.
- BEAUTY**, the vanity and danger of it, Psa. 39. 11; Prov. 6. 25; 31. 30;—a shepherd's staff so called in prophecy, Zech. 11. 7;—persons remarkable for it, Sarah, Gen. 12. 11;—Rebekah, 24. 16;—Rachel, 29. 17;—Joseph, 39. 6;—Moses, Exod. 2. 2;—Heb. 11. 23;—David, 1 Sam. 16. 12, 18;—Bathsheba, 2 Sam. 11. 2;—Tamar the daughter of David, 13. 1;—Absalom, 14. 25;—Abishag, 1 Ki. 1. 4;—Vashti, the wife of Ahasuerus, Est. 1. 11;—Est. 2. 7.
- BED**, of Og, king of Bashan, Deut. 3. 11;—the grave, Isa. 57. 2.
- BEELEZEBUB**, or Belzebub. See Baalzebub.
- BEERSHEBA**, *well of the oath*, the name of a city and also of a well, at the southern extremity of the Holy Land;—here Abraham planted a grove, Gen. 21. 33;—made a league with Abimelech at, 26. 33;—given to Simeon, Josh. 19. 2;—Elijah fled to, 1 Kings 19. 3.
- BEHEMOTH**, supposed to be the hippopotamus, or river-horse, or rather the mammoth, described, Job 40. 15.
- BEL**, *vain, nothing*, an idol of the Chaldeans, the same as Baal; Isa. 46. 1; Jer. 50. 2; 51. 44.
- BELIAL**, *wicked*, a name given to Satan, 2 Cor. 6. 15;—wicked men called sons of, Deut. 13. 13; Judges 19. 23; 1 Sam. 1. 16; 2. 12; 10. 27, &c.
- BELIEVING**. See Faith.
- BELLY**, sometimes put for the mind or heart, John 7. 38; Job 15. 35; 20. 15; Prov. 20. 27, 30.
- , the inhabitants of Crete, called *slow bellies*, or given to sloth and gluttony, Titus 1. 12.
- BELSHAZZAR**, *master of the treasure*, the last king of Babylon;—his impious feast, Dan. 5. 1, &c.;—sees a handwriting on the wall, 5;—Daniel's interpretation of it, 25;—his death, 30.
- BENAIAH**, *son of the Lord*, one of David's valiant men, 2 Sam. 23. 20;—succeeds Joab in the command of the army, 1 Kings 2. 35.

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- BENHADAD**, *son of Hadad, or of noise*, besieges Samaria, 1 Kings 20. 1, &c.;—defeated, 20;—again, 29;—taken prisoner, but dismissed, 33;—succeeds Hazael, 2 Kings 13. 24.
- BENJAMIN**, *son of my right hand*, born, Gen. 35. 18;—goes into Egypt, 43. 15;—his descendants, 1 Chron. 7. 6;—his sons and chief men, 8. 1.
- BENJAMITES**, their inheritance, Josh. 18. 11;—almost extirpated by the other tribes, Judges 20. 26, &c.;—allowed to seize wives, 21. 16.
- BEREA**, a city of Macedonia, where Paul preached with success, Acts 17. 10;—its inhabitants commended for searching the Scriptures, 11.
- BERNICE**, *bringer of victory*, accompanies Agrippa on a visit to Felix, Acts 25. 13.
- BERYL**, a transparent gem, of a bluish-green colour, Exod. 28. 20; Dan. 10. 6; Rev. 21. 20.
- BESOR**, a brook in the southwest corner of Canaan, 1 Sam. 30. 9;—supposed to be that in which the Ethiopian eunuch was baptized, Acts 8. 20, &c.
- BESTIALITY**, forbidden, Lev. 18. 23;—punishable with death, 20. 15; Exod. 22. 19.
- BETHABARA**, *house of passage*, John baptized here, John 1. 28.
- BETHANY**, *house of song*, a town of some note, situated at the foot of the mount of Olives, about two miles from Jerusalem, the residence of Lazarus, Martha, and Mary, John 12. 1;—here Mary anointed Christ, Matt. 26. 6, 7;—from *his* vicinity Christ ascended into heaven, Luke 24. 50.
- BETHEL**, *house of God*, so called by Jacob, Gen. 28. 19;—built an altar at, many years after, 35. 1, 6, 7;—visited yearly by Samuel, 1 Sam. 7. 16;—here Jeroboam set up his idol calf, 1 Kings 12. 28, 29.
- BETHLEHEM**, *house of bread*, a city of Judah, about six miles south of Jerusalem, often mentioned in the Old Testament, Gen. 35. 39; Judges 12. 6; Ruth 1. 19; 1 Sam. 16. 4; 2 Sam. 23. 15, &c.;—the birth-place of Christ, Matt. 2. 1;—children of, slain by Herod, 16.
- BETHPHAGE**, *house of early figs*, a small village, situated on a part of the mount of Olives, nearer to Jerusalem than Bethany, Matt. 21. 1; Mark 11. 1; Luke 19. 29.
- BETHSAIDA**, *house of fruits*, a city of

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Galilee, near to the sea of Tiberias;—the birth-place of Philip, and the city of Andrew and Peter, John 1. 44;—a wo denounced against it by Christ, Matt. 11, 21;—a blind man cured at, Mark 8. 22.

BETHESDA, *house of mercy*, a pool on the east of Jerusalem, famed in the time of Christ for its healing virtue, John 5. 2;—travellers affirm that it is now dry.

BETHSHEMESH, *house of the sun*, a city of the tribe of Judah, belonging to the priests, Josh. 21. 16;—many of its inhabitants struck dead for looking into the ark, 1 Sam. 6. 19.

BETROTH, or **ESPOUSE**, to promise or contract marriage, Exod. 22. 16; Deut. 28. 30;—Mary was espoused to Joseph, Matt. 1. 28;—believers are betrothed, or espoused to Christ, Hos. 2. 19, 20; 2 Cor. 11. 2.

BEZALEEL, *in the shadow of God*, he and Aholiab appointed to make the tabernacle, Exod. 31. 2; 35. 30.

BILDAD, *old friendship, or love*, his answers to Job, Job 8. 1; 18. 1; 25. 1.

BILL OF DIVORCE. See Divorce.

BIRDS not to be taken with their young, Deut. 22. 6.

BIRTH-DAY, kept by Herod, Mark 6. 21.

BIRTHRIGHT, or *primogeniture*, the right of the first-born or eldest son;—he was consecrated to the Lord, Exod. 22. 29;—had a double portion of the inheritance, Deut. 21. 17;—had dominion over his brethren, Gen. 27. 29;—of Esau sold, 25. 31;—of Manasseh transferred to Ephraim, 48. 17;—of Reuben forfeited, 49. 3; 1 Chron. 5. 1.

BISHOPS, *overscers or inspectors*, the same persons who are called *presbyters*, or *elders*, Acts 20. 17; Titus 1. 5, 7; 1 Pet. 5. 1;—their qualifications, Acts 20. 28; 1 Tim. 3. 1; 5. 1; 2 Tim. 4. 1; Titus 1. 5; 1 Pet. 5. 1.

BITHYNIA, a province of Asia Minor, Acts 16. 7; 1 Pet. 1. 1.

BITTER, a fowl about the size of a heron;—Isaiah foretold that Babylon should be a place for, Isa. 14. 23;—Zephaniah predicted the same of Nineveh, Zeph. 2. 14.

BLASPHEMY, speaking reproachfully of God, or of his word, punishable with death, Lev. 24. 15, 16, 23;—blasphemer executed, 23;—of Sennacherib, 2 Kings 18. 17; 2 Chron. 32. 9; Isa. 36. 1, &c.;—of the Pharisees in ascribing

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the miracles of Christ to Beelzebub, Matt. 9. 34; 12. 24; Mark 3. 22; Luke 11. 15; John 10. 20;—against the Holy Spirit not to be forgiven, Matt. 12. 31; Mark 3. 28; Luke 12. 10.

BLASPHEMY, in the original, the word often occurs when applied to reproaches not aimed against God; and is rendered *rail, revile, speak evil, &c.*; as in Matt. 12. 32; 27. 39; Mark 15. 29; Luke 23. 39; Rom. 3. 8; 14. 16; 1 Cor. 4. 13; 10. 30; Eph. 4. 31; 1 Tim. 6. 4; Titus 3. 2; 1 Pet. 4. 4, 14; 2 Pet. 2. 10, 11, Jude 9. 10.

BLEMISH, no beast having any to be sacrificed, Lev. 22. 19; Deut. 15. 21; 17. 1; Mal. 1. 8, 14.

BLESSING, or **BENEDICTION**, the form of it in the wilderness, Num. 6. 22;—at the removal of the ark, 10. 33;—and curses to be pronounced at Mount Gerizim and Ebal, Josh. 8. 33;—apostolic, 2 Cor. 13. 14.

BLIND, not to be misled, Lev. 19. 14;—cursed is he that does it, Deut. 27. 18;—cured. See Miracles.

BLINDNESS, inflicted on the Sodomites, Gen. 19. 11;—on the Syrians, 2 Kings 6. 18;—on Paul, Acts 9. 8;—on Elymas, 13. 11;—cured, Matt. 12. 22; 9. 27, 20. 29; Mark 8. 22; 10. 46; John 9. 1; Acts 9. 18.

BLOOD, not to be eaten, Gen. 9. 4; Lev. 3. 17; 7. 26; 17. 10, 14; 19. 26; Ezek. 33. 25; Acts 15. 29;—of sacrifices how disposed of, Exod. 23. 18; Lev. 4. 7, 18; 5. 9; 17. 14.

—of Christ, the sacrificial death of Christ;—called precious, 1 Pet. 1. 19;—blood of the covenant, Zech. 9. 11; Heb. 13. 20;—blood of sprinkling, 12. 24;—redemption through it, Eph. 1. 7; Col. 1. 14; 1 Pet. 1. 18; Rev. 5. 9;—sanctification through it, Heb. 10. 29;—cleanses from sin, 1 John 1. 7; Rev. 1. 5;—the wine in the eucharist, or Lord's supper, so called, Matt. 26. 28; Mark 14. 24; Luke 22. 20; 1 Cor. 11. 25.

BOANERGES, *sons of thunder*, a name given to James and John, Mark 3. 17.

BOASTING, censured, Psal. 52. 1; Prov. 27. 1; 25. 14; Jer. 9. 23; 1 Cor. 4. 7; 2 Cor. 10. 12.

—, examples of it, in Sennacherib, 2 Kings 18. 19;—in Nebuchadnezzar, Dan. 3. 15; 4. 29;—in Herod, Acts 12. 20.

BOAZ, *in strength*, or *Booz*, a man of rank and wealth, Ruth 2. 1;—showed

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kindness to Ruth, who gleaned in his fields, 8-17;—married her, 4. 13.

BOCHIM, *weepers*, an angel appears there, and reproaches the Israelites, Judges 2. 1, 5.

BODY, to be kept pure, Rom. 12. 1; 1 Cor. 6. 13; 1 Thess. 4. 4;—not to be disfigured, Lev. 19. 28; 21. 5; Deut. 14. 1;—changed at the resurrection, Matt. 22. 30; 1 Cor. 15. 42, 51; Phil. 3. 21.

— of Christ, his church so called, Rom. 12. 5; 1 Cor. 12. 27; Eph. 1. 22, 23; 4. 12; Col. 1. 18; 2. 19;—the bread in the Lord's supper figuratively so called, Matt. 22. 26; Mark 14. 22; Luke 22. 19; 1 Cor. 11. 24.

BOLD. See *Courage*.

BOND MEN, not to be ill treated, Lev. 25. 39.

BONES, of the paschal lamb, not to be broken, Exod. 12. 46;—of Jesus not broken, John 19. 36.

—, *dry*, their revival represents the restoration of the Jews, Ezk. 37. 1, &c.

BOOKS, of Moses are the most ancient, being written between 15 and 16 hundred years before Christ. At first men used to write on tables of stone, lead, brass, wood, wax, &c.;—afterwards on the inner films of the papyrus, or paper reeds;—parchments, or skins, were still later;—and it is only between five and six hundred years back, since paper, made of rags, was invented.—The form of books was originally in rolls, or scrolls; Ezra 6. 2; Isa. 8. 1; Jer. 36. 2, 6; Ezek. 2. 9; Zech. 5. 1.

BOOKS, of the wars of God, Num. 21. 14;—of Jasher, Josh. 10. 13; 2 Sam. 1. 18;—of Samuel concerning the kingdom, 1 Sam. 10. 25;—of Solomon, 1 Kings 4. 32, 33;—the chronicles of David, 1 Chron. 27. 24;—the acts of Solomon, 1 Kings 11. 41;—of Nathan, Samuel, and Gad, 1 Chron. 29. 29; 2 Chron. 9. 29;—of Ahijah the Shilonite, 9. 29;—the visions of Iddo, 29;—of Shemaiah the prophet, 12. 15;—of Jehu, 20. 34;—the sayings of the seers, 33. 19.

BOOK, *sealed*, exhibited to John, Rev. 5. 1;—open, 10. 2;—eaten by him, 10. 10.

BOOTHS, tents formed of branches of trees, made by Jacob for his cattle, Gen. 33. 17;—Israelites lodge in, during the feast of tabernacles, Lev. 23. 42, 43;—Neh. 8. 14.

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BORN AGAIN. See *Regeneration*.

BORROWING, of the Hebrews from the Egyptians, Exod. 3. 22;—law respecting, 24. 14;—the wicked borrow and pay not, Psa. 37. 21;—the inconvenience of it, Prov. 22. 7.

BOTTLES, anciently made of leather, or the skins of animals;—those of the Gibeonites, rent and bound up, Josh. 9. 4;—the psalmist like a bottle in the smoke; old, dry, and shrivelled, Psa. 119. 83;—new wine not to be put into old, Matt. 9. 17.

BOZRAH, *in distress*, or Bezer, a city beyond Jordan, given by Moses to the tribe of Reuben, Deut. 4. 43;—one of the cities of refuge, Josh. 20. 8;—awful threatenings denounced against, Isa. 34. 6; 63. 1; Jer. 48. 24; 49. 13, &c.

BRASS, a brow of, signifying boldness and impudence in sin, Isa. 48. 4; Jer. 6. 28;—the Grecian monarchy, under Alexander the Great, called a kingdom of brass, Dan. 2. 39.

BREAD, the manna in the wilderness, Exod. 16. 4, &c.; John 6. 32;—Christ, 33;—believers called one, 1 Cor. 10. 17.

—, *SHOW-BREAD*, *bread of faces*, that which stood before the Lord, in the sanctuary, Exod. 25. 30; Lev. 24. 5.

BREAST-PLATE of the high-priest, Exod. 28. 15; 39. 8.

BRETHREN, to forgive each other, Matt. 5. 23, 24; 18. 21, 22;—to bear one another's burdens, and admonish each other, Gal. 6. 2; 2 Thess. 3. 13-15;—to confess their faults, and pray for each other, James 5. 16;—to love each other, Rom. 12. 10; 1 Thess. 4. 9; Heb. 13. 9;—how to prevent anger and hatred between, Matt. 18. 15. See *Brother* and *Brothers*.

—, of Christ, his kinsmen, or relations, Matt. 12. 46; 13. 55; Mark 6. 3; Luke 8. 19.

BRIBERY, *reward given to pervert judgment*, censured, Exod. 23. 8; Deut. 16. 19; Job 15. 34; Prov. 17. 23; 29. 4; Eccl. 7. 7; Isa. 5. 23; Ezek. 13. 19; Amos 2. 6.

—, examples of it; of the lords of the Philistines to Delilah, Judg. 16. 5;—of the sons of Samuel, 1 Sam. 8. 3;—of Asa to Benhadad, 1 Kings 15. 19;—of Judas Iscariot, Matt. 26. 14;—of the soldiers who guarded the sepulchre of Jesus, 28. 12;—of Simon the sorcerer offered to Peter, Acts 8. 18;—

BUR

- expected of Paul's friends by Felix, 24. 26.
- BRICK**, tower of Babel built of, Gen. 11. 3;—the Hebrews compelled to make in Egypt, Exod. 1. 14; 5. 7.
- BRIDEGROOM**, Christ compared to, Matt. 9. 15; Mark 2. 19; Luke 5. 34.
- BRIDLE**, figuratively, the restraints of God's providence, 2 Kings 19. 28; Isa. 30. 28;—prudent and pious watchfulness, Psal. 39. 1; James 1. 26; 3. 2.
- BRIERS**, figuratively, an enemy, the Assyrian army, Isa. 10. 17;—mischievous persons, Exod. 28. 24; Mic. 7. 4.
- BRIGANDINE**, a coat of mail, Jer. 46. 4; 51. 3.
- BRIMSTONE**, and fire rained on Sodom, Gen. 19. 24;—shall be rained on the ungodly, Psal. 11. 6;—corrupt and infernal doctrine compared to, Rev. 9. 17.
- BROTHER**, offended, Prov. 18. 19;—a penitent brother to be forgiven and restored, Gal. 6. 1. See Brethren.
- BROTHERS**, examples of enmity between them, of Cain to Abel, Gen. 4. 8;—Esau and Jacob, 27. 1, &c.;—the brethren of Joseph, 37. 1, &c.;—Amnon and Absalom, 2 Sam. 13. 28;—Jehoram and his brethren, 2 Chron. 21. 4;—two that applied to Jesus to divide their inheritance, Luke 12. 13.
- BRUIT**, report, rumour, or noise, Jer. 10. 22; Nah. 3. 19.
- BUCKLER, SHIELD, TARGET**, a piece of defensive armour, to ward off arrows, or the blows of sword or spear, 1 Chron. 5. 18; 12. 34; 1 Kings 10. 16; 1 Sam. 17. 6, 7; Prov. 2. 7; Psal. 18. 2.
- BUL**, *old age, perishing*, the eighth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the second of their civil, corresponding to part of our October.
- BULWARK**, a strong fortification erected for the defence of cities, or to assist in storming them, 2 Chron. 26. 15; Deut. 20. 20.
- BURDEN**, predictions of heavy judgments thus called:—of Babylon, Isa. 13. 1;—of Moab, 15. 1;—of Egypt, 19. 1;—of Tyre, 23. 1, &c.
- BURIAL**, the want of it a calamity, Deut. 28. 26; Psal. 79. 2; Eccl. 6. 3; Isa. 14. 19; Jer. 7. 33; 16. 4, 6; 25. 33; 34. 20;—a pompous one of Jacob, Gen. 50. 7, &c.
- BURNING BUSH**, the Lord appeared in a, to Moses, Exod. 3. 2.
- BURNT-OFFERINGS**, rules concern-

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- ing them, Lev. 1. 1, &c.; 6. 8;—daily, Exod. 29. 38.
- BUSINESS**, diligence in, commanded, Rom. 12. 11; 1 Thess. 4. 11; 2 Thess. 3. 12;—advantages of, Prov. 22. 9; Eph. 4. 28;—the neglect of, to be punished, Prov. 19. 15; 2 Thess. 3. 10.
- BUSY-BODIES**, officious persons, who meddle with other people's concerns, censured, Prov. 20. 3; 26. 17; 1 Thess. 4. 11; 2 Thess. 3. 11; 1 Tim. 5. 13; 1 Pet. 4. 15.
- BUY**, the truth, Prov. 23. 23;—the blessings of salvation, without money, Isa. 55. 1;—Christ bought his people, Acts 20. 28; 1 Cor. 6. 20; 1 Pet. 1. 18.
- BUZ**, *despised*, the son of Nahor, by Milcah, and ancestor of Elihu the companion of Job, Gen. 22. 21; Job 32. 2.
- BUZZI**, *my despising*, the father of the prophet Ezekiel, Ezek. 1. 3.
- CAB**, a measure containing about three pints;—during the siege of Samaria the fourth part of a cab of doves' dung, or rather *chick-pease*, was sold for five pieces of silver, 2 Kings 6. 25.
- CAIAPHAS**, *a searcher*, a high priest at the time Christ was put to death;—his advice to put Jesus to death, John 11. 49; 18. 14;—Jesus examined before him, Matt. 26. 57; Mark 14. 53; Luke 22. 54; John 18. 14.
- CAIN**, *possession*, the eldest son of Adam;—his mother, too sanguine in her hopes, seems to have imagined that he was the promised seed, when she called him, *a man, the Lord*, Gen. 4. 1;—a tiller of the ground, 2;—offered fruit, 2;—was angry, and reproved by the Lord, 5. 6, 7;—kills his brother Abel, 8;—alluded to with censure, 1 John 3. 12; Jude 11.
- CAINAN**, *possessor*, the son of Enos, and father of Mahalaleel, Gen. 5. 9-14; Luke 3. 37.
- CALAMITIES**. See Afflictions.
- CALAMUS**, *or sweet cane*, an aromatic plant, an ingredient in the sacred perfume, Exod. 30. 23;—an article in the trade of Tyre, Ezek. 27. 19.
- CALDRON**, an emblem of the destruction of Jerusalem, Ezek. 11. 3, 11.
- CALEB**, *a dog, a tree, or a basket*, gives a good account of the land of Canaan, Num. 13. 30; 14. 6; Deut. 1. 36;—obtains Hebron, Josh. 14. 6; 15. 13;—his posterity, 1 Chron. 2. 18; 4. 15.
- , the son of Hur, his descendant, 1 Chron. 2. 50.

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CALF, made by Aaron, in imitation of the Egyptian idol, *Apis*, Exod. 32. 4; —Jeroboam made two golden calves, and set the one in Bethel, and the other in Dan, 1 Kings 12. 28.

CALKERS, carpenters, who build and repair ships, Ezek. 27. 9; 27.

CALL, God's invitation in the gospel, addressed to all men, Prov. 8. 4; Isa. 45. 22; 55. 1; John 7. 37; Rev. 22. 17; —rejected by many, Matt. 20. 16; 22. 14; John 5. 40; —awful doom of those who refuse, Prov. 1. 24, &c.; —it is a call from darkness to light, 1 Pet. 2. 9; —from bondage to liberty, Gal. 5. 13; —from fellowship with the world to the fellowship of Christ, 1 Cor. 1. 9; —from sin to holiness, 1 Thess. 4. 7; —to glory and virtue, 2 Pet. 1. 3; —a *holy* calling, 2 Tim. 1. 9; —a *high* calling, Phil. 3. 14; —a *heavenly* calling, Heb. 3. 1.

CALVARY, or **GOLGOTHA**, *place of a skull*, Jesus crucified there, Matt. 27. 33; Mark 15. 22; Luke 23. 33; John 19. 17.

CAMEL, a large quadruped, with a long and slender neck, long legs, short ears, and two bunches on its back; and which can carry a heavy burden, and travel long without drink; Abraham had many, Gen. 12. 16; —Job had three thousand, Job 1. 3; —coarse raiment made of their hair, *John*, Matt. 3. 4.

CAMPBIRE, or **CAMPBOR**, a tree from which a well-known drug of the same name is prepared, Song 1. 14; 4. 13.

CANAAN, *merchant, trader*, the son of Ham, who sported with his father's shame, Gen. 9. 22; —was cursed, 25; —his posterity, 10. 15, &c.

—, the country so named, from Canaan the son of Ham, bounded by Arabia on the east; on the south by the wilderness of Paran, Idumea, and Egypt; on the west by the Mediterranean; and on the north by the mountains of Lebanon. It is about 200 miles long, and 90 broad. It has since been distinguished by other names, such as, the Land of Promise; the Holy Land; Judea; and Palestine; —promised to Abraham, Gen. 12. 7; —its boundary, Exod. 23. 31; Num. 34. 1; Josh. 1. 3; —conquered by Joshua, 11. 16; —its kings enumerated, 12. 9; —the names of those who were to divide it, Num. 34. 16; —how to be divided, 26.

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52; —divided by lot, Josh. 14. 1, &c.; —its borders not conquered, 13. 1; Judges 2. 3; —its ruined cities to be rebuilt after the return of the Israelites from their present dispersion, Isa. 49. 19; 51. 3; 52. 9; 54. 3; 61. 4; Ezek. 36. 33; —what portion of it will be for the sanctuary, 45. 1, &c.; —for the city, 6; —for the prince, 7; —its boundary, 47. 13; —its division by lot, 48. 1.

CANAANITES, *idolaters*, to be extirpated, Exod. 23. 31; 34. 12; Num. 33. 50; Deut. 20. 16; —not wholly conquered by Joshua, 16. 10; 17. 12; Judges 1. 27, &c.; 2. 20; 3. 1, &c.

CANA, a town four miles north of Nazareth. Jesus's first miracle there, John 2. 1, &c.

CANDLESTICK, in the tabernacle, Exod. 25. 31; 37. 17; —shown in vision to Zechariah, Zech. 4. 1.

CANDOUR, fair, open and impartial dealing, commended and exemplified, 2 Sam. 12. 7; Psa. 15. 2, 3; Matt. 7. 1, 12; 2 Cor. 1. 12.

CANTICLES, the Latin name given to the Song of Solomon.

CAPERNAUM, a city on the shore of the sea of Galilee, Matt. 4. 13, 14; —here Christ preached to multitudes, and performed miracles, Mark 2. 1–12; John 4. 46; 6. 17, &c.

CAPPADOCIA, a province of Lydia, in Asia, extending from Mount Taurus to the Euxine Sea; —persons from it present in Jerusalem when the apostles preached, Acts 2. 9; —Peter addresses the strangers in, 1 Pet. 1. 1.

CAPTIVES, *female*, how to be treated, Deut. 21. 10.

CAPTIVITY, of *Israel*, foretold, Amos 5. 1; 7. 11; —of Judah, Jer. 13. 19; 20. 4; 25. 28; —their treatment in it, Ps. 137; —psalm of praise on their return from it, Ps. 136; Isa. 26.

CARBUNCLE, a very elegant gem, of a deep red colour, mingled with scarlet, and second in value to the diamond, Ex. 28. 17; Isa. 54. 12; Ezek. 28. 13.

CARCHEMISH, a town of the Assyrians, on the banks of the Euphrates, taken by the Egyptians, 2 Chron. 35. 20; retaken by Nebuchadnezzar, Jer. 46. 1–12.

CARELESS persons, or those who are secure and unconcerned, called to serious thoughtfulness, Isa. 32. 9, 10, 11.

CES

- CARES**, *anxious*. See Anxiety.
- CARMEL**, a celebrated mountain on the coast of the Mediterranean, about 16 miles northwest of Jezreel;—here Elijah offered his sacrifice, which was consumed by fire from heaven, 1 Kings 18. 21–38;—here 450 prophets of Baal were slain, 40.
- CARNAL mind**, its enmity against God, Rom. 8. 7.
- CARPENTER**, Christ reproached as the son of a, Matt. 13. 55;—himself so called, Mark 6. 3.
- CASSIA**, a sweet aromatic spice, used in making the sacred oil, and other perfumes, Ex. 30. 24; Ps. 45. 8.
- CAST out**, to excommunicate, John 9. 34.
- CASTOR and POLLUX**, *gemini*, or the *twins*, were reckoned two sons of Jupiter, hostile to pirates; their images therefore were affixed to the head of ships, Acts 27. 11.
- CATECHISING**, the duty of, enforced, Gen. 18. 19; Deut. 4. 9; 6. 6–9; 11. 19; Ps. 78. 5; Eph. 4. 4.
- CATTLE**, to be watered, or freed from danger, on the Sabbath-day, Matt. 12. 11; Luke 13. 15; 14. 5.
- CAVES**, places of habitation and retirement, Gen. 19. 30; Josh. 10. 16; 1 Sam. 13. 6; Heb. 11. 38.
- CEDAR**, a large and noble evergreen-tree, 2 Sam. 7. 2; 1 Ki. 4. 33; Ps. 80. 10; 92. 12; Am. 2. 9;—the temple of Solomon built with, 1 Ki. 6. 15;—he applies to Hiram for it, 5. 6;—he wrote of it, 4. 33;—an emblem of the future prosperous state of Israel, Ezek. 17. 22.
- CEDRON**. See Kidron.
- CELIBACY**, or abstinence from marriage, advised in particular cases, Matt. 19. 12; 1 Cor. 7. 1, &c.; 27.
- CENCHREA**, a seaport belonging to the city of Corinth, Acts 18. 18; Rom. 16. 1.
- CENSERS**, golden vessels, in which the priest carried fire and incense, Lev. 16. 12;—of Korah, &c., to be applied to the covering of the altar, Num. 16. 6, 37.
- CENTURION**, an officer having the command of a hundred soldiers; one of them came to Christ, and begged him to heal his servant, Matt. 8. 5;—another confessed the Messiahship and innocence of Christ, at his crucifixion, Matt. 27. 54; Luke 23. 47; Cornelius one of them, Acts 10. 1.
- CESAR**, a name given to the Roman

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- emperor, as Julius, Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, &c., Luke 2. 1; 3. 1; Acts 11. 28; Phil. 4. 22.
- CESAREA**, a city on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 75 miles northwest of Jerusalem;—Paul was brought to, after his conversion, Acts 9. 30;—Cornelius sent messengers from, to Peter, 11. 11;—Paul was sent to, to be tried before Felix, 23. 23.
- CESAREA PHILIPPI**. See Dan.
- CHAIN**, of gold, with which Joseph was honoured, Gen. 41. 42;—on the camels of the Midianites, Judg. 8. 26;—on Daniel, Dan. 5. 29; an emblem of the fate of Israel, Ezek. 7. 23.
- CHALCEDONY**, a gem of a grayish colour, clouded with blue, yellow, or purple, Rev. 21. 17.
- CHALDEA**, a country in Asia, comprehended in Babylonia, and which lay eastward of Syria, Jer. 50. 10; 51. 24, 35; Ezek. 16. 29; 23. 16.
- CHALDEANS** appointed to punish the Israelites, Hab. 1. 6;—to be punished for their cruelty, 2. 5, &c.
- CHAMELEON**, a species of lizard, Lev. 11. 30.
- CHAMMOIS**, a species of goat, Deut. 14. 5.
- CHAMPAIGN**, a plain open country, Deut. 11. 30.
- CHANCE**, mentioned in Scripture, Deut. 22. 6; 1 Sam. 6. 9; 2 Sam. 1. 6; Ecc. 9. 11; Luke 10. 31; 1 Cor. 15. 37.
- CHAPEL**, a house for public worship, Amos 7. 13.
- CHAPITERS**, ornaments on the tops of pillars, &c., Ex. 36. 38; 38. 17; 1 Kings 7. 16.
- CHARGE**, of God to Adam, Gen. 2. 16;—of Moses to Joshua, Deut. 31. 7;—of God to Joshua, Josh. 1. 2;—of Joshua to the people, 22. 1; 23. 2;—of David to Solomon, 1 Kings 2. 1; 1 Chr. 22. 6;—of Jehoshaphat to the judges, 2 Chr. 19. 6, 9;—of Jesus to the apostles, Matt. 10. 1, &c.;—to the seventy, Luke 10. 1;—to Peter, John 21. 15;—to the apostles before his ascension, Matt. 28. 16; Mark 16. 15;—of Paul to the elders of Ephesus, Acts 20. 17, &c.
- CHARGER**, a vessel for holding provisions at table, Num. 7. 13, 19, &c.; Ezra 1. 9; Matt. 14. 8; Mark 6. 25.
- CHARIOTS**, Pharaoh pursued Israel with six hundred, Ex. 14. 7;—Phi-

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Christians fight against Israel with thirty thousand, 1 Sam. 13. 5;—Solomon had a thousand and four hundred, 1 Kings 10. 26;—Jabin, king of Canaan, had nine hundred of iron, Judges 4. 3.

CHARITY, or *love*, and general benevolence recommended, Ex. 23. 4; Lev. 19. 18; Deut. 15. 7; 22. 1; Job 31. 16, &c.; Prov. 24. 17; 25. 21; Ecc. 11. 1; Matt. 7. 12; 22. 39; 1 Cor. 13; Jam. 2. 8. See Affection and Love.

CHASTISEMENT. See Affliction.

CHASTITY recommended, 1 Thes. 4. 3; Col. 3. 5;—an example of it in Joseph, Gen. 39. 7;—in Job, Job 31. 1.

CHEBAR, a river in Chaldea, where *Ezekiel saw several of his visions, Ezek. 1. 1; 3. 15; 10. 15, 20.

CHEDORLAOMER, *generation of servitude*, takes Sodom, Gen. 14. 10;—defeated by Abraham, 15.

CHEERFULNESS, recommended, Pr. 12. 25; 15. 13, 15; 17. 22.

CHEMOSH. See Baal-Pear.

CHERETHIMS, the Philistines, or a particular tribe of them, 1 Sam. 20. 14; Ezek. 25. 16; Zeph. 2. 5.

CHERETHITES and *Pelethites*, David's lifeguards, 2 Sam. 8. 18; 30. 23; 1 Chr. 18. 1.

CHERUB, singular, *Cherubim*, plural, an order of angels, placed at the entrance of the garden of Eden, Gen. 3. 24;—figures of, for the ark, Ex. 25. 27; 37. 6;—for the temple, 2 Chr. 3. 11;—seen in vision by Ezekiel, Ezek. 1. 4; 10. 8; 11. 22.

CHILDBIRTH, the purification after it, Lev. 12. 1, &c.

CHILDLESS, to be so, a curse to the wicked, Lev. 20. 20; 2 Sam. 6. 23; Jer. 22. 30; Hos. 9. 14;—promises to good men who are so, Ps. 68. 6; 113. 9; Isa. 56. 4.

CHILDREN to be instructed, Gen. 18. 19; Deut. 4. 9; 6. 6; 11. 19; Ps. 78. 5; Eph. 6. 4.

—, *their duty*, to regard the directions of their parents, Lev. 19. 3; Prov. 1. 8; 6. 20; 13. 1; 15. 5; 23. 22; Luke 2. 51; Eph. 6. 1; Col. 3. 20;—not to grieve their parents, Prov. 19. 26;—not to rob their parents, 28. 24;—not to despise them, Deut. 27. 16; Prov. 15. 5, 20; 23. 22; 30. 17; Ezek. 22. 7;—to honour and maintain them, Ex. 20. 12; Deut. 5. 16; Eph. 6. 2, 3;—the smiting of their parents punishable with death, Ex. 21. 15; Lev. 20. 9; Deut. 21. 18, &c.;—not to

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bear malice, but to love one another, John 13. 34; 15. 12, 17; Rom. 12. 9, 10; Heb. 13. 1; 1 John 2. 9, 10; 3. 23; 4. 7, 11, 20.

CHILDREN, the duty of parents to chastise them for their faults, Prov. 13. 24; 14. 18; 22. 15; 23. 13, 14; 29. 15, 17;—this duty neglected by David to Absalom, 1 Kings 1. 6;—by Eli to his sons, 1 Sam. 2. 22-25; 3. 13.

— to suffer for the sins of their parents to the third and fourth generation, Ex. 20. 5; Deut. 5. 9;—this to be reversed, Ezek. 18. 1, &c.

—, *good*, a blessing to their parents, Prov. 10. 1; 15. 20; 23. 24; 27. 11; 29. 3.

—, *wicked*, and undutiful, a disgrace and a curse, Prov. 10. 1, 17, 21, 25; 17. 21, 25; 19. 13; 28. 7; 29. 15.

— of God. See Adoption.

CHISLEU, the ninth month of the sacred year of the Jews, and the third of their civil, answering to part of our November.

CHIUN, an Egyptian idol, thought by some to be Saturn, Amos 5. 26.

CHLOE, *green herb*, a woman at Corinth, noted for piety, 2 Cor. 1. 11.

CHORAZIN, a town on the western coast of the sea of Galilee, near to Capernaum, Matt. 11. 21; Luke 10. 23.

CHRIST, *the anointed*, the Son of God, and the Redeemer of our guilty and perishing world;—his names, titles, and characters: advocate, 1 John 2. 1;—alpha and omega, Rev. 1. 8; 22. 13;—amen, 3. 14;—apostle, Heb. 3. 1;—beginning of the creation of God, Rev. 3. 14;—branch, Zech. 3. 8; 6. 12;—corner-stone, 1 Pet. 2. 5;—living-stone, 2. 4;—David, Jer. 30. 9; Ezek. 34. 23; 37. 24; Hos. 3. 5;—day-spring, Luke 1. 78;—deliverer, Acts 7. 35; Rom. 11. 26;—Emmanuel, Isa. 7. 14; Matt. 1. 23;—first-begotten from the dead, Rev. 1. 5;—first and last, 1. 17;—God blessed for ever, Rom. 9. 5;—governor, Matt. 2. 6;—holy one, Luke 4. 34; Acts 3. 14; Rev. 3. 7;—horn of salvation, Luke 1. 69;—image of God, 2 Cor. 4. 4;—just one, Acts 3. 14; 7. 52; 22. 14;—king everlasting, Luke 1. 33;—king of Israel, John 1. 49;—king of the Jews, Matt. 2. 2;—king of kings, Rev. 17. 14; 19. 16;—lamb of God, John 1. 29, 36;—lamb who opened the sealed

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book, Rev. 5. 6;—lamb slain from the foundation of the world, 13. 8;—light, true, John 1. 8, 9; 3. 19; 8. 12; 9. 5; 12. 35, 46;—Lord, Matt. 3. 3; Mark 11. 3;—lord of glory, 1 Cor. 2. 8;—lord of lords, Rev. 17. 14; 19. 16;—lion of the tribe of Judah, 5. 5;—maker and preserver of all things, John 1. 3, 10; 1 Cor. 8. 6; Col. 1. 16; Heb. 1. 2, 10; Rev. 4. 11;—mediator, 1 Tim. 2. 5;—mediator of the new covenant, Heb. 12. 24;—Nazarene, Matt. 2. 23;—high priest, Heb. 3. 1;—prince, Acts 5. 31;—prince of life, 3. 15;—prince of peace, Isa. 9. 6;—prince of the kings of the earth, Rev. 1. 5;—prophet, Deut. 18. 51; Luke 24. 19;—redeemer, Job 19. 25; Isa. 59. 20;—our righteousness, Jer. 33. 16;—root of David, Rev. 5. 5;—root and offspring of David, and bright and morning star, 22. 16;—ruler, Mic. 5. 2;—saviour, Luke 2. 11; Acts 5. 31;—shepherd in the land, Zech. 11. 16;—good shepherd, John 10. 11;—great shepherd of the sheep, Heb. 13. 20;—son of the highest, Luke 1. 32;—son of God, Matt. 3. 17; 8. 29; Luke 1. 35;—only begotten son, John 1. 14, 18; 3. 16, 18;—son of man, Matt. 8. 20; John 1. 51;—son of David, Matt. 9. 27; 21. 9;—star and sceptre, Num. 24. 17;—bright and morning star, Rev. 22. 16;—true, 3. 7; 19. 11;—witness, faithful, 1. 5; 3. 14; 19. 11;—word, John 1. 1;—word of God, Rev. 19. 13.

CHRIST was above Moses, Heb. 3. 5; and all the Levitical priests, Heb. 7. 21; 8. 1, &c.

—was coeternal with the Father, John 1. 1, 3; 17. 5; Col. 1. 17; Heb. 13. 8;—coequal with the Father, Matt. 28. 18; John 5. 23; 16. 15; 17. 10; Phil. 2. 6; Col. 1. 16; 2. 9;—of one substance with the Father, John 10. 30, 38; 12. 45; 17. 11, 22; 14. 9; King of kings, Lord of lords, and God of gods, Rom. 14. 9; Phil. 2. 9; Col. 2. 10, 15; 1 Pet. 3. 22; Rev. 17. 14; 19. 16;—has a name above every name, Phil. 2. 9.

—was perfect God, as appears from the names and titles of God given him; *God*, John 1. 1;—the *great God*, Titus 2. 13;—*God over all blessed for ever*, Rom. 9. 5;—*LORD*, or, as it is in Hebrew, *Jehovah*, Isa. 6. 1, compared with John 12. 41; Isa. 40. 3, compared with John 1. 23;—the attributes

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of God are ascribed to him; such as, *eternity*, Rev. 1. 10-18; Mic. 5. 2, compared with Matt. 2. 6;—*omnipotence*, Phil. 3. 21; Rev. 1. 8;—*omniscience*, John 21. 17; 2. 24, 25; Rev. 2. 23;—*omnipresence*, Matt. 18. 20; 28. 20;—*immutability*, Heb. 13. 8;—the works of God are ascribed to him; such as, the *creating* of all things, John 1. 3; Col. 1. 16;—*upholding* all things, Heb. 1. 3; Col. 1. 17;—*governing* all things, Eph. 1. 22; Matt. 28. 18;—*forgiving sins*, Matt. 9. 2, 6; Luke 5. 20;—*giving eternal life*, John 10. 28;—*promising and sending the Holy Ghost*, John 14. 26; 15. 26; Acts 1. 5; 2. 4;—*raising himself from the dead*, John 2. 19; 10. 17, 18;—*raising all the dead*, John 5. 28;—*judging the world*, 5. 22; Acts 17. 31;—*sentencing* both the righteous and the wicked to their everlasting portions, Matt. 25. 31-46;—*religious worship is given to him*, equally with the Father, 28. 19; Acts 7. 59, 60; 2 Cor. 13. 14;—*angels are commanded to worship him*, Heb. 1. 6;—*the redeemed in heaven worship him*, Rev. 5. 8-14; *all men are to honour him, even as they honour the Father*, John 5. 23.

CHRIST was perfect man, Matt. 4. 2; 8. 24; 26. 38; John 1. 14; 4. 6; 11. 35; 12. 27; 14. 28; 19. 28; Phil. 2. 7; Heb. 2. 14;—was without sin, though tempted as other men, John 8. 46; 2 Cor. 5. 21; Heb. 4. 15; 7. 26; 1 Pet. 2. 22; 1 John 3. 5.

—was the Messiah spoken of by the prophets, Luke 24. 27; John 1. 45; 4. 25; 5. 39, 46; 11. 27; Acts 26. 22;—came down from heaven, John 3. 13, 31; 6. 38, 50; 16. 28;—for our sakes, Matt. 18. 11; Luke 19. 10; John 3. 17; 10. 10; 12. 47;—was incarnate of the Virgin Mary, Matt. 1. 18; Luke 1. 35.

—died for our sins, Isa. 53. 8; Dan. 9. 26; Matt. 20. 28; Rom. 4. 25; 5. 6; 1 Cor. 15. 3; Gal. 1. 4; Eph. 5. 2; Heb. 9. 28;—abolished death, 2 Tim. 1. 10.

—rose again the third day, Luke 24. 1, 46, 47; Acts 2. 24; 3. 15; 4. 10; 5. 30; 10. 40; 17. 31; Rom. 10. 9; 1 Cor. 6. 14; 15. 3, 4; 1 Thess. 1. 10; Heb. 13. 20; 1 Pet. 3. 18.

—ascended up to heaven, Mark 16. 19; Luke 24. 51; Acts 1. 2, 9; Eph. 4. 8; 1 Tim. 3. 16.

—sitteth on the right hand of

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God, Mark 16. 19; Acts 7. 66; Eph. 1. 20; Col. 3. 1; Heb. 1. 3; 8. 1; 10. 12; 12. 2; 1 Pet. 3. 22.

CHRIST is employed as the advocate of his people, Rom. 8. 34; Heb. 7. 25; 1 John 2. 1;—and in preparing mansions for them, John 14. 2.

— will come again to judge the world, Acts 1. 11; 1 Thess. 4. 16; 2 Tim. 4. 1.

— was expected by the Jews at the time of his coming, Mark 15. 43; Luke 2. 25, 38; 3. 15; John 1. 25, 45; 4. 25; 10. 24; 11. 27.

— is the pattern that we ought to follow, Matt. 11. 29; John 13. 15; Phil. 2. 5; 1 Pet. 1. 15; 2. 21; 1 John 2. 6.

— was trusted in by Abraham and the patriarchs, John 8. 56; Heb. 11. 1, &c.

— to be the object of our faith, John 14. 1; Acts 16. 31;—all who believe in him shall be saved, John 3. 14, 15, 16, 36; 6. 40;—they who believe not in him shall perish, John 8. 24; 3. 36; 1 John 5. 16, 11, 12.

— to be the object of our love, 1 Cor. 16. 22; Eph. 6. 24; 1 Peter 1. 8. not to be denied, Matt. 10. 33; Mark 8. 38; Luke 9. 26; 12. 9; Rom. 1. 16; 2 Tim. 2. 12; 1 John 2. 23.

— predictions respecting. See Prophecy.

— events of his life. See Jesus.

— his miracles. See Miracles.

— his parables. See Parables.

— his example. See Example.

CHRISTIANS, the term first used at Antioch, Acts 11. 26.

— the salt of the earth, Matt. 5. 13;—the light of the world, 14;—their privileges, 1 Pet. 2. 5, &c.; Heb. 12. 22;—the sons of God, 1 John 3. 1, 7; Rom. 8. 14; &c.;—one with Christ and the Father, John 17. 11, 21;—all one body, Eph. 4. 15, 16;—the temple of God, 1 Cor. 3. 16.

CHRYSOLEITE, a gem of a golden colour, now called the topaz, Rev. 21. 30.

CHRYSTOPRASUS, a precious jewel, of a green colour, mingled with yellow, Rev. 21. 20.

CHURCH, a number of persons organized as a body, who meet to worship the Lord, and to observe the ordinances of Christ, John 10. 16; Rom. 12. 5; 1 Cor. 10. 17; 12. 13; Gal. 3. 23; Heb. 11. 40; 12. 23;—sometimes means the whole body of professing

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believers, Matt. 16. 18; Acts 2. 47; Eph. 3. 10, 21; Col. 1. 24;—sometimes a single, local, or private congregation, Acts 14. 27; 18. 22; Rom. 16. 5; 1 Cor. 14. 23; 3 John 9;—sometimes the governors of the church, Matt. 18. 17; Acts 14. 27;—sometimes, as some think, the place of worship, 1 Cor. 11. 18; 14. 19, 34.

CHURCHES, reverence to be observed in them, Lev. 26. 2; Ps. 93. 5; Eccl. 5. 1; Jer. 7. 30; Ezek. 5. 11; 1 Cor. 10. 18; 11. 1, &c.; 14. 23, &c.

— instances of a profanation of them censured, 2 Kings 21. 4; 2 Chr. 33. 7; Matt. 21. 12; John 2. 13.

CILICIA, a country in the southeast of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Tarsus; men from, disputed with Stephen, Acts 6. 9;—Paul and Silas went through, confirming the churches, 15. 41.

CINNAMON-TREE, the bark of which is very valuable, Ex. 30. 23; Prov. 7. 17; Rev. 18. 13.

CINNERETH, a city of the tribe of Naphtali, on the west of the sea of Tiberias, Josh. 11. 2; 12. 3; 19. 35.

CIRCUMCISION instituted, Gen. 17. 10;—of the Shechemites, 34. 24;—of the sons of Moses, Ex. 4. 25;—of the Israelites in Gilgal, Josh. 5. 2;—a discussion about it, Acts 15. 1, &c.;—the apostles consulted, 15;—their decree concerning it, 29;—when it profiteth, Rom. 3. 25;—of the heart, 29; Deut. 10. 16; 30. 6;—the *aris* among Christians, Phil. 2. 3; Col. 2. 11;—not to be submitted to by the Gentile converts, Gal. 5. 2;—the gospel of it committed to Peter, 2. 7;—Abraham justified without it, Rom. 4. 10.

CIRCUMSPECTION, looking around with cautious and careful conduct, recommended, Ex. 23. 13; Matt. 24. 42; Rom. 12. 17; 2 Cor. 8. 21; Eph. 5. 15; Phil. 4. 8; 1 Thess. 4. 12; 5. 6; 1 Pet. 2. 12; 3. 16.

CISLEU, the ninth month of the ecclesiastical and the third of the civil year; among the Hebrews; answering to part of our November.

CITIES of refuge. See Refuge.

CIVILITY, or kindness and politeness to others, recommended, Luke 14. 10; Rom. 12. 10; 13. 7; 1 Pet. 2. 17.

CLAUDA, a small island near Crete, Acts 27. 16.

CLAUDIA, *lame*, that *is*, a pious Roman lady, 2 Tim. 4. 21.

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CLAUDIUS CESAR, the fifth of the Roman emperors; great dearth foretold to take place during the reign of, Acts 11. 28; banishes the Jews from Rome, 18. 2.

CLAUDIUS LYSIAS, the Roman tribune, who commanded the guard at Jerusalem, rescues Paul, Acts 21. 33;—commanded him to be scourged, 22. 24;—sent him under a guard, with a letter, to Felix, 23. 26.

GLAY, the bodies of men likened to, Job 4. 19; 13. 12; 36. 3; Isa. 64. 8; Jer. 18. 6;—worldly riches compared to, Hab. 2. 6.

CLEAVE, to adhere to with affection and constancy, as man to his wife, Gen. 2. 24; Matt. 19. 5;—Israel to the Lord, Deut. 4. 4; Josh. 23. 8;—to the Lord Christ, Acts 11. 23.

CLEMENCY, mercy, humanity, Acts 24. 4.

CLEMENT, *mild, good*, a noted Christian preacher, Phil. 4. 3.

CLEOPAS, or **CLEOPHAS**, *learned, the whole glory*, one of the two with whom Jesus walked to Emmaus, Luke 24. 18;—his wife Mary stood by the cross of Jesus, John 19. 25.

CLOAK, a fair pretence, or concealment, John 15. 22; 1 Thess. 2. 5; 1 Pet. 2. 18.

CLOUD, a pillar of, conducts the Israelites through the Red Sea, Ex. 14. 19;—through the wilderness, Num. 19. 15;—the chariot of God, Ps. 104. 2.

CLOUDS, multitudes, armies, Jer. 4. 13; Isa. 60. 8; Heb. 12. 1.

COCKATRICE, a species of serpent, Isa. 11. 8; 14. 29; 59. 56; Jer. 8. 17.

COCKLE, a weed that grows among corn, Job 31. 40.

COLLECTION for the poor Christians at Jerusalem, Acts 11. 29; 1 Cor. 16. 1; 2 Cor. 8. 1; 9. 1, &c.; Rom. 15. 26.

COLLEGE, a school for training up young prophets, 2 Kings 22. 14; 2 Chr. 34. 32.

COLOSSE, an ancient city of Phrygia, near to the place where the river Lycus disappears under ground; an epistle, bearing its name, was sent by Paul to the church in, Col. 1. 2.

COMFORTER, one of the titles of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort the saints, John 14. 16, 26; 15. 26; 16. 7.

COMMANDMENTS, the ten delivered by God from Mount Sinai, Ex. 20. 1,

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&c.; Deut. 5. 6, &c.; not abrogated by Christ, Matt. 5. 17; Mark 10. 17; Luke 18. 18.

COMMON, ceremonially unclean, Acts 10. 14; 11. 8.

COMMUNE, to converse, or talk together;—Abraham communed with the children of Heth, Gen. 23. 8;—Hamor with Jacob, 34. 6, &c.;—to converse with our own hearts, Ps. 4. 4; 77. 6.

COMMUNION, the Lord's supper so called, 1 Cor. 10. 16.

—, *Christian*, John 17. 21, &c.; Rom. 12. 5; 1 Cor. 10. 17; 12. 12, 20; Eph. 4. 16; 1 John 1. 3, 6, 7.

—, *with God*, enjoyed by believers, 1 John 1. 3;—experienced by those only who are reconciled to him, Amos 3. 3; 2 Cor. 6. 15;—and who love and obey him, Ps. 73. 25; John 14. 23;—vain for men to make pretensions to it who are living in sin, 1 John 1. 6;—to obtain it, we must study to know his will, John 5. 39; be often in prayer, Luke 8. 1;—embrace opportunities of retirement, Ps. 4. 4;—frequently meditate on his perfections, providences, love, and promises, 104. 34;—watch against vain thoughts, 119. 113;—and be found in the use of all the means of grace, Ps. 27. 4;—its *advantages* are, humility and hatred of sin, Job 42. 5, 6;—deadness to the world, Phil. 3. 8; Gal. 6. 14;—patience under trouble, Rom. 8. 18; 2 Cor. 4. 17;—fervitude in danger, Rom. 8. 31;—gratitude for mercies received, Ps. 103. 1;—direction under difficulties, Prov. 3. 5, 6;—panting desires for heaven, 2 Tim. 4. 17;—and happiness in death, Ps. 23. 4; 1 Cor. 15. 55.

COMPANY may be necessary, and do good, Matt. 9. 10; 11. 19; Mark 2. 15; Luke 15. 2; 1 Cor. 6. 19; 1 Thess. 5. 14.

—, *of the wise and good*, beneficial, Prov. 13. 20; Mal. 3. 16, 17.

—, *bad*, to be avoided, Ps. 1. 1; 26. 4; Prov. 1. 10; 2. 12; 4. 14, 15; 12. 11; 13. 20; 14. 7; 18. 27; 22. 24; 28. 7, 19; 29. 24; Rom. 1. 32; 1 Cor. 5. 9; 15. 33; 2 Cor. 6. 14; Eph. 5. 7.

COMPASSION recommended, Prov. 12. 17; Luke 10. 33, 37.

COMPEL, to urge by reasonable motives, Luke 14. 23; 1 John. 28. 23.

COMPETENCY, what it consists in, Gen. 28. 20; Prov. 30. 8; Heb. 13. 5; 1 Tim. 6. 8.

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COMPLAINT, Psalms of, 3. 6. 7. 16. 12. 13. 14. 17. 22. 32. 35. 36. 38. 39. 41. 42. 43. 44. 51. 53. 55. 56. 57. 59. 60. 74. 77. 79. 80. 83. 88. 94. 102. 109. 120. 129. 130. 140. 142. 143.

COMPLIANCE in important things dangerous, Deut. 13. 3; Prov. 1. 10; Dan. 3. 16; 6. 10; Gal. 2. 5, 11;—in things indifferent advised, 1 Cor. 9. 20.

CONCEALMENT of crimes, the guilt of it, Ps. 50. 18; Prov. 29. 24; 2 John 11.

CONCEIT censured, Prov. 3. 7; 14. 16; 26. 12; Isa. 5. 21; Rom. 12. 16.

CONCUBINES, wives of the second rank, and subordinate to the mistress of the house, Gen. 25. 6; 2 Sam. 5. 13; 1 Kings 11. 3, &c.

CONCUPISCENCE, inordinate affection, censured, Ex. 20. 17; Gal. 5. 16; 1 Thess. 4. 5; 1 Pet. 2. 11.

CONDEMNATION, all men under, as sinners, Rom. 5. 16, 18; John 3. 18;—all freed from, who are in Christ, Rom. 8. 1.

CONDUIT, a water-course, 2 Kings 18. 17; 20. 20; Isa. 7. 3; 36. 2.

CONEY, or **RABBIT**, a species of hare, with red eyes, Ps. 104. 18; Prov. 30. 26.

CONFESSION of Christ, a necessary duty, Matt. 10. 32; Mark 8. 38; Luke 9. 26; 12. 8; Rom. 10. 9; 2 Tim. 2. 12; 1 John 2. 23; 4. 15.

—*to God*, Judg. 10. 10, 15; Est. 9. 5; Neh. 1. 6; Ps. 32. 5; 38. 18; 41. 4; 51. 3; 119. 67, 176; Prov. 28. 13; Jer. 3. 13; Dan. 9. 5, 20; 1 John 1. 8, 9.

—*to one another*, Lev. 5. 5; Num. 5. 7; Matt. 3. 6; Mark 1. 5; Acts 19. 18; Jam. 5. 16.

CONSCIENCE common to all men, Prov. 20. 27; Rom. 2. 14, 15;—a weak one to be respected, Rom. 14. 2; 1 Cor. 8. 12.

—*the happiness of a good one*, Job 27. 6; Prov. 14. 14; 28. 1; 29. 6; Rom. 14. 22; 2 Cor. 1. 12; Gal. 6. 4; 1 Tim. 1. 19; 1 John 3. 19, 21; Acts 23. 1; 24. 16; 1 Cor. 4. 4; 2 Tim. 1. 3; Heb. 13. 18.

—*the terror of an evil one*, Gen. 42. 21; 2 Sam. 24. 10; Ps. 28. 3; 40. 12; Prov. 14. 14; 18. 14; 28. 1; 29. 6; John 8. 9; Matt. 27. 3; Acts 24. 24; Tit. 1. 15.

CONSECRATE, to devote to the service of the Lord, as were all the first-

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born, both of man and beast, Ex. 13. 2;—the whole nation of the Jews, 19. 6; all genuine believers, 1 Pet. 2. 9.

CONSIDERATION recommended,—Deut. 4. 39; 32. 29; Ps. 77. 6; 119. 59; Prov. 15. 28; 22. 3; Isa. 1. 3; Ezek. 18. 28; Hag. 1. 5, 7; Luke 14. 28; 1 Tim. 4. 15; 2 Tim. 2. 7.

CONSTANCY, or steadiness, required of us, in our *devotions*, Luke 18. 1; 1 Thess. 5. 17, 18;—under our *sufferings*, Matt. 5. 12, 13; 1 Pet. 4. 12, 13;—in our *profession*, Heb. 10. 23;—in our *beneficence*, Gal. 6. 9; in our *friendships*, Prov. 27. 10; in our *obedience*, Ps. 119. 33.

CONSTELLATIONS, an assemblage of stars, Isa. 13. 10.

CONTENTMENT recommended, Pr. 30. 8, 9; Heb. 13. 5; 1 Tim. 6. 6; 1 Cor. 7. 20;—of Esau, Gen. 33. 9;—of Barzillai, 2 Sam. 19. 35;—of the Shunamite, 2 Kings 4. 13;—of Paul, Phil. 4. 11.

CONTRITE, *Contrition*, a heart broken, bruised, or deeply affected with grief for sin, promises to such, Ps. 34. 18; 51. 17; Isa. 57. 15; 61. 1; 66. 2;—examples of it in David, 2 Sam. 12. 13; Ps. 51. 3, 4; Peter, Matt. 26. 75. —evidences of. See Repentance.

CONTROVERSIES to be avoided, 1 Tim. 1. 4; 6. 4, 20; 2 Tim. 2. 16; Tit. 3. 9.

CONVERSATION, religious and edifying, recommended, Deut. 6. 7; 11. 19; Ps. 35. 28; 37. 30; 40. 10; 71. 22; 77. 12; 105. 2; Prov. 10. 31; Mal. 3. 16; Matt. 12. 35; Eph. 4. 29; Col. 3. 16; 4. 6; 1 Thess. 4. 18; 5. 11.

—*with the profligate and idle* to be avoided, Matt. 12. 36; Eph. 4. 29; 5. 3; Col. 3. 9; 2 Pet. 2. 7.

CONVERSION, a *change* from one state or character to another, the *turning* of a sinner in heart and practice, from what is forbidden, to what is commanded, Acts 26. 18; Ps. 51. 13; Isa. 6. 10;—earnest calls to it, Isa. 55. 7; Eek. 33. 11; Acts 3. 19;—those who do turn shall be saved, Eek. 18. 27; Isa. 55. 7;—those who do not must perish, Matt. 18. 3;—beneficial to those who promote it, Dan. 12. 3; 1 Tim. 4. 16; James 5. 19.

—*the evidences of are, hatred of sin*, Ps. 101. 3; 119. 104;—*love to God*, Ps. 78. 28;—*delight in his people*, John 13. 35;—*attendance on*,

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and love to his ordinances, Ps. 27. 4 ;
—trust in his word and mercy, 9. 10 ;
—obedience to his will, Matt. 7. 20.
CONVICTION of sin, sometimes the
fruit of natural conscience, John 8. 9 ;
—produced by the Holy Spirit, 16. 8 ;
—guilt and danger of stifling, Prov.
29. 1 ; Heb. 3. 7, 8.
CONVOCATIONS, the assembling of
multitudes for the worship of God,
Ex. 12. 16 ; Lev. 23. 2 ; Num. 28. 26.
COOS, an island of the Mediterranean,
at a small distance from the south-
west point of Asia Minor, Acts 21. 1.
CORAL, a stony marine plant, Job 28.
18 ; Ezek. 27. 16.
CORBAN, a gift, whatever was offered
to the service of the temple, Mark 7.
11, 12.
CORINTH, the capital of Achaia, situ-
ated on the isthmus, or neck of land
which joins the Morea to Attica on
the north ; Paul preached here, Acts
18. 1 ; met with much opposition, 6 ;
—encouraged in a vision, 9 ;—a church
was formed, to which he afterwards
wrote two epistles, which bear the
name of this place.
CORMORANT, the water raven, about
the size of a goose, Lev. 11. 7 ; Deut.
14. 7 ; Isa. 34. 11.
CORNELIUS, of a horn, a centurion,
the first Gentile convert, Acts 10. 1,
&c.
CORNET, a wind instrument of horn,
or like one, for sounding in war, or at
religious solemnities, 1 Chron. 15. 28 ;
Psa. 98. 6 ; Dan. 3. 5 ; Hos. 5. 8.
CORRUPTION, or depravity, of hu-
man nature universal, Job 14. 4 ; Psa.
51. 5 ; John 3. 6 ; Rom. 3. 23 ; Gal. 5.
17 ; Eph. 2. 1, &c. ; Col. 2. 13.
—called the flesh, John
3. 6 ; Rom. 8. 5 ; Gal. 5. 17 ;—the nat-
ural man, 1 Cor. 2. 14 ;—the old man,
Rom. 6. 6 ; Col. 3. 9 ;—the vanity of
the mind, Eph. 4. 17 ;—the evil con-
cupiscence, Col. 3. 5 ; 1 Thess. 4. 5 ;
—the carnal mind, Rom. 8. 7.
COVENANT, of God with Noah, Gen.
9. 12 ;—with Abraham, 17. 4, 10 ;—of
Abraham with the Hittites, 23. 3, &c. ;
—of Isaac and Abimelech, 26. 31 ;—of
Jacob and Laban, 31. 44 ;—of Joshua
and the people, Josh. 24. 25 ;—made
by Josiah, 2 Kings 23. 3 ;—of the Jews
after their return from Babylon, Neh.
10. 1, &c. ;—a new one to succeed the
Mosaic, Jer. 31. 31 ; 32. 37 ; Heb. 8.
6 ; 10. 16.

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COVENANT, the ancient forms of mak-
ing one, Gen. 23. 3, &c. ; Jer. 24.
15, 18.
COVETOUSNESS, or immoderate de-
sire of earthly things, forbidden, Exod.
20. 17 ; Deut. 5. 21 ; Rom. 7. 9 ; 13.
9 ;—censured, Prov. 23. 7 ; Luke 12.
15 ; 1 Cor. 6. 10 ; Eph. 5. 5 ; Col. 3.
5 ; 1 Tim. 6. 9 ; Heb. 13. 5 ; 1 John 2.
15 ;—threatenings against, Isa. 57. 17 ;
Jer. 6. 12, 13 ; Mic. 2. 1, 2 ; Hab. 2. 9,
11 ; Rom. 1. 18, 29.
—, examples of, in Achan,
Josh. 7. 21 ;—Gehazi, 2 Kings 5. 20 ;
—Balaam, Num. 22. 17, 21 ; 31. 8 ; 2
Pet. 2. 15 ; Jude 11 ;—Ahab, 1 Kings
21. 22 ;—Judas Iscariot, Matt. 26. 14 ;
—Ananias and Sapphira, Acts 5. 1,
&c. ;—the folly of it, Ecc. 4. 8.
COUNTENANCE of man discovers
his mind, Prov. 15. 13.
—of God shining on his
people, his dealing kindly with them,
Psa. 4. 6 ; 11. 7 ; 21. 6.
COUNTRY, native, the love of it ex-
pressed, Neh. 2. 3.
—, heaven called a better than
Canaan, in respect of its society, privi-
leges, employments, and pleasures, Heb.
11. 16 ; 12. 22 ; Rev. 4. 8 ; 7. 17 ;
21. 4.
COURAGE, the foundation of it, Job
11. 13 ; Psa. 3. 6 ; 27. 1 ; 46. 1 ; 56.
4, 11 ; 112. 7 ; 118. 6 ; Prov. 28. 1 ;
Heb. 13. 6.
—, mental, Psa. 119. 46 ; Mark
8. 38 ; 2 Tim. 1. 8 ; 1 Pet. 4. 16.
—, examples of it in Jonathan,
1 Sam. 14. 6 ;—in David, 17. 32 ;—in
Shadrach and his companions, Dan. 3.
18 ;—in Daniel, 6. 10 ; in Peter and
John, Acts 4. 19 ; in Peter and the
other apostles, 5. 29 ; in Paul, 20. 24 ;
21. 13 ; of the Christians in general,
Rom. 8. 38.
COWARDICE, the cause of it, Lev.
26. 17, 36 ; Psa. 53. 5 ; Prov. 28. 1 ;
—of Adam and Eve, Gen. 3. 8 ;—of Sa-
rah, 18. 15 ; of the disciples of Jesus
in the ship, Matt. 14. 26 ;—of Peter,
30 ; of all the disciples when he was
apprehended, 26. 56.
COZBI, a liar, sliding away, she with a
number of her countrywomen (Midian-
ites) came into the camp of the Is-
raelites, to seduce them to unclean-
ness, Num. 25. 6-18.
CRACKNELS, a sort of hard cakes, 1
Kings 14. 3.
CRAFT, deceit, or guile, Dan. 8. 25 ;

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Mark 14. 1;—a trade, or occupation, Acts 18. 3; 19. 25, 27.

CRANE, a tall and long-necked fowl, having a loud voice, Isa. 38. 14; Jer. 8. 7.

CREATION, ascribed to God, Gen. 1. 1; Psa. 124. 6; 146. 6; Neh. 9. 6; Acts 14. 15; 17. 24;—was wrought by the second person in the Godhead, Jesus Christ, John 1. 3, 10; 1 Cor. 8. 6; Eph. 3. 9; Col. 1. 15; Heb. 1. 2; Rev. 4. 11.

CREATOR to be remembered in youth, Ecc. 12. 1.

CREDITORS, their duty, Deut. 15. 2; Matt. 18. 23.

CREDULITY, too great easiness in believing men, caution against, Prov. 14. 15; Jer. 29. 8; Matt. 24. 4, 23; Mark 13. 5; Luke 21. 8; 1 John 4. 1.

CRETE, or **CANDIA**, an island in the Mediterranean, to the southeast of the Morea; Paul sailed close by, Acts 27. 12, 13;—left Titus there, Tit. 1. 5;—its inhabitants famous for falsehood, &c., 12.

CRIMES accounted capital among the Jews, and to be punished with death. See Death.

CRISPUS, *called*, the chief ruler of the Jewish synagogue at Corinth, converted and baptized by Paul, Acts 18. 9; 1 Cor. 1. 14.

CROSS, the instrument of wood on which Christ was put to death, Matt. 27. 32;—the whole of his sufferings, Eph. 2. 15;—Heb. 12. 2;—the self-denial and sufferings of the Christian life, Matt. 10. 38; 16. 24; Mark 8. 34; Luke 9. 23; 14. 27.

CROWN, worn by sovereigns, 1 Chr. 20. 2; Esther 1. 11;—by the Jewish high-priest, Ex. 28. 11;—the glorious reward of the redeemed, called a crown of life, Rev. 2. 10;—of righteousness, 2 Tim. 4. 8;—of glory, 1 Pet. 5. 4;—*incorruptible*, 1 Cor. 9. 25.

CRUELTY forbidden, Gen. 49. 5, &c.; Deut. 25. 3; Prov. 11. 17; 12. 10; Ezek. 18. 18;—of Simeon and Levi, Gen. 34. 25; 49. 5; of Pharaoh, Ex. 1. 14;—of Adonibezek, Judges 1. 7;—of Menahem, 2 Kings 15. 16;—of Jehoram, 2 Chron. 21. 4; of Herod the great, Matt. 2. 16.

CUBIT, the measure from the point of the elbow to the point of the middle finger, commonly reckoned half a yard, Gen. 6. 18; Deut. 3. 11; Matt. 6. 27.

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DUCUMBER, a well known plant, Num. 11. 5; Isa. 1. 8.

CUMMIN, a plant somewhat like fennel, which the Jews sowed in their fields, Isa. 28. 25, 27;—the Scribes and Pharisees paid tithes of it, Matt. 23. 23.

CURIOSITY, to be wise above what is written, condemned, Deut. 29. 29; Acts 1. 6, 7; 1 Cor. 6. 6;—in vain speculations censured, 1 Tim. 1. 4; Tit. 3. 9.

CURSE, of the earth, &c., after the fall, Gen. 3. 14;—of Cain, 4. 11;—of Canaan, 9. 25;—of the Israelites if disobedient, Lev. 26. 14; Deut. 28. 15, &c.;—to be pronounced from mount Ebal, 27. 13;—not to curse the deaf, Lev. 19. 14;—to bless and not to curse, Ps. 68. 4; Rom. 12. 14; James 3. 10;—remarkable instances of cursing, 2 Kings 2. 23; Ps. 109. 6, &c.; Jer. 17. 18.

CURSING, profane. See Swearing.

CUSH, *blackness*, the eldest son of Ham, and father of Nimrod, Gen. 10. 6, 7.

GYMBALS, hollow vessels of brass, which, being struck against each other, make a sharp sound, 2 Sam. 6. 5; 1 Chron. 15. 16; 16. 5, 42; Ps. 150. 5; 1 Cor. 13. 1.

CYPRESS, a tree, ever green, tall and strong, used by the Romans in funeral ceremonies, Isa. 44. 14.

CYPRUS, an island of the Mediterranean, situated between Cilicia and Syria; Joseph, surnamed Barnabas, and an old disciple, Mameon, were natives of it, Acts 4. 36; 21. 16;—the gospel carried to it by some who fled from persecution, 11. 19;—saints in, confirmed by Paul, Barnabas, and Mark, 13. 4, &c.; 15. 29.

CYRENE, a city of Lybia in Africa, westward of Egypt, Matt. 27. 32; Acts 2. 10; 11. 10; 13. 1.

CYRUS, *the Great*, the founder of the Persian empire, mentioned by name, long before his time, as the deliverer of Israel, Isa. 44. 28; 45. 1;—his decree in favour of the Jews, 2 Chron. 36. 22; Ezra 1. 1;—restores the vessels of the temple, 7.

DABERATH, a town near the foot of mount Tabor, Josh. 19. 12; 1 Chron. 6. 72.

DAGON, *corn*, or *fish*, the principal idol of the Philistines, the upper part formed like a man, and the under like

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a fish; falls before the ark of God, 1 Sam. 5. 3.

DALMANUTHA, a city on the east side of the sea of Tiberias, Mark 8. 10.

DAMAGES to be made good, Exod. 21. 28, 35; 22. 5; Lev. 6. 2; 24. 18; Num. 5. 7; Ezek. 33. 15; Luke 19. 8.

DAMASCUS, a famous city, long the capital of Syria, about 160 miles north-east from Jerusalem; an altar seen there by Ahaz, and one like it set up in the temple, 2 Kings 16. 10;—threatened with being conquered, Jer. 49. 23;—and destroyed, Isa. 17. 1;—Saul proceeded to, on his persecuting errand, Acts 9. 2.

DAMNATION, the awful punishment of the wicked in hell, Matt. 23. 33; 2 Pet. 2. 3;—sometimes *judgment*, or punishment in this life, 1 Cor. 11. 29.

DAN, *judgment*, one of the sons of Jacob, and the father of the tribe called by his name; his birth, Gen. 30. 6;—prophetic blessing of his father concerning him, 49. 16, 17.

—, a city on the east of the source of Jordan, and south of mount Lebanon; near to it Abraham routed the Canaanitish kings, Gen. 14. 14;—here Jeroboam set up one of his idols, 1 Kings 12. 29.

—, a name given to Laish, Judges 18. 27.

DANCING, on solemn occasions, and in religious worship, Ex. 15. 20; 32. 19; 2 Sam. 6. 14; Ps. 149. 3; 150. 4.

—, an expression of joy, Judges 9. 34; 1 Sam. 18. 6; 29. 5; Jer. 31. 4; Matt. 14. 6.

DANGER from persecution to be avoided by prudence, Matt. 4. 12; 10. 16, 23; 12. 15; John 7. 1; Acts 14. 6; 17. 14;—examples of deliverance from it to be sought by lawful means, in the case of Jacob, Gen. 32. 6;—of Joseph, 40. 14;—of David by Michal, 1 Sam. 19. 12.

— of Elijah from Jezebel, 1 Kings 19. 2;—of Jesus before being carried to Egypt, Matt. 2. 13;—of Jesus from the Pharisees, 12. 13; of the apostles, Acts 8. 1;—of Paul, 9. 23;—of Paul and Barnabas, 14. 5, &c.

—, deliverance from it to be prayed for, Gen. 32. 11; 1 Sam. 28. 24; Ps. 7. 1; 55. 16; 59. 1; 71. 12, &c.; John 12. 27.

—, incurred heedlessly by Dinah, Gen. 34. 1;—by Peter going on

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the water, Matt. 14. 29;—of Paul's companions on the voyage, Acts 27. 9.

DANIEL, *judgment of God, or God is my judge*, carried captive to Babylon, Dan. 1. 6;—refuses the king's provisions, 8;—interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dreams, 2. 1, &c.;—the writing on the wall, 5. 25;—made chief of the presidents by Darius, 6. 1;—cast into the den of lions, 6;—his vision of the four beasts, 7. 1, &c.;—of the ram and he-goat, 8;—terrified with a vision, 10. 5;—his prophecy of the seventy weeks, 9. 24;—of the kings of the north and south, 11. 1, &c.;—to have his part in the resurrection, 12. 13;—the testimony of God in his favour, Ezek. 14. 14; 28. 3.

DANITES go in quest of more country, Judges 18. 1;—rob Micah, 14, &c.;—their inheritance, Josh. 19. 40;—conquer Laish, Judges 18. 27;—set up an idol there, 30.

DARIUS, *he that inquires*, the Mede, reigns in Babylon, Dan. 5. 31;—his decree in honour of the God of Daniel, 6. 26.

— *king of Persia*, renews the decree of Cyrus in favour of the Jews, Ezra 6. 1.

DARKNESS, in Egypt, Ex. 10. 21;—at the crucifixion of Jesus, Luke 23. 44.

— of the sun, moon, and stars, in prophetic language, signifies the gloom or horror which hangs over governments, Isa. 13. 10; Ezra 32. 7; Joel 2. 10, 31; 3. 15.

DATHAN and **ABIRAM**, their rebellion, Num. 16. 1, &c.

DAUGHTER, the church of Christ, Ps. 45. 10;—the inheritance of her father to pass to, Num. 27. 7; 36. 2.

DAVID, *beloved, dear*, the son of Jesse, and descendant of Judah, Ruth 4. 22; Matt. 1. 6;—anointed by Samuel, 1 Sam. 16. 12;—the spirit of the Lord comes upon him, 18;—attends Saul, 19;—kills Goliath, 17. 38, &c.;—marries Michal, the daughter of Saul, 18. 22, &c.;—concealed by her, 19. 12;—goes to Samuel, 18;—takes leave of Jonathan, 20. 42;—takes the hallowed bread, 21. 1, &c.;—feigns madness at Gath, 13;—at Adullam, 22. 1;—sends his parents to the king of Moab, 3;—rescues Keilah, 23. 1, &c.;—favoured by an invasion of the Philistines, 23. 25;—dwells at Engedi, 29;—cuts off the skirt of Saul, 24. 1, &c.;—sends

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to Nabal, 25. 2, &c.;—marries Abigail, 39;—spares Saul at Hachilah, 26. 4;—at Gath, 27. 3;—dismissed by Achish, 29. 6;—rescues plunder from some Amalekites, 30. 18;—laments over Saul and Jonathan, 2 Sam. 1. 17;—made king at Hebron, 2. 1; 1 Chron. 11. 1;—sons born to him there, 2 Sam. 3. 2;—mourns for Abner, 3. 31;—those that joined him at Ziklag, 1 Chron. 12. 1;—at Hebron, 23;—made king of all Israel, 2 Sam. 5. 1;—takes Zion from the Jebusites, 6;—sons born to him at Jerusalem, 13;—defeats the Philistines, 5. 17, 22; 8. 1; 1 Chron. 14. 8; 18. 1;—brings the ark from Kirjath-jearim, 2 Sam. 6. 1; 1 Chron. 13. 1;—proposes to build a temple, 2 Sam. 7. 2; 1 Chron. 17. 1;—God's promise to him on account of it, 11; 2 Sam. 7. 14, &c.; his prayer and thanksgiving, 1 Chron. 18. 16;—conquers the Moabites, 2 Sam. 8. 2;—the Syrians, 9. 10, 16; 1 Chron. 18. 3, 6;—the Edomites, 2 Sam. 8. 14; 1 Chron. 18. 13;—the Ammonites, 2 Sam. 10. 6; 12. 26; 1 Chron. 20. 1;—takes Rabbah by Joab, 20. 1;—sends for Mephibosheth, 2 Sam. 9. 1;—sends ambassadors to Hiram, 1 Chron. 19. 1;—the friendship of Hiram for him, 14. 1;—his wives and children, 3;—brings the ark from the house of Obadedom, 15. 25;—a great festival on this occasion, 16. 1;—appoints ministers to attend it, 37;—his adultery with Bathsheba, 2 Sam. 14. 4;—marries her, 11. 26;—repents, 12. 13;—flees from Absalom, 15. 13;—mourns his death, 18. 33;—cursed by Shimei, 16. 5;—pardons him, 19. 18;—his officers, 20. 23;—1 Chron. 18. 14;—more wars with the Philistines, 2 Sam. 21. 13, 18, &c.;—his valiant men, 23. 8;—his psalm of thanksgiving at removing the ark, 1 Chron. 16. 7, &c.;—after his victories, 23;—numbers the people, 24. 1; 21. 1;—buys Araunah's threshing-floor, 2 Sam. 24. 18; 1 Chr. 21. 18;—his preparations for the building of the temple, 22. 1;—cherished by Abishag in his old age, 1 Kings 1. 7, &c.;—gives a charge to Solomon, 2. 1; 1 Chron. 22. 6; 28. 9, 20;—makes Solomon king, 23. 1;—appoints the services of the Levites, 24;—of the porters, 26. 1;—the treasurers, 20;—officers and judges, 20;—his last words, 2 Sam. 23. 1;—appoints twelve captains for every month, 1 Chron. 27.

DEA

1;—his death, 29. 28;—his descendants, 3. 1;—the psalms in which he asserts his integrity, Psa. 26;—his vow of upright conduct, 101;—enumerates the promises of God to him, 2. 98, 101, 132.

DAY, the natural, was reckoned by the Jews from one evening to the next, Lev. 23. 32;—the time of Christ's incarnation, John 8. 56;—in prophetic language, a year, Ezek. 4. 6.

DAYS, the time of the gospel dispensation, Isa. 2. 2; Mic. 4. 1; Acts 2. 17; Heb. 1. 2; 9. 26; 2 Pet. 3. 3;—the corrupt age of the church, 2 Tim. 3. 1; 2 Pet. 3. 3; the last, mean the end of the world, John 6. 29, 44, 54; 11. 24; 12. 48; James 5. 3.

DEACONS, seven, appointed by the apostles, Acts 6. 5;—their qualifications, 1 Tim. 3. 8, 12.

DEAD, *spiritually*, mankind are all naturally in this state, Eph. 2. 1, 5; Col. 2. 13; 1 Tim. 5. 6.

—*corporeally and literally*, those who are so cannot praise God, Psa. 115. 17;—God not the God of the dead, but of the living, Mark 12. 27; Luke 20. 28;—ignorant of what passes in this world, Job 14. 21; Psa. 146. 4; Eccl. 9. 5;—shall hear the voice of the Son of God, John 5. 25;—that die in Christ blessed, Rev. 14. 13;—shall stand before God for judgment, 20. 12. —*raised*, the widow of Zarephath's son, 1 Kings 17. 22;—the Shunamite's son, 2 Kings 4. 35;—a man by the bones of Elisha, 13. 21;—the widow's son at Nain by Jesus, Luke 7. 15;—The daughter of Jairus, Matt. 9. 25; Mark 5. 42; Luke 8. 55;—Lazarus, John 11. 44;—Tabitha by Peter, Acts 9. 40;—Eutychus by Paul, 20. 12.

DEAD SEA. See Salt Sea; and Sodom.

DEAF, not to be cursed, Lev. 19. 14;—healed, Mark 7. 32; 9. 25;—willfully so, censured, Deut. 30. 17; Psa. 58. 4; Prov. 21. 13; Isa. 30. 9; 42. 18; 43. 8; Jer. 5. 21; 22. 21; Ezek. 12. 2; Matt. 13. 15; Acts 3. 23; 7. 51.

DEARTH, scarcity and high price of provisions;—in the days of Jacob, Gen. 41. 54; 42. 1;—of the prophet Elisha, 2 Kings 4. 38;—of Jeremia, Jer. 14. 1;—Agabus foretold there should be a great, Acts 11. 28.

DEATH, how it came into the world, Gen. 2. 17, 19; 1 Cor. 15. 22;—the wages of sin, Rom. 6. 12; 6. 23;—

DEB

certains to all, Job 14. 5; 21. 12; Psa. 49: 19; 89. 48; Eccl. 8. 8; 9. 5; 11. 8;—*levels* all men, Job 1. 21; 3. 17, &c.; Eccl. 5. 18;—*to be frequently thought of*, Psa. 39. 4; 90. 12;—*sometimes desirable*, Job 3. 21; 6. 8; Phil. 1. 23;—*Christians have hope in it*, 2 Cor. 5. 1, &c.;—*the wicked are driven away in their guilt*, Prov. 14. 32; we ought speedily to prepare for it, Eccl. 9. 10;—*all who are in Christ are blessed at*, Rev. 14. 13.

DEATH, by the Jewish law, the punishment of murder, Gen. 9. 6; Exod. 21. 12;—*Lev. 24. 17*;—*for man-stealing*, Exod. 21. 16; Deut. 24. 7;—*for cursing a parent*, Exod. 21. 17; Lev. 20. 9; Matt. 15. 4;—*for witchcraft*, Exod. 22. 18; Lev. 20. 27;—*for bestiality*, Exod. 22. 19; Lev. 20. 15;—*for sacrificing to a strange god*, Exod. 22. 20;—*for enticing to idolatry*, Deut. 13. 6, &c.;—*for breaking the sabbath*, Exod. 31. 14; 35. 2; Num. 15. 35;—*for sacrificing children to Moloch*, Lev. 20. 2;—*for incest*, Lev. 20. 11, 12, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21;—*for fornication*, 21. 9;—*for sodomy*, 20. 13;—*for adultery*, 10; Deut. 22. 22;—*for defiling a betrothed damsel*, 23;—*for approaching a woman in her separation, and the woman who suffers it*, Lev. 20. 18;—*for blasphemy*, 24. 14; 1 Kings 21. 10;—*for any person, except a priest or a Levite, touching the tabernacle*, Num. 1. 51; 3. 10, 38; 18. 22;—*for false prophecy*, Deut. 13. 5; 18. 20;—*for false witness in a penal case*, 19. 16, 21;—*for disobeying the sentence of a judge*, Num. 15. 30; Deut. 17. 12;—*for the owner of an ox that kills any person, if the ox had been used to do mischief*, Exod. 21. 29; for all kinds of idolatry, Deut. 17. 5.

—*of Christ*, was voluntary, John 10. 11, 18;—*substitutionary*, or in the room of sinners, Matt. 20. 28; Tit. 2. 14;—*a proper sacrifice for our sins*, 1 Cor. 5. 7; Heb. 9. 26;—*peticularly painful*, Matt. 26. 38; 27. 46;—*ignominious*, Heb. 12. 2;—*accursed*, Gal. 3. 13.

DEBORAH, *oracle, word, or a bee*, Rebekah's nurse, dies, Gen. 35. 8.

—*the prophetess, encourages Barak to fight the Canaanites*, Judges 4. 4;—*her song*, 5. 1, &c.

DEBTS to be punctually paid, Psa. 37. 21; Prov. 3. 27, 28;—*the contracting of them to be avoided*, Rom. 13. 8;—

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to be forgiven to those who are not able to pay, Matt. 18. 27, 35;—*oursins so called*, 6. 12.

DECAPOLIS, *ten cities*, a district of Judea, situated partly on both sides of Jordan, Matt. 4. 25; Mark 5. 20; 7. 31;—*Josephus says, the ten cities were, Damascus, Otopos, Philadelphia, Raphana, Seythopolis, Gadara, Hippos, Dios, Pella, and Gerasa*.

DECEIT, censured, Lev. 19. 11; 25. 14; Psa. 5. 6; 55. 23; Prov. 20. 17; Jer. 22. 13; 1 Cor. 6. 8.

—*of others, to be guarded against*, Prov. 14. 15;—*in matters of religion*, Jer. 29. 8; Matt. 24. 4; Eph. 5. 6; 2 Thess. 2. 3.

—*self*, Isa. 30. 10; James 1. 22, 26.

DECEIVERS, or teachers of false doctrines, in the last times, 2 John 7; Jude 4.

DECISION, or prompt and steady determination, in religious matters, commanded, and the want of it censured, 1 Kings 18. 21; Matt. 6. 24; James 1. 8; 4. 8;—*advantages and reward of*, 1 Cor. 15. 58; Heb. 3. 14.

DECLINE, to turn aside from the path of duty, cautions against, Exod. 23. 2; Deut. 17. 11; Prov. 4. 5; 7. 25.

DEDAN, *friendship, the beloved, the son of Raamah*, and grandson of Cush, Gen. 10. 7; 1 Chron. 1. 9.

—*the son of Jokham, and grandson of Abraham*, Gen. 25. 8;—*his descendants trade with the Tyrians*, Ezek. 27. 15, 20.

DEDICATED things, or things set apart to the service of God, to be regarded, Lev. 27. 28; Num. 16. 38; Mark 11. 17;—*profaned*, Dan. 5. 2.

DEDICATION of the tabernacle, Exod. 40. 9, 34;—*of the temple*, 1 Kings 8. 1, &c.;—*of the wall of Jerusalem*, Neh. 12. 27.

—*self, to the Lord, examples of*, Psa. 116. 16; Isa. 44. 5; 2 Cor. 8. 5.

DEER, a quadruped of the flock kind, with branchy horns, Deut. 14. 5; 1 Kings 4. 23.

DEFENCE, the Lord is to his people a sure, Job 22. 25; Psa. 7. 19; 59. 16; 62. 2; 89. 18; 94. 22.

DEFILE, to pollute morally by forbidden intercourse; Gen. 34. 2, 5;—*to be guilty of idolatry*, Lev. 20. 3; Ezek. 43. 7, 8;—*to indulge in any sin*, Job 15. 16; Isa. 6. 5.

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DEFAUD, to rob, or cheat, forbidden, Lev. 19. 13; Mark 10. 19; 1 Cor. 6. 8; 1 Thess. 4. 6.

DEGENERATE, become worse than they were originally, the Jews were, Jer. 2. 21.

DEGREES, songs of, the title given to fifteen psalms (the 120th to the 134th inclusive) either because of their peculiar excellence; or their being intended to be sung by the Jews in the several stages of their journey, when they came up to Jerusalem to worship.

DELAYS in business dangerous, Prov. 27. 1; Eccl. 9. 10; John 9. 4;—especially in spiritual matters, Eccl. 12. 1; Isa. 55. 6; Luke 11. 61; John 12. 35; 2 Cor. 6. 2; Heb. 3. 13; James 4. 13.

DELICATELY, *finely*, or *nicely*, the danger of thus treating servants, Prov. 29. 21.

DELLAH, *small, poor*, a beautiful woman of the Philistines, loved by Samson, Judges 16. 4;—her treachery to him, and victory over him, 6-20.

DELIBERATION recommended, Prov. 15. 28; 29. 20.

DELIVERANCE, God works for his people from their troubles, Job 5. 19; Psa. 50. 15.

—remarkable instances of Shadrach and his companions, Dan. 3. 22, &c.;—of Daniel, 6. 22;—of Peter and John, Acts 5. 19;—of Peter, 12. 7;—of Paul and Silas, 16. 26;—of Paul at Rome, 2 Tim. 4. 17.

DELUGE, universal, threatened, Gen. 6. 13;—its awful beginning, 7. 11;—all the high hills covered with it, 19;—the whole population of the world, except those in the ark, died, 21-23; the waters began to assuage, 8. 1;—so dried up that Noah and his family leave the ark, after they had been in it a year and ten days, 13-18.

DELUSIONS threatened under the reign of antichrist, 2 Thess. 2. 11.

DEMAS, *of the people*, an early professor of Christianity, who, from love of the world, forsook Paul, Col. 4. 14; 2 Tim. 4. 10.

DEMETRIUS, *belonging to Ceres*, a silversmith of Ephesus, raises a tumult, Acts 19. 24.

—*the elder*, his good report, 3 John 12.

DEMONIACS, persons possessed by devils were numerous in the time of Christ, Matt. 8. 16; Luke 4. 41;—that they were really possessed, and not

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simply under diseases, appears from the devils knowing Christ, and addressing him by his name, Matt. 8. 28, 29;—supplicating Christ, 31; Mark 5. 7;—obtaining permission from Christ, Matt. 8. 32;—Christ addressed them as devils, Mark 5. 8;—such cases are clearly distinguished from diseases, 1. 34; Luke 9. 1.

DEMONS, or, as they are called in our translation, *devils*; the spirits of dead men *deified*, which were worshipped by the heathen, under the similitude of idols, Deut. 32. 17; Psa. 106. 36, 37;—joining in sacrifices to them forbidden, 1 Cor. 10. 20, 21.

DENIAL, *self*. See Self.

DENS, the caves where wild beasts lodge, Job 37. 8; 38. 40; Psa. 10. 9; Dan. 6. 9;—the retreats of the persecuted, Heb. 11. 38.

DEPOSITE, or pledge, the law relating to it, Exod. 22. 7.

DEPRIVITY of human nature. See Corruption.

DEPUTY, one who acts for another, 1 Kings 22. 47; Acts 13. 7; 18. 12; 19. 38.

DERBE, a city of Lycaonia, a province of Asia Minor, to which Paul and Barnabas retreated, after having been driven from Lystra, Acts 14. 6.

DERIDE, to laugh at, or mock; the Pharisees and the rulers derided Christ, Luke 16. 14; 23. 35.

DESCRY, to spy out, or discover, Judges 1. 23.

DESERT, or wilderness; as of Sinai, Exod. 19. 2;—of Zin, Num. 20. 21, &c. See Wilderness.

DESIRE, inordinate, forbidden, Exod. 20. 17; Deut. 5. 21.

DESPAIR, to be guarded against, Psa. 34. 19; 37. 24; 113. 7; 140. 12; 145. 14; Prov. 24. 14; Luke 18. 1; 2 Cor. 4. 8; Gal. 6. 9; 2 Thess. 3. 13; Heb. 12. 3.

DESTITUTE, those in want to be supplied by their brethren, Matt. 26. 11; 1 John 3. 17. See Alms.

DESTRUCTION, temporal death, Psa. 90. 3;—the mortification of sin, 1 Cor. 5. 5;—Rom. 6. 6;—the final punishment of the wicked, Phil. 3. 19; 2 Pet. 2. 1; 2 Thess. 1. 9.

DEVICES, crafty plots, of Satan, many of them known, 2 Cor. 2. 11.

DEVIL, his names and characters:—Abaddon, *i. e.*, a destroyer, Rev. 9. 11;—accuser of the brethren, Rev. 12.

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10;—adversary, 1 Pet. 5. 8;—angel of the bottomless pit, Rev. 9. 11;—Apollyon, i. e., a destroyer, 9. 11;—the beast, 19. 19, 20;—Beelzebub, Matt. 12. 24; Mark 3. 22, &c.;—deceiver, Rev. 12. 9; 13. 14; 20. 3;—great dragon, 12. 7, 9; 20. 2;—evil one, John 17. 15;—god of this world, 2 Cor. 4. 4;—liar and murderer, John 8. 44;—prince of this world, 12. 31; 14. 30; 16. 11;—prince of the power of the air, Eph. 2. 2;—Satan, 1 Chron. 21. 1; Job 1. 6; Matt. 4. 10; Rev. 12. 9;—old serpent, Gen. 3. 4, 13; 2 Cor. 11. 3; Rev. 12. 9;—sinner, 1 John 3. 8;—tempter, 1 Thess. 3. 5;—wicked one, Matt. 13. 19, 38; 1 John 2. 13;—he that had the power of death, Heb. 2. 14;—the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience, Eph. 2. 2.

DEVIL, appears in the divine presence, Job 1. 6; 2. 1;—earnestly labours after man's destruction, Job 1. 7; 2. 2; Matt. 13. 19; 1 Pet. 5. 8;—may be conquered, if properly resisted, Eph. 4. 27; 6. 10; 2 Tim. 2. 26; James 4. 7; 1 Pet. 5. 9; 1 John 2. 13;—his suggestions are to be carefully guarded against, Matt. 13. 19; 2 Cor. 11. 3; Eph. 6. 11;—inspires evil thoughts, and draws men into sin, Gen. 3. 1; 1 Chron. 21. 1; Luke 22. 3; John 13. 2, 27; Acts 5. 3; 1 Cor. 7. 5; 2 Cor. 2. 11;—his suggestions are always contrary to the word of God, or to faith, or to charity, Matt. 4. 2, 6, 9; Eph. 6. 16; 1 John 3. 8, 10;—can do nothing without God's permission, Judges 9. 23; 1 Kings 22. 22; Job 1. 12; 2. 6; 12. 16; Ezek. 14. 9; Matt. 8. 31; 2 Thess. 2. 11; is sometimes permitted to afflict men and disappoint their desires, Job 1. 12; 2. 6; Luke 13. 16; 2 Cor. 12. 7; 1 Thess. 2. 18; Rev. 2. 10;—had power granted him of working miracles, Exod. 7. 11, 22; 8. 7; Matt. 24. 24; 2 Thess. 2. 9; Rev. 13. 13; 16. 14; 19. 20;—and also to possess human bodies, 1 Sam. 16. 14, 23; 18. 10; 19. 9; Matt. 4. 24; 8. 16; 9. 32;—was formerly in heaven, but cast out for his disobedience, John 8. 44; 2 Pet. 2. 4; Jude 6;—Judas so called, John 6. 70;—and also Peter, Matt. 16. 23; Mark 8. 33.

DEVILS are many, and appear to be of different ranks, acting under the direction of one, Matt. 9. 34; 12. 24; Mark 5. 9; Luke 8. 27; Eph. 6. 12; Rev. 12. 7, 9.

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DEVILS knew Jesus to be the Son of God, Matt. 8. 29; Mark 3. 11; 5. 7; Luke 4. 34, 41;—are reserved to farther punishment, 2 Pet. 2. 4; Jude 6; Rev. 20. 3;—expect and fear their final sentence, Matt. 8. 29; Mark 1. 24; James 2. 19;—sacrifices not to be offered to them, Lev. 17. 7; Deut. 32. 17; 2 Chron. 11. 15; 1 Cor. 10. 20.

DEUTERONOMY, the repetition of the law, the last of the five books of Moses.

DEVOTED, set apart to the Lord, Lev. 27. 21, 28;—to belong to the priests, Num. 18. 14.

DEVOUT, pious, godly, as was Simeon, Luke 2. 25;—those who carried Stephen to his burial, Acts 6. 2;—Cornelius, 10. 2;—Ananias, 22. 12.

DEW, moist vapour, an important blessing, Gen. 27. 28; Deut. 33. 13;—the want of it a curse, 2 Sam. 1. 21.

—*figuratively*, the influences of the Spirit, and the blessings of salvation, Hos. 14. 5;—soft and eloquent speech, Deut. 32. 2;—an army, 2 Sam. 17. 12.

DIADDEM, a crown, Job 29. 14; Isa. 28. 5; 62. 3; Ezek. 28. 13.

DIAL of Ahaz, 2 Kings 20. 11; Isa. 38. 8.

DIAMOND, a precious stone, of great hardness, Exod. 28. 18; Jer. 17. 1; Ezek. 28. 13.

DIANA, *light-giving*, perfect, a celebrated goddess of the heathen, Acts 19. 24, &c.

DIBON, a city which Moses gave to the tribe of Gad, Num. 32. 3, 33, 34;—afterwards yielded up to the tribe of Reuben, Josh. 13. 9, 17.

DIDYMUS, a twin, the surname of the apostle Thomas, John 11. 16. See Thomas.

DIFFICULTIES in the Christian warfare, Matt. 7. 14; Luke 13. 24; Rom. 8. 13; Gal. 5. 17; Eph. 6. 16; 1 Pet. 4. 18.

DIGNITIES, persons in high office, not to be traduced, 2 Pet. 2. 10; Jude 8.

DILIGENCE recommended, Prov. 6. 6; 10. 4; 12. 24; 13. 4; 22. 29; 27. 23; Rom. 12. 11; 2 Thess. 3. 11.

—in spiritual concerns, John 6. 27; Acts 24. 16; 1 Cor. 15. 58; Gal. 6. 9; Phil. 3. 14; 2 Thess. 3. 13; Heb. 6. 12; 2 Pet. 3. 14.

DINAH, judgment, one who judges, born, Gen. 30. 21;—debauched by Shechem, 34. 2.

DIONYSIUS, divinely touched, a convert at Athens, Acts 17. 34.

DIOTREPHES, nourished by Jupiter,

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an ambitious man, did not receive the disciples, 3 John 9.

DISANNUL, to alter, or abolish, Job 40. 6; Isa. 14. 27; 28. 18; Gal. 3. 17.

DISCERN, to observe and know, Gen. 31. 32; Matt. 16. 3;—to have a spiritual knowledge of, 1 Cor. 11. 29.

DISCERNING OF SPIRITS, a miraculous power of perceiving men's secret mind and conduct, and of distinguishing the true from the false, 1 Cor. 12. 10.

DISCIPLES, scholars, of Christ, twelve whom he named apostles, Matt. 10. 1-4;—three thousand became so at the discourse of Peter, Acts 2. 41;—increased to five thousand men, 4. 4;—many thousands in Jerusalem, 21. 20.

—, character of; they learn of Christ and imitate his spirit, Matt. 11. 29;—how to his authority alone in matters of faith and duty, 23. 8, 9, 10;—obey his commandments, 7. 21; love their brethren, John 13. 35;—steadfastly persevere in his service, 8. 31.

DISCIPLINE, CORRECTION, INSTRUCTION, Job 36. 10.

DISCOMFIT, to rout, or conquer, Exod. 17. 13; 1 Sam. 7. 10.

DISCORD, or strife, promoters of it censured, Prov. 6. 14, 19; 16. 28; 17. 9; 18. 8; 26. 20; Rom. 1. 29; 2 Cor. 12. 20.

DISCREET, prudent, modest, and cautious, aged women ought to teach the young to be so, Titus 2. 5.

DISCRETION, a good man guides his affairs with, Psa. 112. 5;—preserves the young, Prov. 2. 11;—deferreth anger, 12. 11;—God instructs man to, Isa. 28. 26.

DISFIGURE THE FACE, the Pharisees did so, when they fasted, by assuming a dejected and rueful look, Matt. 6. 16.

DISOBEDIENCE, curses attending it, Lev. 26. 14; Deut. 28. 15.

DISPUTING about trifles to be avoided, 1 Tim. 1. 4; 4. 7; 6. 20; 2 Tim. 2. 14, 23; Titus 3. 9.

DISSENSION, or disagreement; Paul and Barnabas had with the Judaizing teachers, Acts 15. 2;—between themselves, 39;—in Christian churches to be avoided, 1 Cor. 1. 10; 3. 3.

DISSIMULATION, false appearance and pretence, censured, Prox. 10. 18; Gal. 2. 11.

DISSIMULATED, an instrument of spiritual warfare, 2 Cor. 11. 3.

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DISTRACTION, or confusion, we ought to wait on God without, 1 Cor. 7. 35.

DISTRESS. See Affliction.

DISTRUST of God's promises blameable, Gen. 18. 12; 2 Kings 7. 2; Luke 1. 20; 12. 29; 1 Tim. 2. 8.

DIVINATION, pretending to foretell future and hidden events, of all kinds forbidden, Lev. 19. 26, 31; Deut. 18. 10;—practised by the Israelites, 2 Kings 17. 17;—by Nebuchadnezzar, Ezek. 21. 21;—dissuaves from it, Jer. 27. 9; 29. 8.

DIVORCES, the law respecting them, Deut. 24. 1; Matt. 5. 32; 19. 9;—forbidden by Christ, 5. 32; Luke 16. 18;—not justified by difference of religion, 1 Cor. 7. 10.

DOCTORS, teachers of the Mosaic law, Luke 2. 46; 5. 17; Acts 5. 34.

DOCTRINES, false, not to be received, Matt. 18. 6; Gal. 1. 8; 1 John 4. 1; 1 Thess. 5. 21;—sound ones not endured by some, 2 Tim. 4. 3.

DOEG, a treacherous actor, fisherman, an enemy of David, 1 Sam. 21. 7;—kills the priests, 22. 17;—psalms occasioned by his malice, Psa. 52 and 120;—a prayer to be delivered from him, Psa. 140.

DOG, the price of one not to be given in a vow, Deut. 23. 18.

DOGS, figuratively, persecutors, Psa. 22. 16;—false teachers, Phil. 3. 2;—the Gentiles, Mark 7. 27;—unholy men, Matt. 7. 6.

DOOR, Christ is the, by whose authority teachers must enter into the church, John 10. 1.

DOR, a city on the shore of the Mediterranean, southward of mount Carmel, Judges 1. 27; 1 Kings 4. 11.

DORCAS, the female of a roebuck, distinguished for her benefactions, Acts 9. 36;—died, and was much bewailed, 39;—raised to life by Peter, 40.

DOTHAN, a town twelve miles northward of Samaria, memorable, as being the place where Joseph's brethren sold him, Gen. 37. 17; 2 Kings 6. 13.

DOUGH, unbaked paste, the first of it to be given to the priests, Num. 15. 17.

DOVES, the emblem of simplicity and innocence, Matt. 10. 16;—offered by those who were poor, and unable to afford a lamb, as the task of duty, Luke 2. 24.

DOWRY, a portion given by a husband

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for his wife, Gen. 34. 12; 1 Sam. 18. 25;—a portion brought by a wife to her husband, Exod. 22. 17.

DRAG, a nest, Hab. 1. 15, 16.

DRAGON, either the crocodile, dolphin, or sea-dragon; or a land serpent of large size, Psa. 91. 13; Isa. 27. 1; Jer. 9. 11; 34. 13.

—*figuratively*, a destructive tyrant, Jer. 51. 34; Ezek. 29. 3;—the Roman empire in its heathen state, Rev. 12. 3;—Satan, 20. 2.

DREAMS, commonly insignificant, Ecc. 5. 3, 7;—*supernatural*, to Abimelech, Gen. 20. 3;—to Jacob, 27. 12; 31. 1;—to Laban, 21. 24;—to Joseph, 37. 5, 9;—to Solomon, 1 Kings 3. 5;—to Joseph, the husband of Mary, Matt. 1. 20; 2. 13, 19;—to the wise men from the east, 2. 12;—to the wife of Pilate, 27. 19;—to Peter, Acts 10. 10.

—*prophetical*, interpreted of Pharaoh's butler and baker, Gen. 40. 5;—of Pharaoh, 41. 1;—of a Midianite, Judges 7. 13;—of Nebuchadnezzar, Dan. 2. 1, &c.; 4. 1;—of Daniel, 7. 1, 15; 8. 1.

DRESS of men and women to be distinguished, Deut. 22. 5;—extravagance in it censured, Isa. 2. 16, &c.;—1 Tim. 2. 9; 1 Pet. 3. 3.

DRINK, *strong*, the priests prohibited from, when they went into the tabernacle, Lev. 10. 9;—Nazarites to abstain from, Num. 6. 3.

DRINK-OFFERINGS, rules concerning them, Num. 15. 5.

DROMEDARY, an animal in every respect like the camel, except that it has only one hairy bunch on its back, and is smaller, 1 Kings 4. 28; Esther 8. 10; Isa. 60. 6; Jer. 2. 23.

DROPSY, a collection of water in the body—cured by Jesus, Luke 14. 2.

DROUGHT of long continuance, 1 Kings 17. 1;—promise in time of, Isa. 58. 11.

DROWSINESS, in the worship of God punished, Acts 20. 9;—its effects on worldly business, Prov. 23. 21.

DRUNKENNESS censured, Prov. 20. 1; 23. 31; Isa. 5. 22; Luke 21. 34; Rom. 13. 13; 1 Cor. 5. 11; Eph. 5. 18; 1 Thess. 5. 7; 1 Pet. 4. 3.

—leads to other vices, Prov. 23. 31–33;—Isa. 5. 11, &c.; 28. 7; Hos. 4. 11; Hab. 2. 5;—to poverty, Prov. 23. 21; destroys health, 23. 29, 30;—the cause of quarrels, *ibid.*;—excludes from the kingdom of heaven,

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Matt. 24. 49; Luke 12. 45; 1 Cor. 6. 10; Gal. 5. 21.

DRUNKENNESS, *examples of it*, of Noah, Gen. 9. 21;—of Lot, 19. 33, 35;—of Nabal, 1 Sam. 25. 38;—of Elah, 1 Kings 16. 9;—of Benhadad, 20. 16.

DRUSILLA, *watered by the dew*, the third daughter of Herod Agrippa, who left her husband, Azizus, and lived with Felix; and who was so hardened that she was not moved with Paul's sermon, though Felix trembled, Acts 24. 24.

DUMB persons cured, Matt. 9. 32; 12. 22;—Mark 7. 32; Luke 11. 14.

—*figuratively*, those professed teachers, who either cannot, or will not, make known the will of God to men, Isa. 56. 10.

DURABLE, the riches and honours of Divine wisdom are, Prov. 8. 18;—the friendship of God is, Prov. 18. 24.

DUTY of man, in general, Deut. 10. 12; Josh. 22. 5; Psa. 1. 1, &c.; Ezek. 18. 6; Hos. 12. 6; Mic. 6. 8; Zech. 7. 9; 8. 16; Matt. 19. 16; 22. 37; 1 Tim. 6. 11; 2 Tim. 2. 22; Tit. 2. 11, &c.; James 1. 27.

DUTIES, some more important, and to be preferred to others, 1 Sam. 15. 22; Hos. 6. 6; Matt. 9. 13; 12. 7; 23. 23; Luke 11. 42.

DYING SAINTS comfortable texts for, Gen. 48. 18; 2 Sam. 23. 5; Job 8. 15; 19. 25–27; Psa. 23. 4; 31. 5; 48. 14; 73. 24, 25; Luke 2. 29; John 14. 2; Rom. 8. 38; 1 Cor. 15. 55; 2 Cor. 5. 1; Phil. 1. 21.

EAGLE, one of the largest and most powerful of the birds of prey, described, Job 39. 27;—the quickness of its flight an emblem of the shortness of life, and the uncertainty of riches, 9. 26; Prov. 23. 5;—the kings of Babylon and Egypt compared to it, Ezek. 17. 3, 7.

EARING, shooting of sown grain into ears, in spring, Gen. 45. 6; Exod. 34. 21.

EARLY, those who seek Christ, encouraged, Prov. 8. 17.

EARNEST OF THE SPIRIT, those graces which are the pledge and the foretaste of heaven, 2 Cor. 1. 22; 5. 5; Eph. 1. 14.

EARTH, creation of, Gen. 1. 1, &c.;—to be destroyed by fire, 2 Pet. 3. 10;—a new one to be made, Rev. 21. 1.

EARTHQUAKE, shaking and heaving of the earth, when Elijah was at mount

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—Horeb, 1 Kings 19. 11;—in the time of Uzziah, Amos 1. 1; Zech. 14. 5;—at the crucifixion of Jesus, Matt. 27. 54;—at the resurrection of Jesus, 28. 2.

EBAL, *a heap, or dispersed heap*, and **GERIZZIM**, two hills near Shechem, cures to be pronounced from it, Deut. 27. 14.

EBEDMELECH, *servant of the king*, to be favoured, Jer. 39. 18.

EBENEZER, *stone of help*, the name which Samuel gave a stone, commemorative of God's help to Israel, 1 Sam. 7. 12.

ECCLESIASTES, an inspired book, written by Solomon, and, as some think, in his old age.

EDEN, *pleasure*, the earthly paradise, where man in innocence was placed, Gen. 2. 15;—but from which he was driven, after he sinned, 3. 23.

EDIFICATION, building up in knowledge and piety,—mutual, to be consulted, Rom. 14. 19; 15. 2; 1 Cor. 14. 12, 26; 1 Thess. 5. 11; Heb. 10. 24.

EDOM, *red*, the name of *Esau*, the son of Isaac, and brother of Jacob, Gen. 25. 30; 36. 1. See Esau.

EDOMITES, the descendants of Edom, refuse the Israelites a passage through their country, Num. 20. 14; Deut. 2. 4;—when to be admitted into the congregation, 23. 8;—conquered by David, 2 Sam. 8. 14;—revolt from Jehoram, 2 Kings 8. 20; 2 Chron. 21. 8;—to be conquered, Jer. 49. 7; Ezek. 25. 13; 35. 1, &c.;—judgments upon them, Amos 1. 11; Obadiah 1, &c.

EDUCATION, the Israelites commanded to give a religious one to their children, Deut. 6. 7;—the happy effects of a good one, Gen. 18. 19; Prov. 22. 6; 29. 17;—fatal effects of a bad one, 15.

EGLON, *heifer, chariot, round*, king of the Moabites, oppressed Israel for eighteen years, Judges 3. 14;—assassinated by Ehud, 21.

EGYPT, a much renowned kingdom of antiquity, situated in the northeast of Africa;—a prophecy to Abraham that his posterity should be slaves there, Gen. 15. 13;—its ten plagues: the river turned into blood, Exod. 7. 19;—frogs come on the land, 8. 5;—the dust becomes lice, 16;—swarms of flies, 20;—murrain of the cattle, 9. 1;—biles, 8;—hail, 13;—locusts, 10. 3;—darkness, 12;—death of the first-born, 12. 29;—destruction of the

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whole army of, 14. 28;—a hymn on the departure of the Israelites from it, Exod. 15; Psa. 114;—its ruin foretold, Isa. 19. 1, &c.;—favour to be shewn to it in the latter days, 18, &c.;—to be conquered by the Assyrians, 20. 1;—the Israelites threatened for their confidence in it, 30. 1; 31. 1;—its ruin again foretold, Jer. 44. 30; 46. 1;—its desolation for forty years, Ezek. 29. 8;—given to Nebuchadnezzar as a reward for his services at Tyros, 17; 32. 11;—its desolation, 30. 1; 31. 1, 18;—a lamentation over it, 32. 1, &c.;—how to be punished if the inhabitants do not send to worship at Jerusalem, Zech. 14. 18.

EGYPTIANS. Pharaoh sends them to Joseph for food, Gen. 41. 55;—accounted it an abomination to eat with the Hebrews, 43. 32;—pursued the Israelites, Exod. 14. 9;—drowned in the Red Sea, 27;—when to be received into the congregation, Deut. 23. 8.

EHUD, *he that prunes*, delivers the Israelites from the oppression of Moab, Judges 3. 15.

EKRON, a principal city of the Philistines, situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, between Azotus and Jamnia, taken by the tribe of Judah, Judg. 1. 18;—its inhabitants, afraid of the ark of God, send it away, 1 Sam. 5. 10;—Baalzebub the god of, 2 Kings 1. 2;—its ruin foretold, Zeph. 2. 1.

ELAH, *an oak, or a curse*, succeeds Baasha, 1 Kings 16. 6;—murdered by Zimri, 10.

ELAM, *a young man, a virgin*, the eldest son of Shem, and father of the Elamites, Gen. 10. 22;—his descendants to be conquered, Jer. 49. 34;—to be restored, 39.

ELATH, a seaport town on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, near to which the Israelites passed, Deut. 2. 8;—taken by David, and held in the days of Solomon, as a place of commerce, 2 Chron. 8. 17;—after being retaken by the Edomites, it was again taken and built by Azariah, 2 Kings 14. 23.

ELDAD, *favoured of God*, endued with a spirit of prophecy, Num. 11. 26.

ELDERS, aged men, seventy chosen by Moses as his assistants, Num. 11. 16;—the magistrates, heads of the people, and rulers, so called among the Jews, Gen. 50. 7; 1 Sam. 16. 4; 2 Kings 6. 32; Ezek. 8. 1.

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ELDERS, or *presbyters*, in the *New Testament church*, a title assumed by the apostles, 1 Pet. 5. 1; 2 John 1; 3 John 1;—given to the pastors, teachers, and rulers of Christian churches, their qualifications and duty, Acts 11. 30; 14. 23; 15. 4, 6; 16. 4; 20. 17; 1 Tim. 3. 1; 5. 1, 19; Tit. 1. 5; 1 Pet. 5. 1.

ELEAZER, *help of God*, the third son of Aaron, and his successor in the office of high priest, Num. 20. 26;—he and Joshua divided the land, 34. 17;—died, Joshua 24. 33.

—, the son of Dodo, and the second of David's mighty men, performed a most valorous achievement, 2 Sam. 23. 9; 1 Chron. 11. 12.

ELECT, this term is applied to Christ, Isa. 42. 1; Matt. 12. 18;—to good angels, 1 Tim. 5. 21;—to the Israelites as a nation, Isa. 45. 4; 65. 9, 22;—to individuals, Rom. 9. 11;—to such as are Christ's true disciples, Matt. 24. 22; Mark 13. 20, 27.

ELECTION, Rom. 9. 11; 11. 5, 7, 28; 1 Thess. 4; 1 Pet. 1. 14; 2 Pet. 1. 10.

ELHANAN, *God is gracious*, slays the brother of Goliath, 2 Sam. 21. 19.

ELI, *my offering*, a high priest and judge of Israel, reproves Hannah, 1 Sam. 1. 12;—the sins of his sons, 2. 12;—a prophecy against his house, 27;—his sons slain, 4. 11;—his death, 18.

ELIAKIM, *my God ariseth*, the son of Hilkiah, sent by Hezekiah to the prophet Isaiah, 2 Kings 19. 2;—a prediction of his greatness, Isa. 22. 20-23.

—, the son of Josiah, made king in the room of his father, 2 Kings 23. 34; 2 Chron. 36. 4.

ELIEZER, *help of God*, the pious steward of Abraham's household, Gen. 15. 2;—sent to Mesopotamia for a wife to Isaac, 24. 2;—his godly conduct and success, 12-67.

—, the son of Moses, Exod. 18. 4; 1 Chron. 23. 15.

—, the son of Zichri, commanded four hundred and twenty thousand men, 1 Chron. 27. 16.

—, the son of Dodavah, a prophet, foretold the destruction of Jehoshaphat's fleet, 2 Chron. 20. 37.

ELIHU, *himself my God*, one of Job's friends who visited him in his distress;—his speeches, Job 32-37.

ELIJAH, *God is my Lord*, a prophet of great renown, foretels a drought,

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1 Kings 17. 1;—fed by ravens, 6;—visits a widow at Zarephath, 9;—raises her son to life, 22;—sent to meet Ahab, 1 Kings 18. 1;—his contest with the prophets of Baal, 21;—prays for rain, 45;—threatened by Jezebel, he goes to Horeb, 19. 9;—sends to anoint Jehu, 16;—calls Elisha, 10;—denounces judgments against Ahab and Jezebel for taking the vineyard of Naboth, 21. 17;—reproves Ahaziah for sending to consult Baalzebub, 2 Kings 1. 4;—brings fire from heaven on his soldiers, 10. 12;—divides the river Jordan, 2. 8;—goes to heaven in a chariot of fire, 11;—promised to return before the great day of God, Mal. 4. 5;—John Baptist so called, Matt. 17. 12, 13.

ELIM, on the east of the Red Sea, the Israelites come thither, Exod. 15. 27.

ELIMELECH, *my God is king*, the husband of Naomi, driven by famine into the land of Moab, Ruth 1. 1.

ELIPHAZ, *the endeavour of God*, one of Job's friends, whose speeches were against him, Job 4. 1; 5; 15. 22.

ELISHA, *salvation of God*, the disciple and successor of Elijah in the prophetic office, follows Elijah, 1 Kings 19. 19;—sees him ascend to heaven, 2 Kings 2. 11;—divides the river Jordan, 14;—purifies the unwholesome water at Jericho, 21;—mocked by young men, who are destroyed by bears, 24;—procures water for the army of Jehoshaphat, 3. 20;—multiplies the widow's oil, 4. 1;—promises a son to the good Shunammite, 16;—raises him to life, 32;—cures the deadly pottage at Gilgal, 38;—feeds a hundred men with twenty loaves, 42;—cures Naaman of leprosy, 5. 14;—transfers it to Gehazi, 27;—makes iron to swim, 6. 6;—discloses the secret counsels of the king of Syria, 8;—an army sent to seize him smitten with blindness, 13;—promises plenty in a siege of Samaria, 7. 1;—prophecies to Hazael at Damascus, 8. 7;—sends to anoint Jehu king of Israel, 9. 1;—foretels Joash's three victories, 13. 14;—writes to Jehoram, 2 Chron. 21. 12;—dies, 2 Kings 13. 20;—a dead man comes to life on being put into his sepulchre, 21.

ELISABETH, *the oath of God*, the mother of John the Baptist, her character, Luke 1. 5;—her song when saluted by Mary, &c., &c., 21. 46-51.

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ELIZAPHAN, *my God is Aid*, the son of Uzziel, and father of the Kohathites, Num. 3. 30;—he and his brother carry the dead bodies of Nadab and Abihu to their graves, Lev. 10. 4.

ELKANAH, *the zeal of God*, the father of Samuel, 1 Sam. 1. 1;—his peculiar regard for his wife Hannah, 5.

ELNATHAN, *God's gift*, was sent to bring the prophet Urijah from Egypt, Jer. 26. 22;—opposed the burning of Jeremiah's prophecies, 35. 12.

ELON, *oak, grove, strong*, judges Israel, Judges 12. 11.

ELUL, *outcry*, the sixth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and twelfth of their civil, corresponding to our August.

ELYMAS, *sorcerer*, struck blind for opposing Paul, Acts 13. 11.

EMBALMING of dead bodies much practised by the Egyptians and Hebrews; as that of Jacob, Gen. 50. 2;—of Joseph, 26;—of king Asa, 2 Chr. 16. 14;—of Christ, John 19. 39, 40.

EMBASSIES, or public messengers, sent from Jacob to Esau, Gen. 32. 3;—from Moses to the king of Edom, Num. 20. 14;—from Jephthah to the Ammonites, Judges 11. 12;—from David to Hanun, 2 Sam. 10. 2;—from Sennacherib to Hezekiah, Isa. 36. 2.

EMERALD, a precious stone of a green colour, and in hardness next to the ruby, Exod. 28. 18; Ezek. 27. 16; Rev. 4. 3; 21. 19.

EMERODS, the hemorrhoids, or piles;—threatened to the disobedient Jews, Deut. 28. 27;—inflicted on the men of Ashdod, 1 Sam. 5. 6.

EMIMS, *formidable, terrors*, the ancient inhabitants of Canaan, a warlike people, and of gigantic stature; smitten by Chedorlaomer, Gen. 14. 5;—the Moabites incorporated with them, Deut. 2. 10, 11.

EMMANUEL. See Immanuel.

EMMAUS, a village about eight miles northward of Jerusalem, memorable for Christ's interview with two of his disciples on their way thither, Luke 24. 13.

EMMOR. See Shechem.

EMULATION, striving to excel, in what is good, Rom. 11. 14;—in what is evil, Gal. 5. 20.

ENDOR, a city in the tribe of Manasseh, memorable for the account given of the witch of, 1 Sam. 28. 7.

ENDOW, or **ENDUE**, to give a dowry

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or portion, Exod. 22. 16; Gen. 30. 20; Luke 14. 19; James 3. 13.

ENEAS, *laudable*, cured of the palsy by Peter, Acts 9. 33.

ENEMIES, their cattle to be brought to them if found astray, Exod. 23. 4;—their misfortunes not to be rejoiced at, Job 31. 29; Psa. 35. 13; Prov. 24. 17;—good to be done for their evil, 25. 21; Matt. 5. 44; Luke 6. 27, 35; Rom. 12. 14, 20.

ENGEDI, the name of a city not far from the Dead Sea, given to the tribe of Judah, Josh. 15. 62;—here David was an exile, 1 Sam. 24. 1;—here the allied army, who came against Jehoshaphat, encamped, 2 Chron. 20. 2.

ENMITY, bitter and deep-rooted hatred, put between the seed of the woman and the serpent, Gen. 3. 15;—the *tarnal*, or unrenewed mind is enmity against God, Rom. 8. 7;—so is the friendship of the world, James 4. 4.

ENOCH, *dedicated, or disciplined*, a son of Cain, Gen. 4. 17.

—, the son of Jared, and father of Methuselah, Gen. 5. 18;—walked with God, 22;—God took him, 24;—was translated to heaven, without dying, Heb. 11. 5;—prophesied, Jude 14.

ENON, the place where John baptized, because there was much water, or rather, *many waters* or rivulets there, John 3. 23.

ENOS, *fallen man, miserable*, the son of Seth, Gen. 4. 26;—the father of Canaan, or Canaan, 5. 9.

ENROGEL, *fuller's fountain*, was a reservoir of water, situated on the east of Jerusalem, at the foot of mount Zion, Josh. 15. 7; 18. 16.

ENSIGN. See Banner.

ENTICERS TO VICE to be avoided, Prov. 1. 10.

ENVY, vexation at another's excellence or success condemned, Job 5. 2; Psa. 37. 1; Prov. 3. 31; 14. 30; 23. 17; 24. 19; 27. 4; Rom. 13. 13; 1 Cor. 3. 3; Gal. 5. 21; James 3. 14; 5. 9; 1 Pet. 2. 1.

—, examples of, in Cain, Gen. 4. 5;—in the Philistines, Gen. 26. 14;—in Rachel, 30. 1;—in Joseph's brethren, 37. 4, 11;—in Korah, &c., Num. 16. 1, &c.;—in Saul, 1 Sam. 18. 8;—in Haman, Esther 5. 9.

EPAPHRAS, *foamy*, a native of Colosse, and a faithful preacher there, Col. 1. 7, 14, 12.

EPAPHRODITUS, *agreeable, hand-*

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some, with Paul at Rome, Phil. 2. 25 ; 4. 18.

EPIENETUS, *laudable*, one of those who first embraced the gospel in Achaia, Rom. 16. 5.

EPHAH, *weary, tired*, the eldest son of Midian, Gen. 25. 4;—and a place called by his name, which abounded with camels and dromedaries, Isa. 60. 6.

—, a measure containing three pecks and three pints, the same as the bath, Exod. 16. 36; Lev. 19. 36.

EPHESUS, *desirable*, anciently one of the most celebrated cities of Asia Minor; situated on the river Cayster, about twenty-three miles north of Miletus; here Paul preached three years, Acts 20. 31;—fought with beasts at, or was opposed by brutal men, 1 Cor. 15. 32;—tumult raised here against him by Demetrius, 19. 23;—here stood the temple of Diana, accounted one of the wonders of the world, 27; the angel, or minister, of the church at, addressed, Rev. 2. 1, &c.

EPHOD, *to gird, or tie*, a kind of ornament in the form of an upper garment, worn by the priests. There were two kinds, those of plain linen for the ordinary priests; and that of the high priest, which was richly embroidered;—it is described, Exod. 28. 6; 39. 2;—its robe, 22.

EPHRAIM, *fruitful*, the younger son of Joseph, born, Gen. 41. 52;—preferred to Manasseh, 48. 19;—his descendants, 1 Chron. 7. 20, 28;—his sons defeated by the men of Gath, 21.

EPHRAIMITES, their possessions, Josh. 16. 1, &c.; 17. 14; 1 Chron. 7. 28;—defeated by the Gileadites, Judg. 12. 5;—threatened for their pride, Isa. 28. 1, &c.

EPHRAITH, a name given to Bethlehem, Gen. 35. 16, 19.

EPHRON, *dust*, a Hittite, who generously offered Abraham a field for a burying place, Gen. 23. 8.

EPICURÆANS, *assistance*, a sect of Gentile philosophers, who maintained that the world was made, not by God, but by the fortuitous concourse of atoms,—that God interferes not in its government,—that the soul dies with the body,—that there are no angels,—and that pleasure is the chief good, Acts 7. 18.

EPISTLES, or letters, written by the apostles to the churches, or to particu-

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lar individuals, are *twenty-one* in number, beginning with Romans, and ending with Jude, Rom. 16. 22; 1 Cor. 5. 9; Col. 4. 16, &c.

EQUITY, or justice, the great rule of it, Lev. 19. 18; Matt. 7. 12; 22. 30; Rom. 13. 8; James 2. 8.

ERASTUS, *lovely, amiable*, the chamberlain, or city treasurer of Corinth, converted by Paul, Acts 19. 22; Rom. 16. 23.

ESAR-HADDON, *that binds joy*, the son and successor of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, 2 Kings 19. 37.

ESAU, *formed, or finished*, the son of Isaac, and brother of Jacob, born, Gen. 25. 25;—sells his birthright, 33;—meets Jacob, 33. 1, &c.; his wives and descendants, 36. 1, &c.; 1 Chron. 1. 35.

ESCAPE, those who neglect Christ's great salvation cannot, Heb. 2. 3; 12. 25.

ESCHEW, *to shun*, as Job did evil, Job 1. 1;—and as all must do, who love life, and desire to see good, 1 Pet. 3. 10, 11.

ESHCOL, *a bunch of grapes*, one of Abraham's allies, Gen. 14. 24;—a rivulet, so called, near which the spies of Joshua cut a bunch of grapes which required two men to carry, Num. 13. 24.

ESHTAOL, *a strong woman*, a city on the west border of the tribe of Judah, Josh. 15. 33;—near to it Samson was born and buried, Judges 13. 2; 16. 31.

ESPOUSE. See Betroth.

ESTHER, *secret, hidden*, the daughter of Abihail, the uncle of Mordecai, obtains favour, Est. 2. 15;—made queen, 17;—appoints a fast, 4. 15;—favourably received by the king, 5. 1;—invites Haman to a feast, 4. 8;—saves her own life and that of her people, 7. 3;—accuses Haman, 5.

ESTIMATE, to put a value or price on a thing, Lev. 27. 14;—**ESTIMATION**, the valuing, or the price, Lev. 5. 15; 27. 2, 3; Num. 18. 16.

ESTRANGED, ALIENATED, or turned away as strangers, the wicked are from God, Psa. 58. 3; Ezek. 14. 5.

ETERNAL, EVERLASTING, sometimes denotes a long but limited time;—continuance of the ceremonial law, Lev. 16. 34;—the promise of Canaan for a possession, Gen. 17. 8;—when applied to God, it means always duration without beginning or end, Gen.

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31. 33; Deut. 32. 27; Isa. 40. 28;—the never ending bliss of heaven, and the torments of hell, Matt. 26. 46; Mark 10. 30; 2 Thess. 1. 9.

ETHAN, *strong, valiant*, one of the wisest men of his age, 1 Kings 4. 31;—several psalms were written by him, and, among the rest, that sublime composition the eighty-ninth;—he was one of the principal masters of the temple music, 1 Chron. 15. 17.

ETHANIM, *strong*, one of the months of the Jewish calendar, 1 Kings 6. 2;—after the return of the Jews from their captivity, it was called *Tisri*, which answers to our September.

ETHIOPIA, *blackness, heat*, an extensive country of Africa, southward of Egypt;—premises of its conversion, Psa. 68. 31; 87. 4; Isa. 46. 14.

EUNICE, *good victory*, the mother of Timothy, distinguished for her faith, 2 Tim. 1. 5.

EUNUCHS, God prohibited such from his congregation, Deut. 23. 1;—a promise to those who keep his Sabbaths, Isa. 56. 4;—different kinds mentioned, Matt. 19. 12;—conversion of one from Ethiopia, Acts 8. 27, &c.

EUODIAS, *sweet favour*, a female disciple in the church of Philippi, Phil. 4. 2.

EUPHRATES, *fruitful*, a celebrated river, which has its source in the mountains of Armenia, and falls into the Persian Gulf;—flowed in the garden of Eden, Gen. 2. 14;—a boundary of the country possessed by the Israelites, 15. 18; Deut. 11. 24; Josh. 1. 4; 2 Sam. 8. 3;—a girdle hidden near it a type of the captivity, Jer. 13. 1;—four angels loosed from it, Rev. 9. 14;—the sixth angel pours his vial into it, 16. 12.

EUROCLYDON, *the northeast wind*, prevalent in the Mediterranean Sea, and dangerous to ships, from its partaking of the qualities of a whirlwind, Acts 27. 14.

EUTYCHUS, *happy*, from sleeping while Paul preached, falls down dead, and is restored to life, Acts 20. 9.

EVANGELISTS, *publishers of glad tidings*, an order in the Christian church, Philip so called, Acts 21. 8;—appointed by Christ, Eph. 4. 11;—their duty, 12; 2 Tim. 4. 5.

EVE, *living, or enlivening*, the mother of the human race, formed out of one of Adam's ribs, Gen. 2. 22;—given to

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him for a helpmeet, 23;—deceived by the serpent, 3. 1-6;—her punishment, 16;—receives her name, 20;—mentioned by an apostle, 2 Cor. 11. 3; 1 Tim. 2. 13.

EVER, FOR EVER, frequently means only a stated time, Gen. 49. 26; Exod. 12. 24; 1 Kings 8. 13; 2 Kings 21. 7; 2 Chron. 7. 16; Psa. 49. 11; Eccl. 1. 4; Jer. 25. 15; Philom. 15. See Everlasting.

EVIL-MERODACH, *fool of Merodach*, the son and successor of Nebuchadnezzar, liberated Jehochin, king of Judah, after a confinement of thirty-seven years, 2 Kings 25. 27.

EXACTION, demanding more than is due, censured, Neh. 5. 6; 10. 31; Ezek. 22. 12; 45. 9; Matt. 18. 28; Luke 3. 13.

EXALTATION OF CHRIST, Acts 2. 33; 5. 31; Eph. 1. 20, 21; Phil. 2. 9.

EXAMINATION, SELF, commanded, Psa. 4. 4; Lam. 3. 40; Matt. 7. 3, 5; 1 Cor. 11. 28; 2 Cor. 13. 5; Gal. 6. 4;—prayer for assistance in, Psa. 26. 2; 139. 23, 24;—examples of, Psa. 77. 6; 119. 59.

EXAMPLE OF CHRIST, to be studied and imitated by all his followers, Matt. 11. 29; John 13. 15, 34; Rom. 15. 5; Phil. 2. 5; Heb. 3. 1; 12. 2; 1 Pet. 2. 21; 1 John 2. 6;—in respect of filial duty, Luke 2. 51; John 19. 26, 27;—obedience to God, 4. 34; 9. 4;—zeal for his glory, 2. 77; 8. 49, 50; 17. 4;—fervent devotion, Luke 6. 12; 9. 29; 22. 44;—resignation to his Father's will, John 6. 38; 18. 11; Luke 22. 42;—self-denial, 2 Cor. 8. 9;—humility, Phil. 2. 7, 8;—condescension, Matt. 6. 3, 7;—meekness, 11. 29;—compassion, Luke 19. 41; Matt. 9. 36;—firmness in resisting temptation, 4. 1-11; 22. 17;—forgiveness and love of enemies, Luke 23. 34.

EXAMPLE, good, to be followed, Luke 10. 37; John 8. 39; 1 Cor. 4. 16; 11. 1; Phil. 3. 17; 4. 9; 1 Thess. 1. 7; 2 Thess. 3. 9; Heb. 6. 12; James 5. 10. —evil, to be avoided, 1 Cor. 10. 6; 2 Pet. 2. 6; Jude 7.

EXCESS, in eating and drinking, condemned, Eph. 5. 18; 1 Pet. 4. 3, 4.

EXCHANGERS of money, a kind of bankers, Matt. 25. 27.

EXCOMMUNICATION, exclusion, or cutting off from the church, practised among the Israelites for neglecting circumcision, Gen. 17. 14;—for neglect-

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ing the passover, Exod. 12. 15, 19; Num. 9. 13;—eating of sacrifice in a state of uncleanness, Lev. 7. 20; 22. 3;—neglecting the rites of purification, Num. 19. 13, 20;—keeping the meat of sacrifices beyond the time prescribed, Lev. 19. 8;—sacrificing in other places than that of the national worship, 17. 9;—eating blood, or the fat of sacrifices, 7. 25; 17. 10, 14;—neglecting the day of atonement, 23. 29;—imitating the holy oil, or incense, Exod. 30. 33, 38.

EXCOMMUNICATION, Christian, Matt. 18. 17; 1 Cor. 5. 4; 16. 22; 2 Cor. 2. 2; Gal. 1. 8; 2 Thess. 3. 14; 1 Tim. 1. 20.

EXECRATION, a curse, Jer. 42. 18; 44. 12.

EXCUSES for neglecting duties, the folly of them, 2 Kings 5. 13; Matt. 22. 5; Luke 12. 47; 14. 18; Rom. 1. 20; James 4. 17.

EXHORTATION, or incitement to what is good, the duty of it, Acts 13. 15; Eph. 5. 11; 1 Thess. 4. 18; 2 Thess. 3. 15; Heb. 3. 13; 10. 24, 25.

EXILE, one banished from his country, 2 Sam. 15. 19; Isa. 51. 14.

EXODUS, the *departure*, the second book of Moses, which relates the departure of Israel from Egypt.

EXORCISTS, persons who cast out evil spirits; Jews at Ephesus, Acts 19. 13.

EXPERIENCE, the benefit of it, Eccl. 1. 16; 2. 1, &c.; Rom. 5. 4.

EXPIATION, the act of atoning for a crime. See Atonement.

EXPOUND, to explain, Judges 14. 14; Mark 4. 34; Luke 24. 27.

EXTINCT, extinguished, or put out, as the light of a candle, Job 17. 1; Isa. 43. 17.

EXTOL, to praise, Psa. 30. 1; 68. 4; 145. 1; Dan. 4. 37.

EXTORTION, unjust exaction of money, Ezek. 22. 12; Matt. 23. 25;—Christians commanded to have no fellowship with those who practise it, 1 Cor. 5. 11;—intercourse with them sometimes unavoidable, 10.

EXTRAVAGANCE, or superfluous and wasteful expense, censured, Prov. 18. 9; 21. 20; 22. 16.

EYES to be guarded on account of temptation, Job 31. 1; Psa. 119. 37; Prov. 4. 25; 23. 31; Matt. 5. 29; 18. 9; Mark 9. 47.

EZEKIEL, *strength of God*, a prophet,

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who began his predictions nearly 400 years before Christ;—his first vision, Ezek. 1. 1, &c.; his commission, 2. 1;—eats a roll presented to him by an angel, 3. 1, &c.;—encouraged, 4. 1;—foretells the taking of Jerusalem, 4. 1;—carried to Jerusalem in a vision, 8. 1;—brought back again, 11. 24;—removes his dwelling, as a type of the approaching captivity, 12. 1;—directed not to mourn for the death of his wife, 24. 15;—his duty as a watchman, 33. 1, &c.;—not respected by the people, 30.

EZION-GBER, *counsel of the strong*, a city of Idumea, on the coast of the Red Sea;—thus far back the Hebrews were brought for their sins, after they had touched the borders of the promised land, Num. 33. 35;—here Solomon equipped his fleet for Ophir, 1 Kings 9. 26.

EZRA, a *helper*, a priest and ready scribe in the law of God, goes to Jerusalem, Ezra 7. 1;—his companions from Babylon, 8. 1;—keeps a fast, 21; Neh. 9. 1;—his prayer and confession, Ezra 9. 5;—reforms the illegal marriages, 10. 1, &c.

FABLES, idle and groundless stories, whether heathen or Jewish, not to be regarded, 1 Tim. 1. 4; 4. 7; 6. 20; 2 Tim. 2. 14; Titus 1. 14.

FACE, God talked with men *face to face*, or in a familiar manner, and amid visible displays of his glory, Num. 14. 14; Deut. 5. 4; 34. 10;—*of God*, his favour, Psa. 31. 16; Dan. 9. 17.

FAINTETH, the soul does for God, when its desires after him are ardent and overpowering, Psa. 84. 2.

FAITH, credit, or belief, in God necessary to please him, Gen. 15. 6; Exod. 4. 31; 14. 31; Num. 20. 12; Deut. 32. 20; 2 Chron. 20. 20; Neh. 9. 8; Psa. 78. 22; 106. 12; Isa. 7. 9; 43. 10; Dan. 6. 23; Jonah 3. 5; Hab. 2. 4; John 14. 1; Rom. 4. 3; 5. 1; Heb. 11. 6.

—, the want of it a cause of sin, Num. 14. 11; Deut. 1. 32; 2 Kings 17. 14; Psa. 106. 13; Rom. 11. 23; Heb. 3. 19.

— in Christ, connected with, and necessary to, salvation, John 3. 15, 16, 36; Rom. 3. 25, 26; 1 Cor. 1. 21; Heb. 10. 39;—commanded as our duty, 1 John 3. 23; Acts 16. 31;—is a fruit of the Spirit, Gal. 5. 22.

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FAITH, when genuine, Acts 8. 37; Rom. 10. 9, 10;—works by love, to Christ and his people, Gal. 5. 6;—purifies the heart, Acts 15. 9;—overcomes the snares and temptations of the world, 1 John 5. 4;—is productive of good works, James 2. 14, 26.

—, Christians are justified by, Rom. 3. 28; 5. 1;—sanctified by, Acts 15. 9; 26. 18;—live by, Gal. 2. 10; 3. 11; Heb. 2. 4; 10. 38;—walk by, 2 Cor. 5. 7;—conquer by, 1 John 5. 4;—have access to God by, Eph. 3. 12.

—, examples of strong and triumphant, Abel, Heb. 11. 4;—Enoch, 5;—Noah, 7;—Abraham, 8. 9, 17;—Isaac, 20;—Jacob, 21;—Joseph, 22;—Moses, 23, 24, 27;—Rahab, 31; &c.

—, in Christ, guilt and danger of those who are without, Mark 16. 16; John 3. 18, 36; 8. 24; 2 Cor. 4. 4; 1 John 5. 10.

—, in Christ, brief summaries, and confessions of, by Peter, Matt. 16. 16;—by Martha, John 11. 27;—by the Ethiopian eunuch, Acts 8. 37;—by Paul, 1 Tim. 1. 15;—by John, 1 John 4. 9, 10.

—, as empty profession of, sometimes made by unrenewed men, John 6. 66; Acts 8. 13, 21; 1 John 2. 19.

—, devils have, in the existence of God, and tremble, James 2. 19.

—, of miracles, extraordinary, and peculiar to the first age of the gospel, Matt. 17. 20; 21. 21; Mark 11. 23; Luke 17. 6; 1 Cor. 12. 9; 13. 2.

FAITHFUL, God is, to his promises, Num. 23. 19; Deut. 7. 9; Heb. 10. 23; 11. 11;—the gospel testimony is, 1 Tim. 1. 15.

FALL OF MAN, Adam's transgression of the positive law of God, Gen. 2. 16, 17; 3. 6;—by which he lost the image of God, and subjected himself, and his posterity, to the penalty of that law, 2. 17; 3. 19; Rom. 5. 12–19; 1 Cor. 15. 21, 22.

FALLOW-GROUND, a field uncultivated, Jer. 4. 3; Hos. 10. 12.

FALSEHOOD. See Lying.

FAME, renown, or honour from men, the vanity of it, Ps. 49. 11; Eccl. 1. 11; 2. 16;—not to be preferred to the praise of God, John 12. 43; 1 Thess. 2. 6.

FAMILY, the whole church of God, Eph. 3. 15.

FAMINE, scarcity of food, when Abraham went into Egypt, Gen. 12. 10;—

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in the time of Joseph, 41. 56;—when Elimelech went into the land of Moab, Ruth 1. 1;—of three years on account of Saul's treatment of the Gibeonites, 2 Sam. 21. 1, &c.;—in the time of Elijah, 1 Kings 17. 1;—in Samaria, in the time of Elisha, 2 Kings 6. 25;—in Jerusalem, and a message from God concerning it, Jer. 14. 1;—of the word of God, Amos 8. 11.

FASTING, abstinence from food, accompanied with religious humiliation, mentioned as a general duty of all Christians at some times, Matt. 9. 14, 15; Mark 2. 20; Luke 5. 35; 2 Cor. 6. 5;—accompanying solemn prayer, Ps. 35. 13; Dan. 9. 3; 1 Cor. 7. 5;—what kind is acceptable to God, Isa. 58. 3, &c.; Joel 2. 12; Zech. 7. 9; Matt. 6. 17;—to be proclaimed in a time of public calamity, Joel 1. 14; 2. 15;—the institution of several annual ones, Zech. 7. 3, &c.; 8. 19;—of Moses, forty days, Exod. 24. 18; Deut. 9. 9;—a second time, 18;—of Daniel, 10. 2;—of Esther, 4. 15;—by the Ninevites, Jonah 3. 5;—of Jesus, Matt. 4. 2; Luke 4. 2.

FAT, signifying riches, Ps. 22. 29; Jer. 5. 28.

FATHERS, children not to suffer death for their offences, nor they for those of their children, Deut. 24. 16; Ezek. 18. 1–20. See Parents.

FAULT, committed by a brother should be told to him, Matt. 18. 15;—those who are overtaken with, to be tenderly treated, Gal. 6. 1;—to be mutually confessed by Christians, James 5. 16.

FEAR OF GOD, or a holy awe of his majesty, and care not to offend him, recommended, Deut. 6. 13; 10. 12; Josh. 24. 14; 1 Sam. 12. 24; 1 Chron. 16. 25; Ps. 2. 11; 33. 8; Prov. 3. 7; 23. 17; Eccl. 12. 13; Mal. 1. 6; Heb. 12. 28; 1 Pet. 2. 17.

—, promises to them who cherish it, 2 Kings 17. 39; Ps. 25. 12, 14; 31. 19; 33. 18; 34. 7, 9; 103. 11, 13, 17; 145. 19; Isa. 50. 10; Mal. 3. 16; 4. 2; Luke 1. 50.

—, motives to it, Deut. 32. 39; 1 Sam. 2. 6; Job 13. 11; 28. 28; Ps. 76. 7; 111. 10; 130. 4; Prov. 1. 7; 14. 26; Matt. 10. 28.

—, opposed to presumption, Prov. 28. 14; Rom. 11. 20; 1 Cor. 10. 12; Phil. 2. 12; Heb. 4. 12, 28; 1 Pet. 1. 17.

—, happy effects of it,

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Psa. 25. 12; 112. 1; Prov. 9. 10; 16. 6; 19. 23; 22. 4; Eccl. 8. 12.

FEAR OF GOD, marks of it, Prov. 8. 13; 14. 2, 16; 16. 6.

— of punishment, a motive to obedience, Job 31. 23; Luke 12. 5; 2 Cor. 5. 11; Heb. 11. 7.

— the effect of guilt, Gen. 3. 8; 4. 14; 32. 7; Acts 16. 38; 24. 25; James 2. 19.

— of man, the bounds of it, Deut. 7. 17, &c.; Psa. 56. 4; 118. 6; Prov. 29. 25; Isa. 8. 12; 51. 7; Matt. 10. 26; Heb. 13. 6; 1 Pet. 3. 14.

FEASTS, by Abraham on the weaning of Isaac, Gen. 21. 8;—by Isaac to entertain Abimelech, 26. 30;—by Laban on the marriage of his daughters, 29. 22;—by Pharaoh on his birthday, 40. 20;—on the marriage of Samson, Judges 14. 10;—by Nabal on his sheep-shearing, 1 Sam. 25. 2, 36;—by David for Abner, 2 Sam. 3. 20;—by Solomon on his sacrificing at Gibeon, 1 Kings 3. 15;—at the dedication of the temple, 8. 65;—by Jeroboam, 12. 32;—Belshazzar, Dan. 5. 1;—by Ahasuerus, Esther 1. 3;—for Esther, 2. 16;—by Herod, on his birthday, Mark 6. 21;—at a marriage at Cana, John 2. 1;—by Matthew, to entertain Jesus, Matt. 9. 9;—by Levi, Luke 5. 29.

— or religious festivals, among the Jews, besides the weekly Sabbath, were, the new moons, 1 Sam. 20. 5; Psa. 81. 3; Num. 28. 11;—the pass-over, Exod. 12. 3, &c.;—the pentecost, Acts 2. 1; 20. 16;—of trumpets, Lev. 23. 24;—of expiation, or atonement, 27;—of first fruits and of ingathering, Exod. 23. 16;—of tabernacles, 34;—of the seventh year, or year of release, 25. 3, 4;—of the jubilee, 8-13;—of dedication, John 10. 22.

FELIX, happy, deputy governor of Judea, receives Paul as a prisoner, Acts 23. 33;—hears him plead, 24. 10;—trembles when he hears him preach, 25;—leaves him to Festus, 27.

FELLOWSHIP. See Communion.

FERVENCY, heat, or ardour of spirit, required in serving God, Rom. 12. 11;—in Christian charity, or love, 1 Pet. 4. 8.

FESTUS, joyful, the governor of Judea who succeeded Felix, hears Paul plead, Acts 25. 7;—his account of him to Agrippa, 14;—hears him again in the presence of Agrippa, 26. 1, &c.

PETTERS, shackles, or chains, for

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binding prisoners and madmen, Judges 16. 21; 2 Kings 23. 7; Mark 5. 4.

FEVER, a disease attended with heat, thirst, and quick pulse; of Peter's wife's mother cured by Jesus, Matt. 8. 14; Mark 1. 31; Luke 4. 38; of the father of Publius at Malta, by Paul, Acts 28. 8.

FIDELITY, or strict honesty, required of servants, Tit. 2. 10.

FIERY, serpents, sent among the Jews, Num. 21. 6;—trials sometimes the lot of God's people, 1 Pet. 4. 12.

FIGHTINGS and wars come from men's lusts, James 4. 1.

FIGS applied to Hezekiah's bile, 2 Kings 20. 7; Isa. 38. 21.

FIG-TREE, parable of, Matt. 24. 32;—one cursed by Jesus, 21. 19; Mark 11. 13.

FIGURES, to represent God not to be made, Deut. 4. 15, 16;—of any kind not to be worshipped, Exod. 20. 4, 5.

—, types, or resemblances; Adam was one of Christ, Rom. 5. 14; the holy of holies, in the Jewish temple, was one of heaven, Heb. 9. 9, 24.

FILTHY, man as a sinner is, Job 15. 16; Psa. 14. 3.

FINGER of God, the visible effect of his power, Exod. 8. 19; 31. 18; Deut. 9. 10; Luke 11. 20.

FIRE from heaven destroys Sodom, &c., Gen. 19. 24;—consumes the sacrifice of Abraham, 15. 17;—the victims offered for Aaron and the people, Lev. 9. 24;—mingled with hail in the plagues of Egypt, Exod. 9. 23;—destroys many of the Israelites at Taberah, Num. 11. 1, &c.;—two hundred and fifty in the rebellion of Korah, 16. 35;—of Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, Lev. 10. 2;—consumes the sacrifice of Gideon, Judges 6. 21;—of Manoah, 13. 19;—of Elijah at mount Carmel, 1 Kings 18. 38;—of Solomon, at the dedication of the temple, 2 Chron. 7. 1;—destroys those who were sent to take Elijah, 2 Kings 1. 10, 12;—coals of fire an emblem of the fate of Israel, Ezek. 10. 1.

FIRMAMENT, the expansion, the visible heavens, Gen. 1. 17, 20; Psa. 19. 1; Dan. 12. 3.

FIRST-BORN not to be disinherited, Deut. 21. 15; of the Israelites claimed by God, as a memorial of the destruction of those of the Egyptians, Exod. 13. 2;—and also of their cattle, 11;

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Deut. 15. 19;—to be ransomed, Exod. 34. 20.

FIRST-FRUITs, the law relating to them, Ex. 22. 29; 23. 19; 24. 26;—the offerings at the presentation of them, Num. 28. 26;—the confession to be made at the time, Deut. 26. 1, &c.

FISHERS, most of the apostles were, Matt. 4. 18; Mark 1. 16;—wisdom of God in employing such instruments, 1 Cor. 1. 26-29.

FISHES created, Gen. 1. 20; one swallows Jonah, Jonah 1. 17;—a miraculous draught of them at the call of Peter, Luke 5. 6;—one caught to pay the tribute for Jesus and Peter, Matt. 17. 27;—when Jesus appeared in Galilee after his resurrection, John 21. 6.

FITCHES, a small kind of peas, commonly called chick-peas, Isa. 28. 25, 27; Ezek. 4. 9.

FLAGS, a kind of rushes, or water plants, with broad leaves; Moses was laid among them, Exod. 2. 3, 5.

FLATTERY, false praise, to be guarded against, Job 17. 5; 32. 21; Psa. 12. 3; Prov. 24. 24; 26. 28; 28. 23; 29. 5; Isa. 5. 20; 1 Thess. 2. 5.

FLAX, a well known plant of the fibre of which linen is made, Exod. 9. 31; Josh. 2. 6; Prov. 31. 13.

FLEECE, the wool shorn off from a sheep, a sign to Gideon, Judges 6. 36.

FLESH, granted to man for food after the flood, Gen. 9. 3.

—, the corruption of human nature, Rom. 7. 25; Gal. 5. 17;—the motions of it tending to sin, Rom. 7. 5;—not to walk after it, but after the Spirit, 8. 9, 12; 13. 14;—the works of it, Gal. 5. 19;—to be abstained from, 1 Pet. 2. 11; 2 Pet. 2. 10.

FLIES, swarms of, sent on the Egyptians, Exod. 8. 21; Psa. 78. 45.

FLINT, or hard rock, water miraculously brought from, Num. 20. 11; Deut. 8. 15; Psa. 114. 8;—a face or forehead like, meaning undaunted boldness and courage, Isa. 50. 7; Ezek. 3. 9.

FLOCK, a company, or drove of sheep or goats, distinguished from the herds, which consisted of oxen, attended by Rachel, Gen. 29. 2, 9;—watched by Jacob, 30. 26;—though cut off from the fold, Hab. 3. 17.

FLOOD. See Deluge.

FOLLOW Christ; to do so includes, attendance on his doctrines, John 10. 27;—obedience to his commands, 15.

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14;—imitation of his example, 1 John 2. 6;—reliance on his blood and Spirit, Rom. 6. 25, 26; 8. 1, 4, 14;—perseverance to the end of life, Matt 10. 22; Rev. 2. 10.

FOLLY, want of knowledge, Prov. 12. 16; 18. 2; Eccl. 5. 3.

—, vice, Psa. 5. 5; Prov. 1. 7, 22; 3. 35; 10. 18; 13. 19; 19. 1; 26. 11; 28. 26; Jer. 4. 22; 5. 4; Mark 7. 22; Tit. 3. 3.

FOOD given for the use of man, Gen. 1. 29; 9. 3.

— promised to the people of God, Psa. 34. 9, 10; 37. 3; 111. 5; 132. 15; Isa. 33. 15, 16; 65. 13.

FOOL, a person void of understanding, Prov. 10. 8; 12. 23;—used to signify one who is a *reprobate wretch*, Matt. 5. 23;—often means a wicked person, Psa. 14. 1; Prov. 10. 23; 26. 10.

FOOLISHNESS, the gospel, which publishes eternal life through a crucified Saviour, thus accounted by the Greeks, 1 Cor. 1. 18, 21, 23;—spiritual things appear so to unrenowned men, 2. 14;—the wisdom of the world is thus accounted by God, 3. 19.

FOOTSTOOL, one of gold made for Solomon's throne, 2 Chr. 9. 18;—the earth is God's, Isa. 66. 1; Matt. 5. 35.

FORBEARANCE, patiently bearing provocation or offence, recommended, Matt. 18. 26; 1 Cor. 13. 4, 7; Eph. 4. 2; Col. 3. 12; 1 Thess. 5. 14.

— of God to men, Psa. 50. 21; Eccl. 8. 11; Rom. 2. 4; 2 Pet. 3. 9, 15.

FORECAST, to calculate or plan beforehand, Dan. 11. 24, 25.

FOREIGNERS, one born in another country, Exod. 12. 45; Deut. 15. 3; Obad. 11; Eph. 2. 19.

FOREKNOWLEDGE of God, or his eternal acquaintance with all things, asserted, Gen. 18. 18; 1 Kings 22. 23; Rom. 8. 29; 2 Tim. 1. 9; 1 Pet. 1. 2, 20.

FORERUNNER, a harbinger, one sent before, Christ is so called, Heb. 6. 20.

FOREST, a woody and uncultivated tract of ground; Solomon built the house of the, 1 Kings 7. 2;—Asaph, keeper of the king's, Neh. 2. 8;—of the south, an emblem of the state of Israel, Ezek. 20. 45.

FORGETFULNESS of God and our duty, dangerous, Deut. 4. 9; 6. 12; 8. 11; 2 Kings 17. 38; Psa. 44. 17, 20; Prov. 3. 1; James 1. 45.

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FORGETFULNESS, of favours censured, Eccl. 9. 15;—of Pharaoh's butler to Joseph, Gen. 40. 23; 41. 9.

FORGIVENESS of sin, a blessing which God only can bestow, Mark 2. 7; Luke 5. 21;—given through Christ, Eph. 1. 7;—includes all sin, even the most aggravated, Jer. 33. 8; Isa. 1. 18;—is freely conferred on the sinner, Isa. 43. 25; Rev. 22. 17;—is promised to all who repent, and believe on Christ, Exod. 34. 6; 2 Chron. 7. 14; Psa. 32. 1; 103. 3; 130. 4; Prov. 28. 13; Isa. 1. 18; 55. 7; Jer. 31. 34; Dan. 9. 9, 24; Mark 1. 4; Luke 1. 77; 3. 3; 24. 47; Acts 2. 38; 5. 31; 8. 22; 10. 43; 13. 38; Rom. 3. 25; Col. 1. 14; Heb. 8. 12; James 5. 15; 1 John 2. 12;—to be sought with the whole heart, Deut. 4. 29; 1 Chron. 28. 9; Psa. 119. 2; Jer. 29. 13; 1 Thess. 5. 17.

—of injuries, commanded, Prov. 19. 11; Matt. 6. 15; 18. 21; Mark 11. 25; Luke 6. 36; 17. 4; Eph. 4. 32; Col. 3. 13; James 2. 13.

—examples of, in Christ to his crucifiers, Luke 23. 34;—in Stephen to his murderers, Acts 7. 60.

FORMS and PATTERNS of prayer and thanksgiving appointed, Exod. 15. 1, 20; Num. 6. 22; 10. 35; Deut. 21. 8; 26. 3, 5, 13, 15; 31. 19; Neh. 12. 46; Matt. 6. 9; Luke 11. 1, 2.

FORNICATION, forbidden to the Israelites, Lev. 19. 29; Deut. 23. 17;—a law concerning it, Deut. 23. 28;—censured in general, Prov. 2. 16; 5. 3; 6. 25; 7. 6; 22. 14; 23. 27; 29. 3; 31. 3; Eccl. 7. 26; Hos. 4. 11; Matt. 15. 19; Mark 7. 21; Acts 15. 20; Rom. 1. 29; 1 Cor. 5. 9; 6. 9; 13. 15; 2 Cor. 12. 21; Gal. 5. 19; Eph. 5. 3, 5; 1 Thess. 4. 3; 1 Tim. 1. 10; Heb. 12. 16; 13. 4; Rev. 2. 14, 20; 21. 8; 22. 15.

—, motives to avoid it, Prov. 2. 16; 5. 3; 6. 24; 7. 5; 9. 18; 29. 3; Hos. 4. 10; 1 Cor. 6. 18; Eph. 5. 6; Col. 3. 6; Heb. 13. 4; Jude 7; Rev. 21. 8; 22. 15.

FORSAKING the assemblies of the saints, condemned, Heb. 10. 25.

FORSWEAR, to break an oath or vow, forbidden, Matt. 5. 33.

FORTRESS, a strong hold, or place of protection, the Lord is to his children, Psa. 18. 2; 31. 3; 71. 3; 91. 2; 144. 2; Jer. 16. 19.

FOUNDATION, Christ is the, on which

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we are required to build our faith, and hopes of salvation, Isa. 28. 16; 1 Cor. 3. 11.

FOUNDER, one who casts figures of melted metal, by pouring it into moulds, Judges 17. 4; Jer. 6. 29; 10. 9, 14.

FOUNTAIN, opened for sin and uncleanness, Christ is, Zech. 13. 1; 1 John 1. 7.

FOWLS, when created, Gen. 1. 20.

FOWLER, one who catches fowls, Prov. 6. 5; Hos. 9. 8.

FOX, a wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for its cunning, Judges 15. 4; Lam. 5. 18; Matt. 8. 20;—Herod, the tetrarch of Galilee, so called, on account of his craftiness, Luke 13. 32.

FRAGMENTS, broken pieces of meat, not to be lost, Matt. 14. 20; John 6. 12.

FRAIL, easy to be broken, or destroyed, man is, Psa. 39. 4.

FRANKINCENSE, a sweet-smelling gum, anciently burned in temples, now used in medicine, Exod. 30. 34; Lev. 2. 1; Matt. 2. 11.

FRAUD. See Deceit.

FREEDOM, true, John 8. 36; Rom. 6. 16; 2 Pet. 2. 19.

FRIEND, Christ is a sincere, John 15. 9;—constant, 13. 1;—disinterested, Rom. 5. 6, 7, 8;—honourable, Phil. 2. 9;—almighty, 3. 21;—everywhere present, Matt. 28. 20;—everlasting, Heb. 13. 8.

FRIENDS, the value of them, Prov. 17. 17; 18. 24; 27. 9, 17;—how separated, 17. 9;—danger from unfaithful ones, Psa. 55. 12; Prov. 25. 19;—examples of such: of Jael to Sisera, Judges 4. 18;—of Delilah to Samson, 16. 4, &c.;—of Joab to Abner, 2 Sam. 3. 27;—to Amasa, 20. 9;—of the friends of David, Psa. 38. 11; 41. 9;—of Judas to Jesus, Matt. 26. 48.

—, examples of sincere and steadfast, Jonathan and David, 2 Sam. 1. 26;—Barzillai and David, 2 Sam. 17. 23; 19. 32; 1 Kings 2. 7.

FRINGES on garments, laws concerning them, Num. 15. 37; Deut. 22. 12.

FROGS, one of the plagues inflicted on Egypt, Exod. 8. 2;—mentioned in the visions of John, Rev. 16. 13.

FRONTLETS, consisted of four pieces of parchment; on the first was written, Exod. 13. 2-10;—on the second, 13-21;—on the third, Deut. 6. 4-9; and on the fourth, 11. 19-21. These the Jews bound together on their fore-

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neal, and wore in the time of the morning and evening prayers, from a literal and false interpretation of Ex. 13. 16; Deut. 6. 8. See Phylacteries.

FROST, notwithstanding the heat of the day in the Holy Land, is often severe at night, Gen. 31. 40; Job 37. 10; Psa. 147. 16.

FRUGALITY, thrift, or careful sparing, recommended, Prov. 18. 9; John 6. 12.

FRUITS of the Spirit, or gracious habits produced in believers, mentioned, Gal. 5. 22, 23;—meet for repentance, Matt. 3. 8;—of righteousness, Phil. 1. 11.

FRUSTRATE, to defeat, or make void, men hired to, Ezra 4. 5;—the apostle Paul did not, the grace of God, Gal. 2. 21.

FUGITIVE, a runaway, or deserter, Gen. 4. 12; Judges 12. 4.

FULFILLED, the Old Testament prophecies concerning Christ were, Matt. 1. 22; 2. 15; 8. 17; 12. 17; 13. 35; 21. 4; 27. 35. See Prophecy.

FULLER, one who cleanses and dresses cloth, 2 Kings 18. 17; Isa. 7. 3; 36. 2; Mal. 3. 2; Mark 9. 3.

FULNESS of time, the period fixed for Christ's advent, Gal. 4. 4; Eph. 1. 10.

FURLONG, the eighth part of a mile, Luke 24. 13; John 6. 19; 11. 18.

FURNACE, sharp and grievous afflictions, Ezek. 22. 18, 20, 22;—hell, Matt. 13. 42, 50.

FUTURE STATE mentioned, or alluded to, in the Old Testament, Job 21. 30; 19. 25; Psa. 9. 17; 16. 11; 17. 15; Prov. 14. 32; Eccl. 3. 17; 11. 9; Dan. 12. 23.

—, no marriages in it, Luke 20. 34;—our bodies changed in it, 1 Cor. 15. 42, 51, &c.;—the happiness of it, Rev. 7. 15, 21. See Heaven.

GAAL, *contempt, abomination*, the son of Ebed, conspires against Abimelech, Judges 9. 22;—defeated by him, 34.

GAASH, *tempest*, a hill, on the north of which Joshua was buried, Josh. 24. 30;—a brook or valley of this name, 2 Sam. 23. 30.

GABBATHA, *high, elevated*, a place in Pilate's palace, whence he pronounced sentence of death on Christ, John 19. 13.

GABRIEL, *God is my strength*, an archangel, appears to Daniel, Dan. 8. 16;

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9. 22;—to Zacharias, Luke 1. 19;—to the Virgin Mary, 26.

GAD, *a troop*, one of Jacob's sons, Gen. 30. 11;—had seven sons, 46. 16;—his descendants, 1 Chron. 5. 11;—his inheritance, Josh. 13. 24.

—, a prophet, who adhered to David, under the persecutions of Saul, 1 Sam. 22. 5;—sent by God to David to propound to him the choice of one of three plagues for proudly numbering the people, 2 Sam. 24. 11;—wrote a history of David's life, 1 Chron. 29. 29.

GADARA, *surrounded*, a celebrated city, about eight miles eastward of the sea of Tiberias, where Christ permitted the devils he had ejected to destroy a herd of swine, Luke 8. 26-37.

GAIN, unjust, will not profit, Prov. 10. 2; 28. 8.

GAINSAYING, contradicting, speaking against, Luke 21. 15; Acts 10. 29; Rom. 10. 21; Tit. 1. 9.

GAIUS, *earthy*, a noted Christian, baptized by Paul at Corinth, 1 Cor. 1. 14;—the host of Paul when he wrote to the Romans, Rom. 16. 23;—accompanied Paul to Ephesus, Acts 19. 29;—either to him, or to another of the same name, John addressed his third epistle, 3 John 1.

GALATIA, *white, like milk*, a province of the Lesser Asia, bounded on the west by Phrygia; on the east by the river Halys; on the north by Paphlagonia; and on the south by Lycaonia; here Paul preached the gospel, and planted churches, Acts 16. 6; 18. 23;—to these churches he wrote his Epistle to the Galatians, Gal. 1. 2.

GALBANUM, a gum, or sweet spice, Exod. 30. 34.

GALILEE, *wheel, revolution*, a large and fertile territory in the north of Canaan, twenty cities of which Solomon gave to Hiram, 1 Kings 9. 11;—here Christ dwelt from his youth, Matt. 2. 22, 23;—from it he came to John the Baptist, 3. 13;—here he preached and performed miracles, 4. 23, 24;—here he met with his followers after his resurrection, 28. 7; Mark 16. 7.

GALL, a bitter herb or root, Matt. 27. 34;—any thing bitter, pernicious, or distressing, Deut. 29. 18; Jer. 8. 14;—an unrenewed state, Acts 8. 23.

GALLERIES, upper rooms, or passages and seats above stairs, Ezek. 41. 15; 43. 3.

GEH

GALLEY, a ship rowed with oars, Isa. 33. 21.

GALLIM, *cover, roll*, a city of Benjamin, about four miles north of Jerusalem, 1 Sam. 25. 44; Isa. 10. 30.

GALLIO, *one who lives on milk*, the procurator of Achaia, and brother of Seneca, the celebrated moralist, the Roman governor at Corinth, Acts 18. 12;—his indifference, 17.

GAMALIEL, *recompense of God*, a celebrated Pharisee, and rabbi, or doctor of the law, his advice respecting the apostles, Acts 5. 34;—Paul's tutor, 22. 3.

GAMMADIMS, soldiers placed in the towers of Tyre, Ezek. 27. 11.

GARDEN, the church is called, Song 4. 12; Isa. 58. 11.

GARLANDS, a kind of crowns, placed on the head of animals to be sacrificed, Acts 14. 13.

GARLICK, a well known plant, much used in Egypt, Num. 11. 5.

GARNER, a store-house, Matt. 3. 12; Luke 3. 17.

GARNISH, to adorn, 2 Chron. 3. 6; Isa. 26. 13; Matt. 12. 24.

GARRISON, a place of defence, 1 Sam. 13. 23;—a band of soldiers, 2 Cor. 11. 32.

GATE to heaven strait, and that of destruction broad, Matt. 7. 13.

GATH, *a press*, a celebrated city of the Philistines, about thirty-two miles west from Jerusalem, the birth-place of Goliath, 1 Sam. 17. 4;—David conquered it, 2 Sam. 8. 1;—Uzziah brake down its walls, 2 Chron. 26. 6.

GAZA, *strong*, a city of the Philistines, situated towards the southern extremity of Canaan, taken by the tribe of Judah, Judges 1. 18; Samson carried away the gates of, 16. 1, 3;—here he was confined, 21;—Philip the evangelist goes towards it, Acts 8. 26.

GEBA, *a hill*, a city of the tribe of Benjamin, given to the priests, Josh. 21. 17.

GEDALIAH, *greatness of the Lord*, made governor of the Jews who were left by Nebuchadnezzar, Jer. 40. 7;—murdered, 41. 2.

GEDER, or **GEZER**, a city the king of which Joshua put to death, Josh. 12. 13;—is thought to be the same with *Gedor*, 15. 58; 1 Chron. 4. 39.

GEHAZI, *valley of fight*, the servant of the prophet Elisha, made a leper for his falsehood and deceit, 2 Kings 5. 27.

GER

GEMARIAH, *accomplishment of the Lord*, one of them who carried Jeremiah's letter to the captives in Babylon, Jer. 29. 3;—another of the same name, 36. 12, 13.

GENEALOGIES, lists or records of ancestors; origin of that of Israel and Judah, 1 Chron. 9. 1, &c.;—of David, Ruth 4. 18;—of Jesus, Matt. 1. 1, &c.; Luke 3. 23, &c.;—cautions to guard against foolish questions about, 1 Tim. 1. 4; Tit. 3. 9.

GENEROSITY, or liberality, recommended, Deut. 15. 7; Prov. 11. 24; 18. 16; 19. 6; 21. 26; 2 Cor. 9. 7;—of Israel to the captives of Judah, 2 Chron. 28. 15;—of Johanan to Gedaliah, Jer. 40. 13.

GENNESARETH, *protection of the prince*, a lake in the Holy Land, about six miles wide, and thirteen long; called by Moses the sea of *Chinnereth*, Num. 34. 11;—the New Testament writers call it the sea of *Galilee*, Matt. 4. 18; 15. 29; Mark 1. 16;—the sea of *Tiberias*, John 6. 1, 23;—and the sea of *Genesareth*, Luke 5. 1;—on this lake Christ calmed the storm, Matt. 8. 26; Mark 4. 39; Luke 8. 24;—here his disciples were accustomed to fish, Luke 5. 4-11; John 21. 3-11.

GENESIS, *generation*, the first book of the Holy Scriptures, including the history of the world, from the creation, during about twenty-four generations, or 2369 years.

GENTILES, all nations besides the Jews, their heathen state, Rom. 1. 21; 2. 14; 1 Cor. 12. 2; Eph. 2. 1, 12; 4. 17;—intimations of their admission to the blessings of the gospel, Isa. 42. 1; 49. 6, 22; 60. 2; 65. 1; Jer. 16. 19; Hos. 2. 23; Joel 2. 32; Mic. 4. 1; Zeph. 3. 9; Mal. 1. 11; Matt. 8. 11; Luke 2. 32; 3. 6; 24. 47; John 10. 16; Acts 10. 15;—the terms of their admission, Acts 8. 37;—proper members of the Christian church, Eph. 2. 19, &c.;—should respect the Jewish converts, Rom. 11. 18.

GENTLE, meek, quiet, and mild, the servants of the Lord required to be, 2 Tim. 2. 24; Tit. 3. 2;—the apostles were, 1 Thess. 2. 7;—the wisdom that is from above is, Jam. 3. 17;—gentleness a fruit of the Spirit, Gal. 5. 22;—exemplified by Christ, 2 Cor. 10. 1.

GERAH, the twentieth part of a shekel, and the least of the Jewish coins, Ex. 30. 13; Lev. 27. 25.

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GERAI, *pilgrimage*, a royal city of the Philistines, in which Abraham journeyed, Gen. 20. 1;—and also Isaac, 26. 6.

GERIZIM, *cutters*, a mountain of Samaria, near Shechem, on which the Samaritans erected their temple, in opposition to that at Jerusalem, Deut. 11. 29;—referred to by the woman of Samaria, John 4. 20;—from it and mount Ebal, the blessings and curses to be pronounced, Deut. 27. 11; Josh. 8. 33.

GERSHOM, or **GERSHON**, *stranger there, or traveller*, a son of Levi, Gen. 46. 11;—his sons bare the tabernacle, Num. 10. 17;—the name of one of Moses' sons, Exod. 2. 22.

GESHUR, *vale of the sea*, a city of Syria, the king's daughter of which David married, by whom he had Absalom, 2 Sam. 3. 3;—hither he fled after he had killed his brother, and remained in it three years, 13. 37, 38.

GETHSEMANE, *a very fat valley*, a village on the mount of Olives, and in the vicinity of Jerusalem, near to which was the garden in which Christ endured his agony, and was betrayed and apprehended, Matt. 26. 36; Mark 14. 32.

GEZER, a city taken by Pharaoh, and given to Solomon, 1 Kings 9. 16.

GHOST, **HOLY**, or **Holy Spirit**, his names and characters: Spirit of God, Gen. 1. 2; Matt. 3. 16;—spirit of the Father, 10. 20;—spirit of Christ, 1 Pet. 1. 11;—spirit of grace, Heb. 10. 29;—spirit of holiness, Rom. 1. 3;—spirit of truth, John 14. 17;—the Comforter, 16. 26; 15. 26.

his *personality* in the Godhead appears from his being joined with the Father and the Son in baptism and the apostolic benediction, Matt. 28. 19; 2 Cor. 13. 14;—from personal *affections* ascribed to him, Eph. 4. 30; Rom. 15. 30;—personal *actions*: such as, coming, testifying, receiving, showing, teaching, hearing, speaking, sending, forbidding, not suffering, helping, &c., John 14. 16, 26; 15. 26; 16. 7-14; Acts 13. 2, 4; 16. 6, 7; Rom. 8. 26;—personal *honours*, Matt. 23. 19; 2 Cor. 13. 14.

his *supreme Godhead*, as equal with the Father and the Son, appears from his being called *God*, Acts 5. 3, 4;—the **LORD**, or *Jehovah*, Eccl. 25, compared with Isa. 6. 8, 9;

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Heb. 3. 7, 9, with Ex. 17. 7; Heb. 10. 15, 16, with Jer. 31. 31, 34;—from the *essential perfections* of God ascribed to him: such as, *eternal existence*, Heb. 9. 14;—*omniscience*, 1 Cor. 2. 9-11;—*omnipresence*, Psa. 139. 7-12; 1 Cor. 3. 16;—*omnipotence*, 12. 4-11;—*works* competent to God only were performed by him; such as, *creating* agency in forming the body of Christ, Luke 1. 35;—*anointing* and qualifying him for his work, 4. 18;—*raising* him from the dead, Rom. 8. 11;—*convincing* men of their sins, John 16. 8;—*enlightening* their minds, 1 Cor. 2. 10;—*regenerating* their souls, John 3. 5, 6;—*sanctifying* their natures, 1 Cor. 6. 11;—*endowing* them with Christian graces, Gal. 5. 22, 23;—*sealing* them to eternal life, Eph. 4. 30;—*revealing* future events, Luke 2. 26;—*inspiring* the prophets, 2 Pet. 1. 21;—*communicating* supernatural gifts, 1 Cor. 12. 1-11.

GHOST, **HOLY**, in his *official work*, in the economy of grace, he comes forth, or proceeds from the Father and the Son, John 14. 26; 15. 26; 16. 7; Gal. 4. 6;—is promised to men, Isa. 44. 3; Ezek. 11. 19; 36. 26; Joel 2. 28; Matt. 3. 11;—by Jesus, John 14. 16, 26; 15. 26; 16. 7;—is ready to direct all Christians, Rom. 8. 9, 13, 16; 2 Cor. 1. 22; Gal. 4. 6;—his suggestions are carefully to be attended to, Isa. 63. 10; Eph. 4. 30; 1 Thess. 5. 19;—to be born of him necessary, John 3. 3, &c.;—blasphemy against him unpardonable, Matt. 12. 31; 1 John 5. 16;—descends upon the apostles, &c., Acts 2. 1, &c.;—again after the imprisonment of Peter and John, 4. 31;—imparted to the Samaritan converts, 8. 17;—to Cornelius and friends, 10. 44;—to the converts at Ephesus, 19. 6;—helps his people in prayer, Rom. 8. 26;—nature of his teaching. See Teaching.

GIANTS, persons of extraordinary stature before the flood, Gen. 6. 4; seen in the land of Canaan by the spies, Num. 13. 33;—the Emims and Anakims such, Deut. 2. 10;—Og, king of Bashan, of the remains of them, 3. 11;—Goliath of Gath, 1 Sam. 17. 4;—Ishbubenob, killed by Abishai, 2 Sam. 21. 16;—three of them slain in David's victory over the Philistines, 1 Chron. 20. 4.

GIBEAH, *a hill*, or Gibeath, a city about six miles northward of Jeru-

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saalem, its inhabitants abuse the wife of a Levite, which occasions a war with the tribe of Benjamin, Judges 19. 22.

GIBEON, a hill, cup, a city situated between five and six miles north of Jerusalem; the inhabitants of, artfully deceive Joshua and the Israelites, Josh. 9. 3;—condemned to servitude for their imposture, 27;—near it the Lord destroyed the Canaanites by hail and thunder, 10. 10, 11;—over it the sun and moon stood still a whole day, 12. 13;—a famine on account of the cruelty of Saul, 2 Sam. 21. 1.

GIBBETHON, a city on the borders of the Philistines, given to the Levites, Josh. 21. 23;—retaken by the Philistines, 1 Kings 15. 27; 16. 15.

GIDEON, bruiser, or breaker, called by an angel to deliver his country from the Midianites, Judges 6. 12;—the angel gives him a proof of his commission, 21;—obtains another assurance in answer to his prayers, by the dew on the fleece, while all was dry around, &c., 36-40;—delivers his country from the Midianites, 7. 16;—pacifies the Ephraimites, 8. 1;—refuses the government, 22;—his ephod the occasion of idolatry, 27;—his sons and death, 29.

GIFTS, of piety, the contributions to the construction of the tabernacle, Ex. 35. 21;—at the dedication of it, Num. 7. 1;—of David for the temple, 1 Chr. 22. 1, 14.

—spiritual, extraordinary endowments of the Holy Spirit, what they were, and rules concerning the exercise of them, 1 Cor. 12. 1, &c.;—inferior to charity, 13. 1, &c.;—and to preaching, 14. 1, &c. See Spiritual Gifts.

GIHON, impetuous, one of the four heads of the rivers which watered Eden, Gen. 2. 13;—also the name of a fountain on the west of Jerusalem, 1 Kings 1. 45; 2 Chron. 32. 30.

GILBOA, revolution, a mountain in the Holy Land, about sixty miles north from Jerusalem, noted for the defeat of the Hebrews, and the slaughter of Saul and Jonathan, 1 Sam. 31. 1-6; 2 Sam. 1. 21.

GILEAD, testimony, a range of mountains, running from Lebanon, southward, on the east of the Holy Land, Num. 32. 1;—they abounded with trees which produced a valuable gum,

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called the balm of Gilead, Gen. 37. 25; Jer. 8. 22; 46. 11.

GIMZAD, the name of Jephthah's father, Judges 11. —also of the grandson of Manasseh, Num. 26. 29.

GILGAL, revolution, a celebrated place on the west of Jordan, where the Israelites were circumcised, Josh. 5. 2;—a place of idolatrous worship, Amos 4. 4; 5. 5.

GIRDING, or tucking up, and binding around them their loose and flowing garments, necessary to fit the Jews for a journey, or for laborious exertion; and therefore often mentioned, 1 Kings 18. 46; 2 Kings 4. 29; John 13. 4;—figuratively, to be prepared for action, 1 Pet. 1. 13.

GIRGASHITES, pilgrims, a tribe of the ancient Canaanites, Gen. 10. 15, 16;—their country promised to Abraham's seed, 15. 18-21;—subdued by Joshua, Josh. 24. 11.

GITTITES, the inhabitants of Gath, Josh. 13. 3.

GLASS, or rather mirror, anciently made of polished brass, tin, silver, &c., Exod. 38. 8; Job 37. 18; 1 Cor. 13. 12; 2 Cor. 3. 18; James 1. 23.

GLEANINGS, at the harvest to be left for the poor and stranger, Lev. 19. 9; 23. 22;—of the vintage, Deut. 24. 20.

GLEDE, a well known bird of prey, Deut. 14. 13.

GLOOMINESS, making the heavens dark with clouds, or swarms of locusts, Joel 2. 2;—a season of judgments, Zeph. 1. 15.

GLORY OF GOD, the luminous display of his presence, called the *Shekinah*, seen by Moses in the bush, Exod. 3. 2-6;—resided in the cloud, and conducted Israel out of Egypt, 13. 21;—appeared on mount Sinai, 19. 18; 24. 16;—took possession of the tabernacle, 40. 34, 35;—where it sometimes appeared to all the people, Lev. 9. 23; Num. 14. 10;—commonly within the veil, upon the mercy-seat, between the cherubim, Lev. 16. 12;—resided also in the first temple, 2 Chron. 7. 1-4.

—, or the manifestation of his perfections, seen in his works, Psal. 19. 1; Rom. 1. 20;—especially in the scheme of grace, through Christ, 2 Cor. 3. 18; 4. 6.

GLORIFY GOD, to honour him, required in all we do, 1 Cor. 10. 31;—with our bodies and spirits, 6. 20;—by believing and loving his word, Psal.

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119. 11, 16;—admiring and adoring his perfections, 145. 3;—loving him supremely, Deut. 6. 5;—singing praise to him, Psa. 33. 2, 3; 81. 1;—commending him to others, 34. 8;—devoutly contemplating his works, 8. 3, 4; 139. 14; Rev. 15. 3;—observing his ordinances, Psa. 27. 4;—cheerfully obeying his laws, 119. 33, 34;—submitting to his will, 39. 9.

GLUTTONY, excess in eating, censured, Deut. 21. 20; Prov. 23. 1, 20; 25. 16; 1 Pet. 4. 3.

GNASHING OF TEETH, expressive of rage, Psa. 35. 16; Acts 7. 34;—of extreme anguish, Psa. 112. 10; Matt. 8. 12; 13. 42, 50; 22. 13.

GNAT, a small winged insect, or fly, Matt. 23. 24.

GNOSTICS, *knowing ones*, ancient heretics, whose dangerous opinions are supposed to be alluded to, 1 Tim. 1. 4; 6. 20; 2 Tim. 2. 16, 23; Tit. 3. 9; Jude 4.

GOATS, used in the sin-offerings, Lev. 3. 12; 4. 24;—sins of the people confessed on the head of the *scapegoat*, and then it was suffered to *escape*, or let loose into the wilderness, 16. 21, 22;—figurative of princes, &c., Jer. 50. 8; Zech. 10. 3; Dan. 8. 5, 8;—wild, described, Job 39. 1;—represent the wicked at the day of judgment, Matt. 25. 33.

GOB, *eminence*, a place on the border of the Philistines, where they were signally defeated by the Hebrews, 2 Sam. 21. 18, 19.

GOD, his unity, Exod. 20. 3; Deut. 4. 35, 39; 5. 7, 6. 4; 32. 39; Psa. 86. 10; Isa. 37. 16; 43. 10; 44. 6; 45. 5; Jer. 10. 10; John 17. 3; 1 Cor. 8. 4-6; Gal. 3. 20; Eph. 4. 6; 1 Tim. 2. 5;—a spirit, John 4. 24; 1 Tim. 1. 17; 6. 16;—invisible, Exod. 33. 20; John 1. 18; 5. 37; Rom. 1. 20; Col. 1. 15; 1 Tim. 6. 16; Heb. 11. 27; 1 John 4. 12;—true God, Jer. 10. 10;—living God, Dan. 4. 34; 6. 26; Acts 14. 15; 1 Thess. 1. 9; Heb. 9. 14; 10. 31;—God and Lord alone, 2 Kings 19. 15; Neh. 9. 6; Psa. 33. 18; 86. 10; Isa. 37. 16, 20;—none else, or besides him, Deut. 4. 35; 2 Sam. 7. 22; 22. 32; 2 Kings 5. 15; Isa. 44. 6, 8; 45. 5, 6, 14, 18, 21, 22; 46. 9; Hos. 13. 4;—none with him, Deut. 32. 39;—none before him, Isa. 43. 10;—none like him, or to be compared to him, Exod. 8. 19; 9. 14; 15. 11; Deut. 4. 12; 33.

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26; 2 Sam. 7. 22; 1 Chron. 17. 10; Psa. 35. 10; 86. 8; 89. 6; Isa. 40. 18; 46. 5, 9; Jer. 10. 6, 7, 10;—blessed, Psa. 119. 12; Rom. 1. 25; 1 Tim. 1. 11; 6. 15;—his name to be revered, Deut. 5. 11;—his great majesty, Hab. 3. 3;—incomprehensible, Job 11. 7; Psa. 145. 3;—his superiority to idols, Isa. 40. 12, &c.; 41. 21; 44. 9; 45. 20; 46. 5; Jer. 10. 12;—the creator of all things, Gen. 1. 1, &c.; Neh. 9. 6; Job 25. 7; Psa. 33. 6; 89. 11; 148. 5; Prov. 3. 19; Isa. 34. 1; 45. 18; Jer. 38. 16; Zech. 12. 1;—his works unsearchable, Eccl. 8. 17;—the governor of all things, Psa. 135. 6;—our constant preserver, Acts 17. 28; his immortality, Deut. 33. 27; 1 Tim. 1. 17; 6. 16; Rev. 4. 9;—immutability, Exod. 3. 14, 15; Mal. 3. 5, 6; Rom. 1. 23; Heb. 13. 8; James 1. 17;—incorruptibility, Rom. 1. 23;—eternity, Psa. 9. 7; 90. 2, 4; 93. 2; 102. 12, 24, 27; 104. 31; 135. 3; 145. 13; Isa. 40. 28; 57. 15; 63. 16; Jer. 10. 10; Lam. 5. 19; Dan. 4. 3; 1 Tim. 1. 17; Rom. 1. 20; 2 Cor. 4. 2; 2 Pet. 1. 11;—first and last, Isa. 41. 4; 44. 6; 48. 12; Rev. 1. 8;—his omnipresence, 1 Kings 8. 27; Psa. 139. 7-10; Jer. 23. 24; 2 Chron. 6. 18; Eph. 1. 23;—omniscience, 1 Sam. 2. 3; Job 26. 6; Psa. 44. 21; 139. 2; Prov. 15. 11; Isa. 30. 18; Matt. 6. 18; Acts 15. 18; Heb. 4. 12, 13; 1 John 3. 20;—his power, Gen. 17. 1; Job 9. 4; 37. 23; 42. 2; Psa. 35. 10; 62. 11; 68. 35; Isa. 26. 4; 40. 29; 2 Cor. 12. 9; Isa. 14. 24; Dan. 3. 17, 29; Rom. 1. 20;—his wisdom, Job 9. 4; 36. 5; Psa. 92. 5; 104. 24; 147. 5; Isa. 28. 19; Rom. 16. 27; 1 Cor. 3. 19, 20; 1 Tim. 1. 17;—perfection, Exod. 15. 7; Psa. 145. 12; Matt. 5. 48; overrules the evil designs of men for good, Gen. 45. 8; 50. 20; Job 5. 12; Psa. 33. 10; 76. 10; Prov. 16. 9, 33; 19. 21;—disposes of things as he pleases, Deut. 8. 18; 1 Chron. 29. 12; 2 Chron. 1. 12; Job 1. 21; 9. 12; Psa. 75. 7; Dan. 4. 17;—his justice, Gen. 18. 25; Deut. 32. 4; Job 34. 17; 35. 10; Acts 17. 31; Rev. 15. 3; 19. 1, 2;—in not punishing children for the sins of their parents, Deut. 24. 16; Ezek. 18. 2;—he often delays his judgments, Eccl. 8. 11;—his chastisements to be borne, Job 1. 21; 2. 10; Heb. 12. 5;—his mercy, Exod. 34. 6; Joel 2. 13; 2 Cor. 1. 3; 1 John 1. 9;—his love to Christians, 3. 1;—his goodness, Psa.

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86. 5; 145. 9; Matt. 19. 17;—his holiness, Lev. 19. 2; 1 Sam. 2. 2; 6. 20; John 17. 11; Isa. 6. 3; Rev. 4. 8; 15. 4;—his truth and faithfulness, Isa. 65. 16; 2 Cor. 1. 18, 20; Heb. 10. 23; 11. 11; 2 Pet. 3. 9; Rev. 15. 3;—psalms exhorting to trust in him, Psa. 61. 62. 63. 64. 69. 70. 71. 75. 85. 86. 91. 94. 115. 116. 118. 121. 123. 125. 131;—his promises to the Israelites fulfilled, Josh. 21. 43;—the sole object of worship, Exod. 20. 1; Deut. 4. 14, 39, 40; Luke 4. 8;—to be feared, Psa. 33. 8; 76. 7;—to be loved, Matt. 22. 37;—to be obeyed, Acts 5. 29;—not to be tempted, Deut. 6. 16; Matt. 4. 7;—compared to light, 1 John 1. 5;—the description of his throne in a vision, Rev. 4. 2;—the symbol of his presence returns to the temple, Ezek. 43. 1, &c.; addresses Job, Job 38. 3; 40. 41;—to be imitated, Eph. 5. 1;—the marks of his sons, Rom. 8. 14; 1 John 5. 2.

GODHEAD, the nature or essence of God, Col. 2. 9; Rom. 1. 20; Acts 18. 29. —, trinity of persons in the.

GODS, great men so called, Exod. 22. 28; Psa. 82. 1; 138. 1; John 10. 34; 1 Cor. 8. 5

—, heathen ones, Adrammelech and Anammelech of Sepharvaim, 2 Kings 17. 31;—Ashima of Hamath, 30;—Ashteroth of the Sidonians, 1 Kings 11. 33;—Baal of Tyre, &c., Judges 2. 13;—Baal-berith, 8. 33;—Baal-peor of the Moabites, Num. 25. 3;—Baal-zebub of Ekron, 2 Kings 1. 2;—Bel and Nebo of the Babylonians, Isa. 46. 1;—Chemosh of the Moabites, 1 Kings 11. 7;—Dagon of the Philistines, Judg. 16. 23;—Diana of Ephesus, Acts 19. 24;—Jupiter and Mercury of the Greeks and Romans, Acts 14. 12;—Milcom and Molech of the Ammonites, 1 Kings 11. 5, 7;—Nergal of Cuth, 2 Kings 17. 30;—Nibhaz and Tartak of the Avites, 31;—Nisroch of the Assyrians, 19. 37;—Chaan, or Remphan, Amos 5. 26; Acts 7. 43;—Succoth-benoth of the Babylonians, 2 Kings 17. 30;—Tammuz of the Syrians, Ezek. 8. 14.

GODDESSES, female gods; such as, Ashteroth, 1 Kings 11. 5, 33;—the queen of heaven, or the moon, Jer. 44. 17, 25;—Diana, Acts 19. 27, 35, &c.

GODLINESS, or piety to God, consists in reverencing his perfections, Psa. 104. 1;—esteeming him as our chief

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good and portion, 73. 25; Lam. 3. 24;—fearing to offend him, Gen. 39. 9;—studying by holiness of life to promote his honour, 2 Pet. 3. 11;—confiding in him for all we need, Psa. 48. 14; 73. 24;—practical religion, 1 Tim. 4. 8; 2 Pet. 1. 6.

GODLINESS, advantages of, profitable to all things, 1 Tim. 4. 8; 6. 6;—promises to, Psa. 4. 3; 2 Pet. 2. 9.

GOG and MAGOG, their destruction foretold, Ezek. 38. 39; Rev. 20. 8.

GOLD, the most heavy, solid, pure, ductile, and valuable of all metals; God's word compared to, on account of its inestimable worth, Psa. 19. 10;—tried saints compared to, Job 23. 10; 1 Pet. 1. 7;—the streets of the new Jerusalem, Rev. 21. 18, 21.

GOLDSMITH, one who makes golden wares, Neh. 3. 8; Isa. 40. 19; 41. 7; 46. 6.

GOLGOTHA. See Calvary.

GOLIATH, a mighty giant of Gath, about ten feet and a half high, 1 Sam. 17. 4;—challenges Israel, 8-10;—slain by David, 49.

GOMOR, *finishing, consuming*, the eldest son of Japheth, Gen. 10. 2;—predication respecting, Ezek. 38. 6.

GOMORRAH. See Sodom.

GOMPER-WOOD, of which Noah built the ark, uncertain whether it was cedar, pine, or cypress, Gen. 6. 14.

GORGEOUS, fine, splendid, glittering, Luke 7. 25; 23. 11; Ezek. 23. 12.

GOSHEN, a very fertile province in Egypt, which Joseph procured for his father and brethren, Gen. 45. 10; 47. 1-6;—another place of the same name near Gibeon, Josh. 10. 41.

GOSPEL, *God's word, good news, glad tidings*, the joyful intelligence of salvation, through Christ; called the gospel of God, Rom. 1. 1;—of Christ, 16;—of salvation, Eph. 1. 13;—of peace, 6. 15;—the glorious gospel, 1 Tim. 1. 11;—to be preached to all descriptions of men, Mark 16. 15; Tit. 2. 11;—the salvation which it publishes to be offered freely to all, Isa. 55. 1; John 1. 17; Rev. 22. 17;—all who believe it aright shall be saved, Mark 16. 16;—the blessings of it, Rom. 1. 16; 1 Cor. 1. 18; Eph. 2. 1, &c.; 1 Pet. 1. 1, &c.;—superior to the law of Moses, John 1. 17; 2 Cor. 3. 7;—the danger of rejecting it, Mark 16. 16; Luke 10. 16; John 3. 36; 12. 48; Heb. 2. 3; 10. 28; 12. 25;—to whom it is hidden, 2

GRA

Cor. 4. 3, 4;—no other to be preached, Gal. 1. 8, 9;—the remarkable propagation of it, Mark 4. 30; John 12. 32; Acts 2. 41; 4. 4; 6. 7; 12. 24; 13. 49; 19. 20; 1 Cor. 16. 9;—shall in due time be preached in all the world, Psa. 2. 8; 22. 27; 72. 8, 11, 17; 86. 9; Isa. 2. 2, 3; 40. 4, 5; 42. 1, 4, 6, 7; 49. 6; Dan. 2. 44; Hab. 2. 14; Mal. 1. 11; Matt. 8. 11; 24. 14.

GOVERNMENT of all things committed to Christ, as Mediator, Isa. 9. 6, 7; Matt. 28. 18; Eph. 1. 20–22;—governments, an order of rulers in apostolic churches, 1 Cor. 12. 28;—wicked men despise, 2 Pet. 2. 10.

GOULD, a shrub with large leaves, which grows in the sandy places of Canaan, and in a few days rises to considerable height, Jonah 4. 6.

GOZAN, a river mentioned in several places, 2 Kings 17. 6; 18. 11; 19. 12; 1 Chron. 5. 26.

GRACE OF GOD, his free favour, manifested in the gift of his Son, and the blessings of salvation through him, John 3. 16, 17; 1 Cor. 9. 15; Eph. 2. 8; 2 Tim. 1. 9;—pardon of sin, Eph. 1. 7;—justification, Rom. 3. 24;—adoption, Eph. 1. 5;—sanctification, 2 Cor. 9. 8;—hope, 2 Thess. 2. 16;—promised to believers, Psa. 84. 11; Isa. 30. 18, 19; 2 Cor. 12. 9;—necessary to the performance of good works, 1 Kings 8. 58; Psa. 119. 32; John 6. 44; Rom. 8. 8; 1 Cor. 3. 6; 12. 3; 15. 10; Phil. 2. 13; Heb. 13. 21;—will be increased when improved, Matt. 13. 12; Luke 8. 18; John 15. 2;—should be earnestly sought in prayer, Heb. 4. 16; James 1. 5;—examples of prayer for, Gen. 43. 39; Num. 6. 25; Isa. 33. 2; Rom. 1. 7; 1 Cor. 1. 3; 2 Cor. 1. 2; 13. 14; Gal. 6. 18; Eph. 6. 24; 1 Tim. 1. 2; Rev. 1. 4.

_____, the gospel so called, John 1. 17; Acts 14. 3; 20. 24; Rom. 5. 2; 2 Cor. 6. 1; Tit. 2. 11.

GRAFF, or **GRAFT**, to insert a scion, or branch of one tree into the stock of another; the Gentiles were grafted into the church, Rom. 11. 17, 19;—the Jews shall be, 23;—the word of God in the heart, James 1. 21.

GRAPES, the fruit of the vine, Gen. 40. 10; Lev. 25. 5, 11; Matt. 7. 16;—brought from the land of Canaan by the spies, Num. 13. 23;—an emblem for the instruction of the Israelites, Ezek. 18. 1, &c.

GUI

GRASSHOPPER, an insect of the locust kind, but small, Num. 11. 33; Judges 6. 5; Eccl. 12. 5; Isa. 40. 22.

GRATITUDE recommended, 2 Sam. 9; 2 Kings 4. 13; Luke 18. 15;—want of it reproved, Isa. 1. 2, 3.

GRAVE, sober, serious, and solemn, deacons required to be, 1 Tim. 3. 8;—and aged Christians, Tit. 2. 2.

_____, or sepulchre for burying the dead; Jacob set a pillar over Rachel's, Gen. 35. 20;—God will ransom his people from, Hos. 13. 14;—the Christian's song of victory over, 1 Cor. 15. 25.

GRAY HEAD. See Hoary Head.

GREAVES, armour for the legs, 1 Sam. 17. 46.

GRECIANS, many of them converted, Acts 11. 19–21.

GREECE, a country on the southeast of Europe, and including Ionia and Asia Minor, Zech. 9. 13; Acts 20. 2.

GREEKS, Gentiles in general thus called, Acts 19. 10; 20. 21; 1 Cor. 22. 23, 24;—apply to Jesus, John 12. 20;—many believed, Acts 14. 1.

GREETINGS, honourable salutations, courted by the Pharisees, Matt. 23. 7; Luke 11. 43; 20. 46;—expressions of true friendship, addressed to the saints, Acts 15. 23; Rom. 16. 3, &c.; 1 Cor. 16. 20, &c.

GRIEF for the loss of friends allowable; in Abraham, for the death of Sarah, Gen. 22. 2;—Joseph, for the death of his father, 50. 1, &c.;—David, for Saul and Jonathan, 2 Sam. 1. 11;—for Abner, 3. 31;—Jesus, at the death of Lazarus, John 11. 35;—Paul, for the sickness of Epaphroditus, Phil. 2. 27.

_____, should not be immoderate, 2 Sam. 12. 20; 1 Thess. 4. 13; 1 Cor. 7. 30.

GROANING, deep distress, Ex. 2. 24;—an overwhelming sense of the evil of sin, and the value of spiritual blessings, Rom. 8. 26; 2 Cor. 5. 2.

GROVES frequently the places of idol worship, 1 Kings 15. 13; 16. 33; 2 Kings 17. 16;—not to be planted near the altar of God, Deut. 16. 21.

GRUDGING toward our brethren forbidden, Lev. 19. 8; James 5. 9;—alms not to be given with, 2 Cor. 9. 7;—hospitality to be used without, 1 Pet. 4. 9.

GUEST, one lodged in the house, or entertained at the table of another, 1 Kings 1. 41, 49; Matt. 22. 10; Luke 19. 7.

GUIDE, God promises to be to his peo-

HAI

phs, Psa. 25. 9; 32. 8; Isa. 42. 16; 48. 17; 49. 10; Jer. 31. 19.
GUILE, or deceit, we are required to be without, Psa. 34. 13; 1 Pet. 2. 1; 3. 10;—persons without it, approved, Psa. 32. 2; John 1. 47; Rev. 14. 5. See Deceit.

HABAKKUK, *embracer, wrestler*, one of the twelve minor prophets, who lived about 600 years before Christ; foretells the destruction of Judah by the Chaldeans, Hab. 1;—the overthrow of the Chaldeans, 2;—his sublime prayer, 3.

HABERGEON, a corselet, or coat of mail, Exod. 28. 32; Job 41. 26.

HABITS, either good or bad, not easily changed, Prov. 22. 6; Jer. 13. 23.

HADAD, *joy, slaver*, the Edomite, opposes Solomon, 1 Kings 11. 14.

HADADEZER, *joy of assistance*, king of Zobah, in Syria, conquered by David, who took from him 1,000 chariots, 20,000 footmen, and 700 horsemen, 2 Sam. 8. 3, 4;—David slew of the Syrians, who came to succour him, 22,000 men, 5;—some years after he again made war with David, who defeated him, 10. 15–19.

HADADRIMMON, a city in the valley of Megiddo, near to which the good king Josiah was slain, and his army routed, which occasioned a great mourning, 2 Chron. 35. 22, 24; Zech. 12. 11.

HAGAR, *stranger, fearing flight*, an Egyptian, servant to Sarah, given to Abraham to wife, Gen. 16. 2;—flies from Sarah, 6;—encouraged by an angel to return, 7–12;—bare Ishmael to Abraham, 15;—she and her son dismissed, 21. 9–14;—comforted by an angel in the wilderness, 17;—her history allegorized, Gal. 4. 22.

HAGARENES, or **HAGARITES**, the descendants of Hagar, 1 Chron. 5. 10, 20; Psa. 83. 6.

HAGGAI, *solemn feast*, a prophet who returned from the Babylonish captivity with Zerubbabel, Ezra 2. 2;—he and Zechariah promote the rebuilding of the temple, 5. 1, &c.

HAIL, terrible showers of, in the plagues of Egypt, Exod. 9. 24;—in the defeat of the Canaanites, Josh. 10. 11;—fulfils God's word, Psa. 148. 8.

HAIR, of Absalom, remarkable, 2 Sam. 14. 26;—used as a type of the fate of Jerusalem, Ezek. 5. 1.

HAN

HALLOW, to set apart to a holy use, Exod. 20. 11; 23. 38;—to reverence, or worship, Lev. 22. 32; Matt. 6. 9.

HAM, *hot, brown*, the youngest son of Noah, his offence and punishment, Gen. 9. 22;—his descendants, 10. 6; 1 Chron. 1. 8.

HAMAN, *noise, preparation*, his great honours in the court of Ahasuerus, Esther 3. 1;—not respected by Mordecai, 2;—the want of this honour destroyed his happiness, 5. 13;—obtains a decree to kill all the Jews, 3. 8;—erects a gallows to hang Mordecai, 5. 14;—hanged on it himself, 7. 10;—his sons hanged, 9. 12.

HAMATH, a noted city of Syria, and capital of a province of the same name, lying on the river Orontes, Josh. 13. 4; Judges 3. 3;—the king of, friendly to David, 2 Sam. 8. 9;—afterwards taken by Solomon, 2 Chron. 8. 3.

HAMMER, the word of God compared to, Jer. 23. 29;—Babylon called the hammer of the whole earth, 50. 23.

HAMOR, *an ass, clay, or wine*, prince of Shechem, whose son ravished Dinah, Gen. 34. 2;—his application to Jacob, and his destruction, 6. 26.

HANAMEEL, *the grace of God*, a kinsman of the prophet Jeremiah, sold him a field, Jer. 32. 7.

HANANI, *grace to me, or mercy*, the prophet reproves Aza, 2 Chron. 16. 7.

HANANIAH, *grace, or gift of the Lord*, the false prophet, Jer. 28. 1;—breaks Jeremiah's yoke, 10;—his death foretold, 15.

HAND of the Lord, denotes his power, Exod. 9. 3; 16. 3; Isa. 59. 1; Luke 1. 66.

— of Moses leprous, Exod. 4. 6;— of Jeroboam withered, 1 Kings 13. 4.

—, withered, restored by Jesus, Matt. 12. 10; Mark 3. 2; Luke 6. 6.

— writing on the wall seen by Belshazzar, Dan. 5. 5.

HANDS, imposition of, in blessing, Gen. 48. 14; Matt. 19. 15;—in dedicating sacrifices, Exod. 29. 10; Lev. 1. 4;—in ordaining to offices, Num. 8. 10; 27. 18; Deut. 34. 9; Acts 6. 6; 1 Tim. 4. 14; 5. 22; 2 Tim. 1. 6;—in miraculous cures, Mark 6. 5; 16. 18; Luke 5. 40; 13. 13; Acts 9. 17; 28. 8;—in imparting the gift of the Holy Spirit, Acts 8. 17; 19. 6.

— lifted up in prayer, Ex. 17. 11; Psa. 28. 2; 63. 4; 88. 9; 134. 2; 141. 2; 143. 6;—in taking an oath, Gen. 14. 22

HAR

HANDS, to pour water on, to serve, as Elisha did to Elijah, 2 Kings 3. 11; —to wash publicly, to declare innocent, Deut. 21. 6, 7; Matt. 27. 24.

HANGING, an infamous death, Num. 25. 4; Deut. 21. 22; Gal. 3. 13; —of Pharaoh's baker, Gen. 40. 19; of those who joined in the worship of Baal-peor, Num. 25. 4; —of the five kings by Joshua, Josh. 10. 26; —of Saul's sons, 2 Sam. 21. 8; —of Haman and his sons, Esther 7. 10; 9. 14.

HANNAH, *gracious*, the wife of Elkanah, and mother of the prophet Samuel, prayed for a son, 1 Sam. 10. 11; —first reproved, and then encouraged by Eli, 14. 17; —bears Samuel, 20; presents him to the Lord, 24; —her song, 2. 1, &c.

HANUN, the son of Nahash, king of the Ammonites, who insulted David's ambassadors, by cutting their clothes and beards, 2 Sam. 10. 4.

HAPPINESS, wherein it consists, Psa. 1. 1, &c.; 32. 1; 40. 4; 106. 3; 112. 1; 119. 1; 128. 1; Prov. 3. 13; 29. 18; Isa. 56. 2; Matt. 5. 3, &c.; Luke 6. 20; 11. 28; 12. 43; John 13. 17; Rom. 4. 7; 14. 22; James 1. 12; Rev. 14. 13.

HARAN, *mountain, enclosed*, the eldest son of Terah, and brother of Abraham, and father of Lot, Gen. 11. 26–31; —the place, where he dwelt called after his name, 32; 12. 4, 5.

HARETH, a forest in the tribe of Judah, into which David fled from Saul, 1 Sam. 22. 5.

HARIM, the third of the twenty-four families of the order of priests, 1 Chr. 24. 8; —his descendants to the number of 1017 returned from captivity, Ezra 2. 39; —those of them who had married strange women, agree to put them away, 10. 21; —another person of this name, 2. 32; Neh. 7. 35.

HARLOT, metaphorically, the idolatrous impurities of Israel, Isa. 1. 21; Jer. 2. 20; 3. 1; Ezek. 16. 15, &c.

HAROD, a fountain of water at the foot of mount Gilboa, Judges 7. 1.

HAROSHETH, a city of Galilee, near the lake Merom, where Sisera resided, and his army was routed, Judges 4. 2, 16.

HARP, a stringed musical instrument, much used by the prophets, and in the worship of God, 1 Sam. 10. 5; 1 Chr. 25. 3; Psa. 33. 2; 43. 4; 57. 8, &c.

HART. See Deer.

HEA

HARVEST, the season of reaping corn and fruits, Gen. 8. 22; —a people who are ripe for destruction, Joel 3. 13; —the end of the world, Matt. 13. 30; —a season of wrath, Rev. 14. 15.

HATRED of our fellow-men to be guarded against, Lev. 19. 17; Prov. 10. 12, 18; 26. 24; 1 John 2. 9; 3. 15; 9. 20.

HAUGHTINESS, pride and arrogance, condemned, 2 Samuel 22. 28; Proverbs 16. 18; 18. 12; Isa. 2. 11, 17. See Pride.

HAVEN, a seaport, Gen. 49. 13; Psa. 107. 30; Acts 27. 8, 12.

HAVILAH, the son of Cush, Gen. 10. 7; —gave name to the country of, 25. 18; 1 Sam. 15. 7.

HAWK, a well known fowl, described, Job 39. 26.

HAZAEI, *seeing God*, probably an officer in the army of Naaman the Syrian, sent to consult Elisha at Damascus, 2 Kings 8. 7; —his iniquity foretold, 13; —kills his master, 15; —oppresses Israel, 10. 32; 13. 22; —diverted by presents from proceeding to Jerusalem, 12. 17; —his death, 13. 24.

HAZEROTH, a place where the Israelites encamped in the wilderness, Num. 11. 35; 12. 16.

HAZOR, a city in the tribe of Judah, taken by Joshua, Josh. 11. 10; 15. 23; —another in the tribe of Naphtali, 19. 36; —destruction of, foretold, Jer. 49. 30, 33.

HEAD, Christ is, of the church, Eph. 5. 23; —of principality and power, Col. 2. 10; —of all things for the good of his church, Eph. 1. 22.

HEALTH, the value of it, and how preserved, Prov. 3. 7; Acts 27. 34; 1 Tim. 5. 23.

HEAR, we are commanded to hear Christ, Matt. 17. 5; Mark 9. 7; —and the Spirit addressing the churches; Rev. 2. 7; 11. 17, 29; 13. 9; —we ought to do so *attentively*, Luke 21. 38; Acts 10. 33; Heb. 2. 1; —with *reverence*, Psa. 69. 7; —with *faith*, Heb. 4. 2; —with an *humble and teachable* disposition, Luke 10. 39; James 1. 21; —with *self-application*, Matt. 26. 22; —with *constancy*, Prov. 8. 34; Acts 2. 42, 46; James 1. 24, 25; —with a *view to practice*, Matt. 7. 24–27; Rom. 2. 13; —with *prayer*, Psa. 119. 18, 27.

HEART, commonly used for the *soul*, Psa. 19. 8; 44. 21; Isa. 9. 9; —naturally depraved, Gen. 6. 5; 8. 21; Eccl.

HEA

9. 3; Matt. 15. 19;—hard, and unfeeling in matters relating to the soul, Psa. 119. 70; Ezek. 11. 19; Eph. 4. 18;—proud, Psa. 10. 4; 73. 6; Isa. 9. 9; Jer. 49. 16; Obad. 3;—deceitful, Psa. 12. 2; Prov. 28. 26; Jer. 17. 9; 1 Cor. 8. 2; Gal. 6. 3; Rev. 3. 17.

HEART should be pure, Josh. 24. 14; 1 Sam. 16. 7; 1 Chron. 28. 9; 29. 17; Psa. 7. 8; 24. 4; 51. 6; 73. 1; 119. 80; 125. 4; Prov. 4. 23; 23. 26; 24. 9; Matt. 5. 8; Luke 8. 15; 11. 39; Rom. 2. 29; 1 Tim. 1. 5; 2 Tim. 2. 22; James 4. 8.

—, evidences of its being renewed are its abhorring vain and sinful thoughts, Psa. 119. 113;—delighting in holy meditations, Psa. 1. 2; 119. 97;—prompting to holy conversation and deportment, Matt. 12. 34, 35; James 3. 13;—exciting to pray for purity, Psa. 51. 2, 7, 10.

—, we are commanded watchfully to keep, Prov. 4. 23;—the Lord looks chiefly to it, 1 Sam. 16. 7; Jer. 17. 10;—a broken and a contrite one pleasing to the Lord, Psa. 34. 18; 51. 17; Isa. 57. 15; 61. 1; 66. 2.

—, God judiciously hardens, or in righteous judgment gives up sinners to harden themselves, as in the case of Pharaoh, Exod. 4. 21; 7. 13; 9. 12;—of Sihon, Deut. 2. 30;—of the inhabitants of Canaan, Josh. 11. 20;—of the Israelites, Psa. 81. 12;—of the Gentiles, Rom. 1. 24.

—, marks of one thus hardened are, insensibility and indifference about the state of the soul, Psa. 119. 70; Isa. 1. 3; 6. 10;—total neglect of duties, Job 21. 14, 15; Psa. 10. 4;—unrestrained indulgence in sin, Rom. 1. 24; Eph. 4. 18, 19;—contempt of threatened judgments, Isa. 5. 18, 19; 2 Pet. 3. 3, 4.

—, awful doom of those who are thus hardened in, Pro. 29. 1;—cautions to guard us from, 1 Sam. 6. 6; Psa. 95. 8; Prov. 28. 14; Heb. 3. 8, 15; 4. 7.

HEATHENS, those who are without the written word of God, Psa. 2. 1; Matt. 6. 7; Gal. 2. 9;—might know somewhat of God by his works, Acts 14. 17; Rom. 1. 19, 20;—are notwithstanding ignorant of him, 1 Cor. 1. 21;—are sunk into idolatry and vice, Rom. 1. 21-32;—shall be judged by the law and light of nature, 2. 12-16;—in the latter times shall enjoy the gospel. See Gospel.

HEL

HEAVEN sometimes means the place where holy souls dwell, 2 Kings 2. 1, 11; Luke 2. 15; Eph. 3. 15; Col. 1. 5; 1 Pet. 1. 4;—and sometimes the visible firmament, Gen. 7. 11; Lev. 26. 19; Deut. 4. 11; Lam. 4. 19; Luke 21. 26;—sometimes the starry regions, Job 26. 13; Psa. 8. 3; 19. 1-4; Isa. 45. 12.

—, the happiness of it, Psa. 16. 11; Dan. 12. 3; Matt. 5. 12; 13. 43; Luke 12. 43; John 12. 26; 17. 21; 1 Cor. 2. 9; 13. 12; 1 Pet. 1. 4; Rev. 14. 13.

—, degrees of happiness in it, Matt. 16. 27; Luke 19. 17; John 14. 2; 1 Cor. 15. 41; 2 Cor. 9. 6.

—, who will be admitted into it, Matt. 5. 3-12; John 3. 15; Rom. 2. 7; 1 Tim. 6. 19.

—, who will be excluded from it, Matt. 7. 21; Luke 13. 27; 1 Cor. 6. 9; Gal. 5. 21, &c.

HEAVINESS, sorrow and distress of mind, Ezra 9. 5; Psa. 69. 20; Prov. 10. 1;—Christ comforts those who are in, Isa. 61. 3.

HEBREWS, the descendants of Abraham, a name frequently given to the Jews, Gen. 40. 15; 43. 32; Exod. 2. 6; 3. 18, &c.

HEBRON, one of the most ancient and renowned cities of the world, situated about twenty miles south of Jerusalem; Abraham dwelt there, Gen. 13. 18;—taken from the Amorites, Judges 1. 10.

HEDGE, for protecting fields or gardens, 1 Chron. 4. 13;—whatever defends from harm, Isa. 5. 5; Ezek. 13. 5;—troubles and hinderances, Lam. 3. 7; Hos. 2. 6.

HEEL, put for the *body*, or the inferior part of human nature, Gen. 3. 15.

HEIFER, red, a young cow, the use of its ashes, Num. 19. 1, &c.

HEIRS of God, Christians so called, Rom. 8. 17; Gal. 4. 7; Eph. 3. 6; Tit. 3. 7; Heb. 6. 17; James 2. 5;—Christ the heir of all things, Heb. 1. 2.

HELBON, supposed to be the city of Aleppo, famed for its excellent wine, Ezek. 27. 18.

HELIOPOLIS, the city of the sun, a city of Egypt, situated by the river Nile, thus named, both in the Septuagint and Vulgate, but called *On* in the Hebrew, Gen. 41. 45; 46. 20.

HELL sometimes means great sorrows and afflictions, Psa. 18. 5; 116. 3;

HER

Matt. 11. 23;—sometimes the grave or the state of the dead, **Psa. 16. 10**; **Prov. 23. 14**; **27. 20**; **Acts 2. 27**; **Rev. 20. 13**;—most frequently the place appointed for the punishment of devils and wicked men, **Psa. 9. 17**; **Prov. 15. 24**; **Matt. 5. 29**; **10. 28**; **23. 33**; **Mark 9. 43**; **Luke 12. 5**; **16. 23**; **2 Pet. 2. 4**;—the horrors and punishments of it set forth, **Matt. 13. 42**; **18. 9**; **25. 30**; **Jude 13**; **Rev. 14. 10**; **19. 20**; **20. 10, 14**; **21. 8**;—sufferings in it various, according to the degrees of guilt, **Matt. 11. 22**; **23. 14**; **Luke 12. 47, 48**;—the eternity of the torments thereof asserted, **Dan. 12. 2**; **Matt. 3. 12**; **25. 46**; **Mark 9. 44**; **Luke 16. 26**; **Jude 13**.

HELMET, a metal cap for defending the head, **1 Sam. 17. 5, 38**;—figuratively, the hope of salvation, **Eph. 6. 17**; **1 Thess. 5. 8**.

HEMAN, *trouble, tumult*, the son of Joel, one of the sacred musicians, **1 Chron. 6. 33**; **15. 17, 19**;—another, the son of Zerah, celebrated for his wisdom, **1 Kings 4. 31**; **1 Chron. 2. 6**.

HEMLOCK, a poisonous herb, **Hos. 10. 4**;—figuratively, perverted judgment, **Amos 6. 12**.

HEPZIBAH, *pleasure, delight*, the queen of Hezekiah, and mother of Manasseh, **2 Kings 21. 1**;—the church thus called, **Isa. 62. 4**.

HERALD, one who proclaims the orders of a king, **Dan. 3. 4**.

HERBS, appointed for the food of man, **Gen. 3. 18**;—figurative of the transitory prosperity and life of man, **2 Kings 19. 26**; **Psa. 37. 2**.

HERD, larger cattle, distinguished from the smaller called the *Flock*, **Gen. 18. 7**; **Exod. 10. 9**; **Hab. 3. 17**.

HERESY, *selection, sect, choice*, generally used to signify some dangerous error, real or supposed, **Acts 24. 14**; **1 Cor. 11. 19**; **Gal. 5. 20**; **2 Pet. 2. 1**.

HERETICS, those who hold, or teach false doctrine, **Tit. 3. 10**; **2 Tim. 2. 17, 18**.

HERMAS, and **HERMES**, two disciples of Christ, residing in Rome, to whom Paul sends his salutations, **Rom. 16. 14**.

HERMOGENES, *descendant of Mercury*, one who turned his back on Paul, and probably on a Christian profession, **2 Tim. 1. 15**.

HERMON, a mountain in the northern boundary of the Holy Land, near Le-

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banon, often mentioned, **Josh. 12. 5**; **13. 5, 11**; **Psa. 89. 12**; **133. 3**.

HEROD, *glory of the skin*, the Great, king of Judea, when Christ was born, **Matt. 2. 1**;—was troubled at the report of his birth, **3**;—sent for the Magi, or wise men, who had come to see Christ, and by falsehood endeavoured to make them inform him where the infant Saviour was, **7, 8**;—enraged, because they complied not with his wish, he commanded all the children in Bethlehem, from two years old and under, to be murdered, **16**;—after his death, Joseph and Mary return from Egypt with Christ, **19, &c.**

—, Antipas, the Tetrarch, son of the former, and king of Galilee, married his brother's wife, **Matt. 14. 3**;—reproved for this by John the Baptist, **4**;—imprisons and puts him to death, **3-10**; **Mark 6. 17**; **Luke 9. 7, 9**;—hears of the fame of Jesus, **Matt. 14. 1**;—reported to design to kill him, **Luke 13. 31**;—examines him, **23. 6**.

—, Agrippa, the grandson of Herod the Great, puts to death the apostle James, **Acts 12. 2**;—imprisoned Peter, **3. 4**;—his terrible death, **20-23**.

HERODIANS, a political faction, who flattered Herod, and shaped their religion to suit his interests, **Matt. 22. 16**; **Mark 12. 13**.

HERODIAS, the sister of Herod Agrippa, and granddaughter of Herod the Great; her first husband was her uncle Philip, son of Herod the Great, whom she deserted, and lived in adulterous intercourse with Herod Antipas, his brother. See Herod Antipas.

HERON, a well-known bird, with long slender legs, and which feeds on fish, **Lev. 11. 19**; **Deut. 14. 18**.

HESHBON, capital of the kingdom of Sihon, a city of considerable note, about twenty miles east of the river Jordan, given to the tribe of Reuben, **Josh. 13. 7**;—afterwards assigned to the Levites, **21. 37**;—famous for its fishpool, **Song 7. 4**.

HETH, *trembling, fear*, the eldest son of Canaan, and father of the Hittites, **Gen. 10. 15**;—Abraham purchased a burying place from his sons, **25. 10**;—the daughters of, embittered Rebekah's life, **27. 46**.

HEZEKIAH, *strengthened of the Lord*, king of Judah, succeeds Ahaz, **2 Kings 16. 20**; **2 Chron. 28. 27**;—conquers the Philistines, **2 Kings 18. 8**;—made

HIT

- war upon by Sennacherib, 18. 13; 2 Chron. 32. 1; Isa. 36. 1, &c.;—receives ambassadors from Babylon, 2 Kings 20. 12; Isa. 39. 1;—threatened for his ostentation, 6;—cleanses the temple, 2 Chron. 29. 3;—proclaims a solemn fast, 30. 1;—sick, but recovers, 2 Kings 20. 1, &c.; Isa. 38. 1, &c.;—dies, 2 Kings 20. 21.
- HIDDEKEL**, now called *Tigris*, one of the rivers which had their source in Paradise, Gen. 2. 14;—on the banks of it Daniel had one of his visions, Dan. 10. 4.
- HIEL**, *life of God*, a man of Bethel, who, notwithstanding the curse denounced by Joshua against him who should attempt to rebuild Jericho, Josh. 6. 26, undertook it, and found the curse verified, 1 Kings 16. 34.
- HIERAPOLIS**, a city in the neighbourhood of Colosse, where Christianity was early planted, Col. 4. 13.
- HIGGAION**, *meditation*, Psa. 9. 16.
- HIGH PLACES**, places appropriated to idol worship, 1 Kings 3. 2, 4; 12. 31, 32; 13. 2; 14. 23, &c.
- HIGH-PRIEST**, his robes, Exod. 28. 39;—how he must enter the holy of holies, Lev. 16. 1, &c.;—succession after the captivity, Neh. 12. 10;—Christ our great, Heb. 4. 14.
- HIN**, a liquid measure, containing the sixth part of an ephah, or one gallon and two pints, Ex. 29. 40; 30. 24, &c.
- HIND**, a female stag, in the third year of its age, Job 39. 1; Psa. 29. 9.
- HINNOM**. See Tophet.
- HIRAM**, *whiteness, liberty*, king of Tyre, sends to David, 2 Sam. 5. 11;—congratulates Solomon on his accession, 1 Kings 5. 1;—makes him a present, 9. 14;—his answer to Solomon about assistance in building the temple, 2 Chr. 2. 11.
- , or **HURAM**, an eminent artificer, sent from Tyre to assist in the building of the temple, &c., 1 Kings 7. 13;—and the furniture of it, 15, &c.
- HIRE**, to be paid promptly to the labourer, Lev. 19. 13; Deut. 24. 14, 15; the labourer is worthy of his, Luke 10. 7.
- HIRELING**, a false minister, who seeks worldly gain more than the salvation of his flock, John 10. 12, 13.
- HITTITES**, the descendants of Heth, the second son of Canaan;—two of David's mighty men were, 1 Sam. 26. 6; 2 Sam. 11. 6;—in the days of Eli-

HON

- sha they had kings of their own, 2 Kings 7. 6.
- HIVITES**, a tribe of the Canaanites, Gen. 10. 17;—sometimes called *Avims*, Deut. 2. 23; Josh. 13. 3.
- HOARY HEAD**, gray hairs a crown of glory, when found in the way of righteousness, Prov. 16. 13;—the beauty of old men, 20. 29;—honour to be given to, Lev. 19. 32;—promise to carry to, Isa. 46. 4;—prayer for one who has reached, Psa. 71. 18.
- HOBAB**, *favoured, beloved*, the son of Jethro, and brother-in-law to Moses, accompanies him and the Israelites in the wilderness, Num. 10. 29;—Heber a descendant of, Judges 4. 11.
- HOBAB**, a town north of Damascus, whither Abraham pursued the kings who had taken Lot, Gen. 14. 15.
- HOLON**, a city of refuge, situated in the mountains of Judah, Josh. 15. 51; 21. 15.
- HOLY**, often applied to God, to signify his *infinite purity*, Lev. 19. 2; 21. 28;—frequently he is called "The Holy One of Israel," 2 Kings 19. 22; Psa. 71. 22; 78. 14; Isa. 1. 4;—persons, places, and things so called, which are *separated* to the Lord, Exod. 19. 6; Lev. 16. 33; Num. 31. 6.
- HOLINESS**, freedom from sin, and devotedness to God, the necessity of it, Lev. 11. 44; 19. 2; Psa. 4. 3; Rom. 6. 19; 12. 1; 13. 12; 2 Cor. 7. 1; Eph. 1. 4; 4. 24; Phil. 1. 27; Col. 1. 10; 1 Thess. 2. 12; 1 Pet. 1. 15; 2 Pet. 3. 11;—a motive to it from the holiness of God, Lev. 11. 44;—none can see him without it, Heb. 12. 14.
- , *genuine*, has its seat in the heart, and is the effect of gracious principle, implanted by the Holy Spirit, John 3. 6; Rom. 6. 22; 8. 5; appears in purity of speech, Col. 4. 6;—sanctity of practice, Phil. 1. 11;—progressive advancement in goodness, Job 17. 9; Phil. 3. 13.
- , specially required of the ministers of Christ, Lev. 21. 16; Isa. 52. 11; Matt. 5. 13, 14, 16; Rom. 2. 21; 2 Cor. 6. 3, 4, 6; 1 Tim. 3. 2, &c.; 4. 12; &c., &c.
- HOLY GHOST**, or **HOLY SPIRIT**. See Ghost.
- HOMER**, a measure of capacity, containing nearly six pints, Lev. 27. 16; Isa. 5. 10.
- HONESTY** in our dealings enjoined, Lev. 19. 13, 35; Deut. 25. 13; Prov.

HOR

11. 1; 20. 10, 23; 28. 8; Jer. 17. 11; Hos. 12. 7; Mic. 6. 8, 11; Mark 10. 19.

HONEY was so abundant in Canaan that the land was said to flow with it, Deut. 32. 13; 1 Sam. 14. 25.

HONOUR, true and permanent, promised to them who honour and serve God, 1 Sam. 2. 30; Prov. 3. 16; 4. 8; John 12. 26.

HONOURING, (for maintaining,) Ex. 20. 12; Prov. 3. 9; Matt. 15. 6; Acts 28. 10; 1 Tim. 5. 3, 17.

HOPE of eternal life is founded on the promises and merits of Christ, Col. 1. 27; 1 Thess. 1. 3; 2 Thess. 2. 16; Tit. 1. 2;—said to be saved by it, Rom. 8. 24;—rejoicing in it, 12. 12; a motive to godliness, Rom. 15. 4, 13; Heb. 3. 6; 1 Pet. 1. 13.

— of the hypocrite and unjust shall perish, Job 8. 13, 14; Prov. 11. 7.

HOPHNI and **PHINEHAS**, the sons of Eli, the high priest, 1 Sam. 1. 3;—of were dissolute and abandoned men, 2. 12-17;—hearkened not to the gentle reproof of their father, 25;—their doom foretold, 27-34;—revealed also to young Samuel, 3. 11-14;—both slain by the Philistines, 4. 11, 17.

HOR, the name of two mountains, one on the south of Canaan, in the land of Idumea, where Aaron died, Num. 20. 25;—the other on the north of Canaan, 34. 7, 8.

HOEB, a mountain in Arabia, near to mount Sinai;—here the angel of the Lord appeared to Moses, while he kept the flock of Jethro, Exod. 3. 1, 2;—here he smote the rock, and drew water for all the host of Israel, 17. 6;—God's covenant with the Israelites there, Deut. 5. 1, &c.

HORITES, an ancient people who dwelt in the mountains of Seir, beyond Jordan, Gen. 14. 6;—were powerful, and had princes before Esau conquered their country, 36. 20; Deut. 2. 12, 22.

HORMAH, a city in the tribe of Simeon, to which the Canaanites pursued the Israelites when, in opposition to Moses, they attempted to enter the Land of Promise, Num. 14. 45;—many years after, it was conquered by them, 21. 1-3.

HORN, an emblem of honour and power, 1 Sam. 2. 1, 10; Psa. 132. 17; Jer. 48. 25;—powerful kingdoms, 7. 8, 11, 21; 8. 5, 8, 9, 21; Zech. 1. 18, 19, 21.

HOU

HORNETS, a kind of strong flies, or wasps, with which God plagued the Canaanites, Exod. 23. 28; Deut. 7. 20; Josh. 24. 12.

HORSE, described, Job 39. 19, &c.

HORSES, the Jewish kings forbidden to multiply, Deut. 17. 16;—Solomon, contrary to this prohibition, had forty thousand stalls of, 1 Kings 4. 26;—in the vision of Zechariah, Zech. 1. 7.

HOSANNA, *save I beseech thee*, used as a prayer, or an ascription of praise, Matt. 21. 9, 15; Mark 11. 9, 10; John 12. 13.

HOSEA, *saviour*, one of the minor prophets, who lived about 780 years before Christ.

HOSHEA, *salvation*, assassinated Pekah, and usurped the crown of Israel, 2 Kings 15. 30; 17. 1;—he and his people conquered and carried captive into Assyria, 5. 6; 17. 3, &c.

HOSPITALITY, the practice of kindly entertaining strangers, recommended, Rom. 12. 13; 1 Tim. 3. 2; Tit. 1. 8; Heb. 13. 2; 1 Pet. 4. 9.

—, examples, of Abraham to the angels, Gen. 18. 3, &c.;—of Lot to the angels, 19. 2;—of Laban to Abraham's servant, 24. 31;—of Jethro to Moses, Exod. 2. 20;—of an old man at Gibeah to a Levite, Judges 19. 15;—of Job, Job 31. 32;—of Lydia to Paul and Silas, Acts 16. 15;—of the people at Melita, 28. 2.

HOST, one who lodges and entertains guests, Luke 10. 35; Rom. 16. 23.

HOSTS, or **ARMIES**, Jehovah is often called the Lord of, Exod. 12. 41; 1 Sam. 1. 11; Psa. 59. 5; 84. 1, 3, 12, &c.

HOSTAGES, persons given to another as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions, 2 Kings 14. 14; 2 Chron. 25. 24.

HOUB, the Jews for many ages did not divide the day by hours; but into the morning, noon, first evening and last evening. After the Chaldean captivity, and especially after they came under the Romans, they adopted the division of the day into twelve hours, beginning with the rising of the sun, Dan. 4. 19; Matt. 9. 22; 27. 45, &c.

HOUSES, of the Jews, were built with flat roofs, on which, as the season favoured, they walked, prayed, slept, and published any important matter to the people in the streets, 1 Sam. 9. 25; Matt. 10. 27; Acts 10. 9;—to prevent

HUS

them from falling from, they were guarded by a parapet wall, Deut. 22. 8;—new houses to be dedicated, 20. 5;—the leprosy in, Lev. 14. 33.

HULDAH, *the world*, a prophetess, foretells the destruction of Jerusalem, 2 Kings 22. 15; 2 Chron. 34. 23.

HUMANITY, or social kindness, enjoined, Deut. 22. 1; Luke 10. 37; Eph. 4. 32; Col. 3. 12; 1 Pet. 3. 8.

HUMILITY, or lowliness of mind, recommended, Psa. 138. 6; 144. 3; Prov. 11. 2; 16. 19; 19. 12; 22. 4; Isa. 57. 15; Mic. 6. 8; Matt. 18. 4; 23. 12; Luke 18. 14; Rom. 12. 3, 10, 16; Phil. 2. 3; Col. 3. 12; James 4. 10; 1 Pet. 2. 17; 5. 5.

—, to obtain and cherish this excellent spirit, we should consider that we are *mortal* creatures, Job 7. 1; 14. 1;—*dependent* creatures, Acts 17. 28; 1 Cor. 4. 7;—*ignorant* creatures, Job 8. 9; 11. 12;—*sinful* creatures, Rom. 3. 23; 1 John 1. 10;—we should consider its advantages, Luke 14. 11; James 4. 6;—and study the example of Christ, Matt. 11. 29.

—, advantages of, it is pleasing to God, 1 Pet. 3. 4;—approved by good men, Prov. 29. 23;—has the promise of divine care and love, Psa. 25. 9; Isa. 57. 15;—it keeps us from being hurt by prosperity, Prov. 1. 32; Gen. 39. 2;—makes us patient and resigned in adversity, Job 2. 10; Psa. 69. 32, 33.

HUMILITY, examples of it, in Elijah, 1 Kings 19. 4;—Daniel, Dan. 2. 30;—the psalmist, Psa. 131. 1;—John the Baptist, Luke 3. 16;—Peter, Acts 3. 12; 10. 26;—Paul and Barnabas, 14. 15;—Paul, 1 Cor. 15. 9; 2 Cor. 12. 11; Eph. 3. 8; 1 Tim. 15.

HUNGER after righteousness, blessedness of them who do, Matt. 5. 6.

HUNGRY, promises to them who feed the, Isa. 58. 10; Ezek. 18. 7; Matt. 25. 35;—soul, God filleth, Psa. 107. 9; Luke 1. 53;—no hunger in heaven, Rev. 7. 16.

HUR, *white, liberty*, the son of Caleb, who, along with Aaron, held up Moses' hands, while Israel fought with the Amalekites, Exod. 17. 10;—to him and Aaron, Moses directed the people for counsel, while he was on Sinai, 24. 14.

HUSBAND, Jesus Christ is the husband of his church, Isa. 54. 5; Jer. 31. 32; Hos. 2. 19.

ICH

HUSBANDS, their duty, Gen. 2. 24; Prov. 5. 15, 18; Mal. 2. 14, 15; 1 Cor. 7. 3; Eph. 5. 25; Col. 3. 19; 1 Pet. 3. 7.

HUSBANDRY, the art of tillage, or cultivating the ground, the antiquity and honour of it, Gen. 3. 23; 4. 2; 2 Chron. 26. 10; Prov. 12. 11; 28. 19; Eccl. 5. 9.

—, the church called God's,

1 Cor. 3. 9.

HUSHAI, *haste, silence, shame*, a particular friend of David's, who acted as his spy, 2 Sam. 15. 32;—his counsel preferred to that of Ahithophel, 17. 7.

HYMENEUS, *relating to marriage*, and Alexander, for a time professed the Christian faith; but fell into error and vice, for which they were excommunicated, 1 Tim. 1. 20;—he and *Philetus* maintained that the resurrection was past, 2 Tim. 2. 17, 18.

HYMNS, PSALMS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS, recommended, Acts 16. 25; Matt. 26. 30; Eph. 5. 19; Col. 3. 16; James 5. 13.

HYPERBOLE, a rhetorical figure, which represents things much greater or less than they really are;—great and beautiful ones, 2 Sam. 1. 23; Jer. 4. 13; Lam. 4. 19; Amos 2. 9; Hab. 1. 8.

HYPOCRISY, the assuming of a character which does not belong to us, with a view to impose on mankind;—its guilt and punishment, Job 8. 13; 15. 34; 27. 8; 36. 13; Isa. 29. 13; 33. 14; 58. 2; Jer. 3. 10; Ezek. 33. 31; Matt. 6. 2, 5; 7. 21; 23. 13, 23, 28; 24. 51; Luke 12. 1; 16. 15; 1 Pet. 2. 1; Rev. 3. 1.

HYSSOP, a plant much used in the Jewish purifications, Exod. 12. 22; Lev. 14. 4, 6, 49, 51, 52.

I AM THAT I AM, the name by which God made himself known to Moses, expressive of his *self-existence* and *independence*, Exod. 3. 14;—in similar terms Christ speaks of himself, John 8. 58.

IBHAR, *chosen one*, one of David's sons, 2 Sam. 5. 15; 1 Chron. 3. 6.

IBLEAM, a city of Manasseh, on the border of Issachar, Josh. 17. 11;—the Canaanites still dwelt in it, 12, 13.

IBZAN judges Israel, Judges 12. 8;—had thirty sons and thirty daughters, 9.

ICHABOD, *the glory is departed, where*

IDO

is the glory, a name given to the son of Phinehas when the ark was taken by the Philistines, 1 Sam. 4. 21.

ICONIUM, the metropolis of the province of Lycaonia, in Asia Minor, Paul and Barnabas fled to it, Acts 13. 51;—here they preached in the Jews' synagogue, 14. 1;—here they were persecuted, 2-6.

IDDO, *his hand, power, praise, witness*, a prophet of the kingdom of Judah, who wrote the annals of the reign of Rehoboam and Abijah, 2 Chron. 12. 15.

—, several other persons of this name, one the father of Berechiah, and grandfather of the prophet Zechariah, Zech. 1. 1; Ezra 5. 1; 6. 14;—another the chief of the half tribe of Manasseh, 1 Chron. 27. 21.

IDLENESS censured, Prov. 6. 6, 11; 10. 4, 26; 12. 24, 27; 13. 4; 15. 19; 18. 9; 19. 15, 24; 20. 4, 13; 21. 25; 22. 13; 23. 21; 24. 30; 26. 13; Eccl. 10. 18; Ezek. 16. 49; Rom. 12. 11; 1 Thess. 4. 11; 2 Thess. 3. 10; 1 Tim. 5. 13.

IDOL, an image, or statue, representing some false deity, to which worship was given, Lev. 19. 4; Deut. 29. 17; Psa. 96. 5;—any thing too much esteemed, 1 John 5. 21.

IDOLATRY forbidden, Exod. 20. 4, 22; 22. 20; 23. 13, 24; Lev. 26. 1; Deut. 4. 15; 11. 16; 17. 2; 18. 9; 27. 15; Psa. 97. 7; Jer. 2. 9; 1 Cor. 10. 14; 1 John 5. 21; Rev. 21. 8; 22. 15;—the folly of it ridiculed, 1 Kings 18. 27; Psa. 115. 4; 135. 15; Isa. 44. 9; 46. 1; Jer. 2. 26; 10. 3;—death the punishment of it, Deut. 13. 9; 17. 2;—the Canaanites extirpated on account of it, Deut. 12. 29;—the monuments of it to be destroyed, Exod. 23. 24; 34. 13; Deut. 7. 5, 25; 12. 1, &c.; 29;—all communication with idolaters forbidden Deut. 5. 1, &c.

—, examples of it, of the Israelites in the golden calf, Exod. 32. 1, &c.;—in the worship of Baal-peor, Num. 25. 1, &c.;—after the death of Joshua, Judges 2. 12; 3. 7;—after the death of Gideon, 8. 33;—by the Danites, 18. 30;—of Solomon, 1 Kings 11. 4;—by Jeroboam, 12. 28;—in the time of Ahab, 18. 22;—of Ahaz, 2 Kings 16. 3;—of the Samaritans, 17. 29;—of Amaziah, 2 Chron. 25. 14;—of Manasseh, 33. 2.

—, covetousness so called, Col. 3. 5.

IMP

IDOLS, meat offered as sacrifice to them not to be eaten by Christians, except in particular cases, 1 Cor. 8. 1; 10. 14, &c., 25.

IDUMEA, a country bordering on the Holy Land, to the south, possessed by the Edomites, or descendants of Esau, Isa. 34. 5; Ezek. 35. 15; 36. 5; Mark 3. 8. See Edom.

IGNOMINY, shame, or reproach, Prov. 18. 3.

IGNORANCE, sins of, Lev. 5. 1;—sacrifices for them, Num. 15. 22; Lev. 4. 1.

—, voluntary, censured, John 3. 19; 2 Pet. 3. 5.

—, involuntary, excusable, John 9. 41; Rom. 14. 1; 15. 1; 1 Cor. 8. 9; 9. 22; 1 Tim. 1. 13;—but not excusable when there are the means of information, John 3. 19; 5. 40; Acts 17. 11, 30; 2 Pet. 3. 5.

ILLUMINATED, enlightened with the knowledge of Christ, Heb. 10. 32.

ILLYRICUM, a country in Europe, lying between Panonia and the Gulf of Venice, now called Slavonia; from Jerusalem to this country Paul preached, Rom. 15. 19.

IMAGES not to be worshipped, Exod. 20. 4; Deut. 4. 15; 5. 8; 16. 22;—a golden one set up by Nebuchadnezzar, Dan. 3. 1, &c.;—are seen by him in a dream, 2. 1, &c.

IMAGINATIONS, the ideas, conceptions, purposes and desires of men naturally evil, Gen. 6. 5;—corrupt reasonings, 2 Cor. 10. 5.

IMMANUEL, or **EMMANUEL**, *God with us*, a name given to Christ, expressive of his partaking both of the divine and human natures, Isa. 7. 14; 8. 8; Matt. 1. 23.

IMMORTALITY, not subject to death or dissolution, ascribed to God, 1 Tim. 1. 17; 6. 16;—the bodies of believers shall be, 1 Cor. 15. 55;—brought to light by the gospel, 2 Tim. 1. 10.

IMMUTABILITY, unchangeableness ascribed to God, Psa. 102. 27;—to his counsel, promise, and oath, Heb. 6. 17, 18;—to Jesus Christ, 13. 18.

IMPEDIMENT in speech, that which hinders one to speak plain, Mark 7. 32.

IMPENITENT, one who repents not of sin, Rom. 2. 5.

IMPERIOUS, commanding in a haughty and insolent manner, Ezek. 16. 30.

IMPLACABLE, scarcely to be pacified, or reconciled, Rom. 1. 31.

INC

- IMPLEAD**, to charge with crimes before a judge, Acts 19. 38.
- IMPLICIT FAITH**, or believing as we are taught, without examining for ourselves, condemned, Isa. 8. 20; Acts 17. 11; 1 Thess. 5. 21; 1 John 4. 1, Rev. 2. 2.
- IMPORTUNITY**, or earnestness in prayer, the prevalence thereof, Gen. 32. 26; Luke 11. 5; 18. 1. See Prayer.
- IMPOSE**, to lay, or bind upon one, Ezra 7. 24; Heb. 9. 10.
- IMPOSITION OF HANDS**. See Hands.
- IMPOSSIBLE**, what cannot be done, nothing is so to God, unless it imply evil, or a contradiction, Luke 1. 37; 18. 27.
- IMPOTENT**, weak and incapable of action, John 5. 3; Acts 4. 9; 14. 8.
- IMPOVERISH**, to make poor, Judges 6. 6; Isa. 40. 20; Jer. 5. 17.
- IMPRECATIONS**, or prayers for curses, remarkable ones, Job 3. 3; Psa. 28. 4; 59. 5, 13; 143. 12; Jer. 18. 21; 20. 12, 14; Lam. 3. 64.
- IMPRISON**, to shut up in prison, Acts 22. 19; 2 Cor. 6. 5; Heb. 11. 36.
- IMPUDENCE**, want of modesty and shame, censured, Prov. 7. 13; 21. 29; Ezek. 3. 4, 7.
- IMPUTE**, to lay to one's charge, 2 Sam. 19. 19;—to be held guilty, Lev. 17. 4; Rom. 4. 8;—to account righteous, James 2. 23; 2 Cor. 5. 19.
- INABILITY**, the want of ability to do that which we wish; as of the blind to see, or the lame to run, Matt. 9. 27; Acts 3. 2.
- INCENSE**, a rich perfume used in sacrifices, Exod. 30. 8, 34; 37. 29;—the merit of Christ's death, Rev. 8. 3, 4.
- INCENSED**, provoked to anger, or kindled into rage, Isa. 41. 11; 45. 24.
- INCEST**, illicit commerce of those connected by consanguinity or affinity, forbidden, Lev. 18. 6, &c.; 20. 17; Deut. 22. 30; 27. 20; Ezek. 22. 11; Amos 2. 7.
- , examples of it, of Lot, Gen. 19. 33;—of Reuben, 35. 22;—of Judah, 38. 18;—of Amnon, 2 Sam. 13. 1, &c.;—of Absalom, 16. 21;—of Herod, Mark 6. 17.
- INCHANTMENTS**, or **ENCHANTMENTS**, magical charms or spells; the practice of witchcraft, or the arts of conjuration and sorcery, forbidden, Lev. 19. 26; Deut. 18. 9-12.

INF

- INCLINE THE EAR**, to listen attentively, Prov. 5. 13; Jer. 7. 24; 11. 8; 25. 4;—*the heart*, to study and desire earnestly, Joah. 24. 23; 1 Kings 8. 58; Psa. 78. 1.
- INCLOSE**, to compass, or shut up round about, as Israel did the Benjamites, Judges 20. 43;—wicked men did Christ, Psa. 22. 16.
- INCONTINENT**, unchaste, 2 Tim. 3. 3.
- INCORRUPTIBLE**, not liable to corruption or decay, God is, Rom. 1. 23;—the bodies of saints shall be, 1 Cor. 15. 52;—the *seed*, or word and agency of the Spirit, by which they are born again, 1 Pet. 1. 23;—their heavenly inheritance, 4.
- INCREASE**, the produce of the earth and of cattle, Lev. 19. 25; Deut. 7. 13;—to grow, advance, or improve, Col. 1. 10; 1 Thess. 3. 12;—to multiply, 1 Chron. 27. 23.
- INCREDIBLE**, what cannot be believed, the resurrection of the dead ought not to be so accounted, Acts 26. 8.
- INCREDULITY**, not believing the testimony of men, how far innocent, Prov. 26. 25; Jer. 12. 6; Matt. 24. 23; 1 John 4. 1;—of the apostles, and especially of Thomas, Matt. 28. 17; Mark 16. 11, &c.; Luke 24. 11; John 20. 24.
- INCURABLE**, what cannot be healed, 2 Chron. 21. 18;—that which is very difficult to be cured, Job 34. 6; Jer. 15. 18; 30. 12.
- INDIA**, an extensive country in the south part of Asia, remarkable for its fertility and riches, Esther 1. 1.
- INDIGNATION**, wrath or anger, Neh. 4. 1; Esther 5. 9; Matt. 20. 24;—the judgments of God, or the dreadful effects of his anger, Isa. 26. 20; 34. 2; Rom. 2. 8;—a holy displeasure against one's self for sin, 2 Cor. 7. 11.
- INDITE**, to form thoughts for speech or writing, from the overflowing of the heart; or, as the word signifies, from its *boiling*, or *bubbling up*, Psa. 45. 1.
- INDUSTRY**, or diligence, of body and mind, recommended, Prov. 6. 6; 10. 4; 12. 24; 13. 4; 21. 5; 22. 29; 27. 33.
- INEXCUSABLE**, not to be excused, or palliated by apology, Rom. 2. 1.
- INFALLIBLE**, that which cannot be mistaken, or admit of doubt, Acts 1. 3.
- INFAMY**, loss of character by crimes; disgrace, reproach, Prov. 25. 10; Ezek. 22. 5; 36. 3.

ING

INFANT, *one who cannot speak*, a young child, 1 Sam. 15. 3; Job 3. 16; Hos. 13. 16; Luke 18. 15.

INFERIORS, persons beneath us in rank, station, or wealth, not to be despised, Prov. 17. 5; Rom. 12. 10;—their duty towards their superiors, Prov. 25. 6; Rom. 13. 7.

INFIDELITY, disbelief of Christianity, the causes of it, John 5. 44; 2 Cor. 4. 4; Eph. 2. 2; 2 Thess. 2. 12;—the danger of it, Mark 16. 16; Luke 12. 46; Rom. 1. 28; 2 Tim. 2. 12; Rev. 21. 8;—of the Israelites, Psa. 106. 24;—of the inhabitants of Nazareth, Matt. 13. 57;—of the brethren of Jesus, John 7. 5;—of the Jews at Jerusalem, 12. 37;—at the preaching of Paul, Acts 12. 44. See Unbelief.

INFIDELS, those who reject revelation, Christians not to contract marriages with them, 2 Cor. 6. 14. See Unbelievers.

INFINITE, without bounds or limits, as God's understanding is, Psa. 147. 5;—that which is exceeding great, Job 22. 5; Neh. 3. 9.

INFIRMITIES, weaknesses which are unavoidable, allowances to be made for them, Job 14. 4; Psa. 78. 39; 103. 14; Matt. 7. 3; Rom. 7. 14; 14. 2; 15. 1; Gal. 5. 17; 6. 1; Heb. 4. 15.

—, *sickness or feebleness of body*, Luke 7. 21; 1 Tim. 5. 23;—afflictions, or persecutions, 2 Cor. 12. 10;—spiritual weakness, and defects in grace, Rom. 6. 19; 8. 26.

INFLAMMATION, a disease, accompanied with a sensation of heat, arising from obstructed blood or matter, threatened for disobedience, Deut. 28. 22.

INFLUENCE, the power of one thing operating on another; as from the sun, moon, stars, or rain, to cause the earth to bring forth fruit, Job 38. 31.

INFORMING, or discovering of great crimes, a duty, Deut. 13. 8.

INGATHERING, the feast of, after all the produce of the fields and vineyards was gathered in, Exod. 23. 16.

INGRAFT. See Graft.

INGRATITUDE, insensibility to favours received, and return of evil for good, censured, Psa. 7. 4; 106. 7, &c.; Prov. 17. 13; Jer. 3. 5; 2 Tim. 3. 2;—of Pharaoh's butler to Joseph, Gen. 40. 23;—of the Israelites to the family of Gideon, Judg. 8. 34;—of Saul to David, 1 Sam. 18. 6, &c.

INS

INHERITANCE, an estate by succession, or donation, Num. 26. 53, 54; Prov. 13. 22; those whom God hath chosen as his peculiar people, Deut. 18. 9; Psa. 28. 9; 94. 14;—the kingdom of heaven, Eph. 5. 5; 1 Pet. 1. 4.

INIQUITY, sin and wickedness in general, Gen. 15. 16; 1 Sam. 3. 14; Matt. 7. 23;—original corruption, Psa. 51. 5;—punishment for sin, Gen. 19. 15, Lev. 5. 1.

INJURE, to do a person wrong or injustice, Gal. 4. 12;—an *injurious* person, is one who wrongs others, 1 Tim. 1. 13.

INKHORN, a vessel for holding ink, originally made of horn, Ezek. 9. 2, 3, 11.

INN, a place for travellers to lodge in. In ancient times, hospitality was so common, that public *inns* were few; yet there were some, Gen. 42. 27; 43. 21; Exod. 4. 24; Luke 2. 7; 10. 34.

INNOCENT, not guilty of particular crimes, Exod. 23. 7; Deut. 27. 25; Psa. 10. 8; 15. 5; Matt. 27. 24.

INNUMERABLE, that cannot be numbered, Job 21. 33; Psa. 40. 12; Luke 12. 1; Heb. 12. 22.

INORDINATE, disorderly, excessive, not under restraint, Ezek. 23. 11; Col. 3. 5.

INQUISITION, inquiry, search, or examination, Deut. 19. 18; Esth. 2. 23; Psa. 9. 12.

INQUISITIVENESS, or prying into the business of others, censured, John 21. 21; 1 Pet. 4. 15.

INSCRIPTION, a sentence written, or engraved, on pillars, altars, &c., Acts 17. 23.

INSATIABLE, not to be satisfied, things that are so, Prov. 27. 20; 30. 15; Eccl. 1. 8; 4. 8; 5. 10; Heb. 2. 5.

INSPIRATION, an influence of the Holy Spirit exercised on the minds of the sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate to the world the will of God; as was the case with the prophets and apostles, Matt. 10. 20; John 14. 24; 16. 13; Eph. 3. 5; 2 Tim. 3. 16; 2 Pet. 1. 21.

— *of the Scriptures* of the Old and New Testaments is proved by *external evidence*:—God enabled the penmen of them to perform *miracles*, (see Miracles,) numerous, various, and in the most public manner;—and he taught them to utter *prophecies* (see

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Prophecy) of many future events, which none but he could disclose to them. And it is proved by *internal evidence*, or from what is contained in the Scriptures themselves; such as, the *sublime majesty* with which God speaks in them, Isa. 57. 15; 66. 1, 2;—the *perfect holiness* which they inculcate, Psa. 12. 6; 19. 8; Matt. 5. 8; Heb. 12. 14;—the *scope and design* of the whole, to humble sinful men, and to exalt God; and to promote both our present and eternal happiness, Isa. 64. 6; 1 Chron. 16. 23-29; 1 Tim. 4. 8;—their absolute *perfection* as a rule of duty, Psa. 19. 7; Rev. 22. 18, 19;—the *harmony or agreement* of all their parts, though written by various persons, and in different ages, Luke 24. 27; Acts 10. 43;—their *power and efficacy* both to convert and comfort, Psa. 19. 7, 8; 119. 50; Heb. 4. 12;—and their wonderful *preservation*, notwithstanding the number and power of their enemies, Matt. 5. 18; 1 Peter 1. 25.

INSTABILITY, want of steadiness, censured, 1 Kings 18. 21; Hos. 6. 4; Eph. 4. 14; Col. 1. 23; James 1. 6.

INSTRUCT, or teach, as God does men, by his word, 2 Tim. 3. 16;—by his Spirit, Neh. 9. 20;—by his ministers, 2 Tim. 2. 24, 25;—by corrections, Jer. 31. 19.

INSTRUCTION to be regarded, Prov. 1. 8; 4. 13; 5. 12; 6. 23; 8. 33; 12. 1, 5; 13. 18; 15. 5, 31, 32; 19. 20; 23. 12; Jer. 32. 33.

INSTRUMENT, the tool used in executing any work, or a frame of wood, &c., for music, Exod. 25. 9; 1 Sam. 18. 16;—the means, or second causes, whereby God executes his works of mercy or judgment, Isa. 41. 15.

INSURRECTION, a seditious rising or tumult, Ezra 4. 19; Psa. 64. 2; Mark 15. 7; Acts 18. 12.

INTANGLE, to perplex, or to bring into trouble or danger, Exod. 14. 3; Matt. 22. 15; Gal. 5. 1; 2 Tim. 2. 4; 2 Pet. 2. 20.

INTEGRITY, entireness, sincerity, honesty, Gen. 20. 5, 6; Job 2. 3, 9; Psa. 25. 21; Prov. 19. 1.

INTELLIGENCE, information by correspondence, Dan. 11. 30.

INTENT, design or purpose, 2 Sam. 17. 14; 2 Kings 10. 19; John 11. 15; 13. 28; Acts 9. 21.

INTERCESSION OF CHRIST, his

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pleading for his people, by appearing in heaven as their advocate, and presenting his sacrifice in their behalf, Rom. 8. 34; Heb. 7. 25; 9. 11, 14, 22, 26; 10. 19, 21; 1 John 2. 1;—he pleads for the conversion of sinners; and for the consolation, preservation, and glorification of his saints, John 17; 1 John 2. 1, 2;—the *properties* of his intercession are, that it is *authoritative*, John 17. 24;—*wisely adapted* to the case of his people, 2. 25;—*compassionate*, Isa. 63. 9; Heb. 2. 17;—*earnest*, John 17. 11, 17;—*unceasing*, Heb. 7. 25;—*prevalent*, 1 John 2. 1, 2;—the intercession of Christ is *calculated to teach us* that it is through Christ only we can come to God, John 14. 6;—that we have strong encouragement to come to him with our prayers, Rev. 8. 3, 4.

INTERCESSION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT is his assisting his people by his influences operating on their hearts, in their prayers, Rom. 8. 26;—his intercession differs from Christ's, who intercedes *without* his people, and in *heaven*, Heb. 9. 24;—whereas the Holy Spirit intercedes *within* them, and on *earth*, Gal. 4. 6; Eph. 6. 18.

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for others required, 1 Tim. 2. 1;—*examples*, of Abraham for Sodom, Gen. 18. 23;—of Lot for Zoar, 19. 18;—of Moses for the people, Exod. 32. 11; Num. 14. 17; Deut. 9. 18, 26.

INTERMEDDLE, to share of, Prov. 14. 10;—to attempt to deal in, 18. 1.

INTERMISSION, ceasing, stopping a little, Lam. 3. 49.

INTERPRETATION, a translation from one language into another, John 1. 42; 1 Cor. 12. 10, 30; 14. 27; Acts 13. 8;—the gift of expounding dreams and visions, Gen. 40. 8; Dan. 2. 4, 45; 4. 19;—exposition or explanation, Prov. 1. 6; 2 Pet. 1. 20.

INTREAT, to beseech; to beg earnestly; to pray, Gen. 23. 8; Ex. 8. 8, 28; 1 Kings 13. 6;—to entertain, or use kindly, Gen. 12. 16; Jer. 15. 11; Acts 27. 3.

INTRUDE, proudly to intermeddle with what we have nothing to do with, Col. 2. 18.

INVADE, to enter into a country with hostile intentions, 1 Sam. 23. 27; 27. 8; 30. 1.

INVENTIONS, wise and artful contrivances, Prov. 8. 12;—sinful schemes

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and practices, Psa. 99. 6; 106. 29; Eccl. 7. 29.

INVISIBLE, what cannot be seen by our bodily eyes, Rom. 1. 20; Col. 1. 15, 16; 1 Tim. 1. 17; Heb. 11. 27.

INWARD PARTS signify the heart or soul, Psa. 5. 9; 51. 6; Prov. 20. 27; Jer. 31. 33.

IRON, the metal so called, the most useful in the world, Num. 35. 16; Job 28. 2;—the parched and hardened earth, Deut. 28. 23;—iron yoke, one heavy and galling, Deut. 28. 48; Jer. 28. 13, 14;—hoofs, feet, or teeth, great and destructive power, Dan. 2. 33; 7. 19; Mic. 4. 13.

IRON made to swim, 2 Kings 6. 6.

IRONY, or sarcasm, when a person means the contrary of what he says, examples of, Lev. 26. 34, 35; 2 Sam. 6. 20; 1 Kings 18. 27; 26. 25; 2 Kings 18. 23; Job 26. 2, 3; Mark 7. 9; 1 Cor. 2. 6.

ISAAC, *laughter, joy*, promised to Abraham, Gen. 17. 16; 18. 10;—born, 21. 1;—a feast made when he was weaned, 8;—was bound to be offered in sacrifice by his father, 22. 9;—his father sends for a wife for him, 24. 1, &c.;—went out into the fields to meditate, or pray, 63;—married to Rebekah, 67;—who has two sons by him, 25. 24;—goes to Gerar during a famine, 26. 1;—God's promise to him and his seed, 4;—falsely called his wife his sister, 7;—the Lord appeared to him, and blessed him, 24;—Abimelech makes a covenant with him, 28;—sends Esau for venison that he might bless him, 27. 1, &c.;—is deceived by Jacob, and blesses him, 18-29;—trembled exceedingly when Esau entered, and blessed him also, but in an inferior degree, 33-40;—called Jacob, and again blessed him, and sent him to Padan-aram, 28. 1;—his age and death, 35. 27-29.

ISAIAH, *the salvation of the Lord*, the most eminent of the prophets, both for the majesty of his style, and the clear views which he exhibits of the character, sufferings, and kingdom of Christ; and therefore usually called the *evangelical* prophet; sent with a heavy complaint against Judah, Isa. 1. 1-10;—prophecies of Christ's kingdom, 2. 1-5;—of the calamities coming on Judah, 3. 1-9;—sees the glory of God, 6. 1;—receives his commission, 9;—encourages Ahaz, 7. 1;—and He-

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zekiah, 2 Kings 19. 2; Isa. 37. 21;—foretells the Babylonish captivity, 39. 6; 2 Kings 20. 17;—foretells the preaching of John Baptist, 40. 3;—the office of Christ, 42. 1-4;—his sufferings, 53;—the glory of the church, 60. 1-14;—the calling of the Gentiles, and the rejection of the Jews, 65. 1-16;—God's judgments against the wicked, 66. 15, &c.

ISCARIOT. See Judas.

ISHBAK, *empty, forsaken*, one of Abraham's sons by Keturah, Gen. 25. 2.

ISHBIBENOB, *sitting in force*, a giant of the Philistines, killed by Abishai, when he was about to cut off David, 2 Sam. 21. 16, 17.

ISHBOSHETH, *man of shame*, the son of Saul, made king by Abner, 2 Sam. 2. 8;—murdered, 4. 2.

ISHMAEL, *God who hears*, the son of Abraham, by Hagar, born, Gen. 16. 15;—prophecies concerning him, 17. 20;—saved from dying of thirst, 21. 19;—his descendants, 25. 12; 1 Chron. 1. 29.

—, another of that name conspires against Gedaliah, Jer. 40. 41, &c.

ISRAEL, *prince who prevails with God*, a name given by God to Jacob, Gen. 32. 28;—often used to signify his descendants, Exod. 4. 22; 5. 2, &c.

ISRAELITES, the descendants of Israel, or Jacob, oppressed in Egypt, Exod. 1. 7; 5. 9;—the heads of their families, 6. 14;—directed to demand jewels of the Egyptians, 11. 2;—leave Egypt, 12. 30;—numbered, Num. 1. 2;—again, in the plains of Moab, 26. 1;—enter into a covenant with God, Exod. 19. 5, &c.; Deut. 29. 10;—called a peculiar people, 26. 16;—the order of their encampment, Num. 2. 1;—of their marches, 10. 14;—all their stations in the wilderness, 33. 1, &c.;—murmur at Taberah, 11. 1;—on the death of Korah, &c., 16. 41;—at the return of the spies, 14. 1;—punished for it, 26; 26. 63;—defeated, 14. 45;—all the murmurers perished in the wilderness, Deut. 2. 16;—defeat the Canaanites at Hormah, Num. 21. 1;—join in the worship of Baal-peor, 25. 1;—their various rebellions enumerated, Deut. 9. 1;—swerve from their worship after the death of Joshua, Judges 2. 7; 3. 7;—repent when oppressed by the Philistines and Moabites, Judges 10. 10;—their ingratitude

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to the family of Gideon, 8. 35;—their war with the tribe of Benjamin, 19. 29, &c.;—defeated by the Philistines, and the ark taken, 1 Sam. 4. 1, &c.;—desire a king, 8. 5;—carried captive to Babylon, 2 Kings 25. 11; 2 Chron. 36. 20; Jer. 39. 5;—return from their captivity, Ezra 1. 5, &c.;—the number that returned, 2. 1; Neh. 7. 5, &c.;—their history recapitulated, Psa. 78. 105; 106; 107;—their rebellions enumerated and lamented, Ezra 9. 5; Neh. 9. 7, &c.; Ezek. 20. 5;—their degeneracy complained of, Isa. 1. 1, &c.; 43. 22; Amos 2. 9; Mic. 3. 1, &c.; 6. 1; 7. 1; Hab. 1. 1; Zeph. 3. 1, &c.; Zech. 7. 5; Mal. 1. 2; 3. 7, &c.;—their sufferings for their sins, Isa. 1. 7; 3. 1; 5. 24; 7. 17, &c.; 9. 8, &c.; 10. 1, &c.; 17. 4, 9; 22. 1, &c.; 24. 1, &c.; 25; 38. 17; 29. 1, &c.; 30. 1, &c.; 32. 9; 42. 24; 50. 1; 51. 17; 57. 17; 59. 2; 63. 10; 64. 5; 65. 2, &c.; Jer. 13. 22; 14. 17; 15. 1, &c.; 16. 10; 17. 1; 18. 11; Ezek. 6. 1; 7. 1; 8. 18; 9. 1, &c.; 12. 18; 14. 1, &c.; 16. 1, &c.; 21; 22. 1; 23; Hos. 2. 1, &c.; 3. 4; 4; 13. 1, &c.; Amos 2. 4, 6; 4. 1; 6. 1; 8. 1; 9. 1; Mic. 1. 1, &c.; 2. 1; Zeph. 1. 1, &c.

ISRAELITES, their future restoration foretold, Isa. 1. 26; 4. 2, &c.; 14. 1; 27. 9; 29. 18; 30. 18; 32. 15; 44. 22; 54. 6, &c.; 60. 1, &c.; Jer. 31. 18, 31; 50. 4; Ezek. 11. 19; 16. 60; 36. 26; Zeph. 3. 13; Zech. 12. 10; 13. 1, &c.

—, their return from their present dispersion particularly promised, Isa. 11. 11, &c.; 14. 1, &c.; 18. 2, &c.; 27. 12; 49. 9, &c.; 51. 11; 65. 9; 66. 8; Jer. 12. 14; 16. 14; 23. 1, 8; 30. 1, &c.; 31; 32. 36; 33. 14, 20; 46. 27; Ezek. 6. 8; 11. 16; 12. 22; 16. 60; 20. 33; 28. 24; 29. 21; 36. 1, &c.; 37; Dan. 12. 1;—represented by the revival of dead bones, Ezek. 37. 1, &c.

—, their prosperity and virtue in the last times, Isa. 2. 1, &c.; 9. 1, &c.; 12. 1, &c.; 25. 6; 26; 28. 5; 35. 1, &c.; 40. 1, 11; 41; 44. 1, &c.; 51. 22; 52. 12; 62. 4; 65. 17; Ezek. 17. 22; Hos. 1. 7, 10; 2. 14; 11. 8; 13. 9, 14; Joel 2. 21, 28; 3. 1, &c.; Amos 9. 11; Obad. 17; Mic. 2. 12; 4. 1, &c.; 7. 8, &c.; Zeph. 3. 14, &c.; Zech. 2. 1, &c.; 8. 2, &c.; 10. 5; 14. 9, &c.

—, the nations that have oppressed them will suffer for it, Isa.

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17. 12; 33. 1; 34. 1, &c.; 49. 25; 54. 3; 55. 5; 60. 16; 61. 5; 63. 1; 66. 20, 24; Jer. 46. 27; Joel 3. 2, &c.; Mic. 5. 8; 7. 16; Zeph. 3. 8; Hag. 2. 22; Zech. 10. 5, &c.; 12. 4, 9; 14. 1, &c., 12.

ISRAELITES, other nations will be subject to them, Isa. 49. 22.

—, they will be the instructors of all other nations, Isa. 42. 1, 10; 49. 6; 56. 6; 60. 3; 62. 2; 65. 1; 66. 19.

—, they will no more be two kingdoms, but one, Ezek. 37. 22.

—, their history a warning to Christians, 1 Cor. 10. 6. See Jews.

ISLE, or **ISLAND**, a spot of earth surrounded with water, as Cyprus, Crete, Rhodes, &c. Acts 4. 36; 27. 7; 21. 1;—the Hebrews thus called any place separated by sea from their country, or even a place on the seacoast; as Asia Minor, and Europe, which they named, "the Isles of the Gentiles," Gen. 10. 5; Isa. 42. 4, 10; 49. 1.

ISSACHAR, *price, hire, reward*, the fifth son of Jacob, his inheritance, Josh. 19. 17;—his descendants, 1 Chron. 7. 1.

ISSUE, children or posterity, Gen. 48. 6; Matt. 22. 25;—a passage or outlet, Psa. 68. 20;—to come forth hastily, Josh. 8. 22.

ITALY, a well known and highly celebrated country in the south of Europe, mentioned, Acts 18. 2; 27. 1;—Paul was a prisoner at Rome, the capital of it, when he wrote his Epistle to the Hebrews, Heb. 13. 24.

ITCH, a disease of the skin, threatened for disobedience, Deut. 28. 27.

ITHAMAR, *isle of palm trees*, the fourth and youngest son of Aaron;—he and his descendants continued in the rank of ordinary priests, till the days of Eli, when the high-priesthood was transferred into his family, Exod. 6. 23.

ITUREA, a province of Syria, in the northeast of Palestine, where Philip was tetrarch, Luke 3. 1.

IVORY, the tusk of the elephant, hard, solid, of a white colour, and capable of a fine polish; Solomon had a throne of it, 1 Kings 10. 18;—we also read of beds of it, Amos 6. 4;—and of houses of it, 1 Kings 22. 39; Amos 3. 15.

JAALAM, *hidden, young man*, one of the sons of Esau, Gen. 36. 5.

JAAZANIAH, *attention, balances*, the son of a Maachathite, 2 Kings 25. 23,

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—another of the same name of the house of the Rechabites, Jer. 35. 3; —another, the son of Shaphan, Ezek. 8. 11.

JABAL, *bringing, producing, or gliding away*, one of the sons of Lamech, and the father of such as dwell in tents, Gen. 4. 20.

JABBOK, a rivulet on the east side of Jordan, Gen. 32. 22; Deut. 2. 37; Josh. 12. 2.

JABESH-GILEAD, a city of the half tribe of Manasseh, situated at the foot of the mountains of Gilead, about six miles from Pella;—destroyed for not joining the Israelites in the war with the tribe of Benjamin, Judg. 21. 10;—threatened by the Ammonites, 1 Sam. 11. 1;—delivered by Saul, 4;—the inhabitants bury the bodies of Saul and Jonathan, 31. 11; 1 Chron. 10. 11;—David commends them for it, 2 Sam. 2. 5.

JABEZ, *sorrow, trouble*, a person of whom highly honourable mention is made, 1 Chron. 4. 9;—his prayer, 10.

JABIN, *he who understands, or builds*, king of Hazor, in the northern part of Canaan, Josh. 11. 1;—defeated by Joshua, 2-15.

—, another king of Hazor, who, in the time of the Judges, oppressed the Israelites for twenty years, Judg. 4. 2, 3;—defeated by Deborah and Barak, who delivered the Israelites, 4-24;—this victory alluded to, Psa. 83. 9.

JABNEH, a city of the tribe of Dan, on the seashore, and near to Joppa, 2 Chron. 26. 6.

JABNEEL, a town on the frontiers of Naphtali, Josh. 19. 33;—another in the tribe of Judah 15. 11.

JACHIN, *that strengthens or establishes*, the fifth son of Simeon, and head of the family of the Jachinites, Num. 26. 12.

—, the name of one of the two great pillars of brass cast by Hiram for the porch of Solomon's temple, 1 Kings 7. 21.

JACINTH, a precious stone of a deep red, violet, or purple colour, resembling the amethyst, Revelation 9. 7; 21. 20.

JACOB, *supplanter, heeler*, the son of Isaac and Rebekah, born, Gen. 25. 26;—buys his brother's birth-right, 33;—by craft and falsehood gets his blessing, 27. 28;—goes to Padan-aram, 28. 5;—his vision at Bethel,

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11;—marries Leah and Rachel, 29. 23, 28;—his sons born there, 32, &c.;—leaves Padan-aram, 31. 17;—his interview with Laban, 25;—his vision at Mahanaim, 32. 1;—wrestles with an angel, 24;—meets his brother, 33. 1, &c.;—resides at Shechem, 18;—goes to Bethel, 35. 1;—his name changed to Israel, 9;—sends to buy corn in Egypt, 42. 3;—goes to Egypt, 46. 5;—God appears to him at Beer-sheba on his way thither, 2;—his grandsons, 8;—presented to Pharaoh, 47. 7;—his age, 9. 28;—blesses the sons of Joseph, 48. 15;—foretells the future destiny of all his sons, 49. 1, &c.;—dies, 33;—the great mourning for him, 50. 7;—his family in Egypt, Exod. 1. 1;—his descendants, 1 Chr. 2. 1, &c.

JACOB'S WELL, a fountain of water near the city of Shechem, at which Christ instructed the woman of Samaria, John 4. 6, 12.

JADDUA, the son of Jonathan, and high priest of the Jews, who officiated after the captivity, Neh. 12. 11;—he is thought to be the *Jaddus* who lived in the time of Alexander the Great.

JAEI, *one that ascends, a kid*, the wife of Heber, Judg. 4. 17;—met Sisera in his flight, and invited him into her tent, 18;—after courteously entertaining him, killed him while asleep, 19-21.

JAH, the proper name of God, importing his self-existence and eternal duration, Psa. 68. 4. See *Jehovah*.

JAHAZ, *quarrel, dispute*, a city on the northern frontiers of Moab, and near Aroer, where Moses defeated the army of Sihon, Num. 21. 23;—allotted to the Reubenites, and afterwards to the Levites, Josh. 13. 18; 1 Chron. 6. 78;—taken by the Moabites after the death of Ahab, Isa. 15. 4.

JAILER, or keeper of a prison, of Philippi, his conversion, Acts 16. 33.

JAIR, *enlightened, or enlightener*, judges Israel, Judg. 10. 3;—had thirty sons, who had thirty cities, 4.

JAIRUS, *diffuser of light*, a chief ruler of the synagogue at Capernaum, Mark 5. 22; Luke 8. 41;—besought Jesus to heal his only daughter; and while doing so, was informed that she was dead, 49;—Jesus restored her to life, 55.

JAMES, *supplanter, underminer*, usually called the *Greater*, or *Elder*, to distin-

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guish him from James the *Less*, the brother of John, called to attend Jesus, Matt. 4. 21;—his zeal reproved, Luke 9. 54;—his request to sit at the right hand of Jesus, Matt. 20. 20; Mark 10. 35;—put to death by Herod Agrippa, Acts 12. 2.

JAMES the *Less*, or younger, the kinsman, or the brother of Jesus, an apostle, Matt. 13. 55; Gal. 1. 19;—Jesus appears to him after his resurrection, 1 Cor. 15. 7;—addresses the apostles about the discipleship of the Gentiles, Acts 15. 13;—the author of the Epistle of James, Jam. 1. 1.

JANGLING, or unprofitable contention, censured, 1 Tim. 1. 6.

JANNES, *affliction, poverty*, and **JAMBRES**, *the sea with poverty*, two Egyptian magicians, who by their arts opposed Moses, 2 Tim. 3. 8.

JAPHETH, *persuasion, enlargement, graceful*, the eldest of the sons of Noah, Gen. 5. 32;—he and Shem modestly cover their father while he lay exposed, 9. 23;—his enlargement foretold by his father, 27;—his descendants, Gen. 10. 2; 1 Chron. 1. 5.

JAR, or **JAIR**, *the enlightener*, one of the Hebrew months, answering to our April.

JAREB, *contender, revenger*, a king of Assyria, or, as it may be read, "the king of Jareb, or the king that should revenge," Hos. 5. 13; 10. 6.

JARED, *descending, ruling*, the son of Mahaleel, and father of Enoch, Gen. 5. 15; Luke 3. 37.

JARMUTH, a city about ten miles southwest of Jerusalem, the king of which was killed by Joshua, Josh. 10. 5.

JASHOBEAM, a valiant man in David's army, who, with his spear, slew 300 men, 1 Chron. 11. 11;—he, with other two of the mighty men, passed through the camp of the Philistines, and drew water for David, 16. 17.

JASON, *healer*, a kinaman of Paul's, who, at Thessalonica, to preserve him from danger, hazarded his life, Acts 17. 5;—he afterwards appears to have removed to Rome, Rom. 16. 21.

JASPER, a precious stone, somewhat like fine marble, or half transparent gems; and variously coloured with white, red, brown, and bluish green, Exod. 28. 20; Ezek. 28. 13; Rev. 4. 3; 21. 11.

JAVAN, *deceiving, sorrowful, clay*, the

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fourth son of Japheth, and the father of the Ionians or Greeks, Gen. 10. 2; Isa. 66. 19; Ezek. 27. 13, 19.

JAVELIN, a spear, or half pike, or kind of dart, Num. 25. 6; 1 Sam. 16. 10, 11.

JAZER, a city at the foot of the mountains of Gilead, near a brook of the same name, Num. 31. 1; Josh. 21. 39; Isa. 16. 8, 9.

JEALOUSY, the suspicion between married persons, of want of fidelity to each other, Num. 5. 14;—the trial of it, 11–31;—violence of this passion, Prov. 6. 34; Song 8. 6;—its image shown to Ezekiel, Ezek. 8. 5.

—, an earnest concern for the welfare of others, joined with fear of their misconduct, 2 Cor. 11. 2;—God's regard for his own glory, and his hot displeasure against sin, Deut. 29. 20; Psa. 78. 58; Isa. 42. 13.

JEBUS. See Jerusalem.

JEBUSITES, the descendants of *Jebus* the son of Canaan, Gen. 10. 16;—not conquered by Joshua, Josh. 15. 63;—David encouraged his men to kill them, 2 Sam. 5. 8.

JECONIAH, *preparation, or steadfastness of the Lord*, sometimes called *Coniah*, or *Jehoiachin*, the son of Jehoiakim, 1 Chron. 3. 16;—his sons, 17;—succeeds his father, 2 Kings 24. 6; 2 Chron. 36. 8;—foretold that he should be carried to Babylon, Jer. 22. 25;—carried away captive, 2 Kings 24. 12; Jer. 24. 1;—false prophecy respecting his return, 28. 4;—after thirty-seven years' imprisonment in Chaldea, he was released, and raised to dignity, 52. 31.

JEDAJAH, a priest, who returned from the Babylonish captivity with 973 of his brethren, Ezra 2. 36.

JEDIAEL, a brave officer in David's army, who abandoned Saul, and joined the son of Jesse, 1 Chron. 11. 45; 12. 20.

JEDIDAH, *well-beloved, amiable*, the mother of Josiah, 2 Kings 22. 1.

JEDUTHUN, *giver of law, or praise*, one of the four great masters of the temple music, 1 Chron. 16. 38, 41, 42;—several of the Psalms bear his name, particularly the 39. 62. 67. &c.

JEHOASH, *the fire or offering of the Lord*, or *Jash*, the son of Ahaziah king of Judah, saved by his aunt, and made king after his father, 2 Kings 11. 12; 2 Chron. 23. 1, &c.;—kills Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, 24.

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21;—killed by his servants, 25; 2 Kings 12. 20.

JEHOAHAZ, the Lord sees or possesses, the son of Josiah, king of Judah, sometimes called *Shallum*, succeeds Josiah, 2 Kings 23. 31; 2 Chron. 36. 1;—carried to Egypt, 2 Kings 23. 33; 2 Chron. 36. 4;—foretold not to return, Jer. 22. 10.

—, son of Jehu, king of Israel, succeeds Jehu, 2 Kings 10. 35;—his death, 13. 9.

JEHOACHIN. See Jeconiah.

JEHOIADA, praise, or knowledge of the Lord, the high priest, preserves Joash from the cruelty of Athaliah, 2 Chron. 23. 1;—anoints him king, 2 Kings 11. 12;—restores the worship of God, 2 Chron. 23. 16;—his death, 24. 15.

JEHOIAKIM, the Lord will establish or raise up, the elder son of Josiah, and the brother of Jehoahaz; his original name was Eliakim, which Necho changed to Jehoiakim, 2 Kings 23. 34;—succeeds Jehoahaz, 2 Kings 23. 34; 2 Chron. 36. 4;—conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Kings 24. 1;—carried to Babylon, 2 Chron. 36. 6; Dan. 1. 1;—his death, 2 Kings 24. 6;—his burial foretold, Jer. 22. 19.

JEHOIARIB, the head of the first family of the priests established by David, 1 Chron. 24. 7;—from this illustrious family the Maccabees descended.

JEHORAM, exaltation of the Lord, or Joram, succeeds Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, 1 Kings 22. 50; 2 Kings 8. 16; 2 Chron. 21. 1;—the Edomites revolt from him, 8;—the Philistines and Arabs distress him, 16; receives a letter from Elijah, 12;—his death, 19; 2 Kings 8. 24.

—, or Joram, king of Israel, succeeds Ahasiah, 2 Kings 1. 17;—goes to war with the Moabites, 3. 6;—killed by Jehu, 9. 11.

JEHOSHAPHAT, the Lord will judge, king of Judah, succeeds Asa, 1 Kings 15. 24; 2 Chron. 17. 1;—his greatness, 12;—makes an alliance with Ahab, 18. 1; 1 Kings 22. 2;—with Ahasiah, 2 Chron. 20. 35;—joins him in his war with the Moabites and Edomites, 2 Kings 3. 7;—reproved by the prophet Jehu, 2 Chron. 19. 2;—proclaims a fast, 20. 3;—defeats the Ammonites, Moabites, and Edomites, 22;—makes ships to go to Tarshish, which are destroyed, 25; 1

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Kings 22. 48;—dies, 50; 2 Chron. 21. 1.

JEHOSHAPHAT, the son of Ahilud, recorder, or secretary to David, and afterwards to Solomon, 2 Sam. 8. 16; 1 Kings 4. 3.

—, valley of. See Valley.

JEHOVAH, or JAH, one of the Scripture names of God, significant of *his self-existence, and giving existence to all others*, Psa. 83. 18; Isa. 12. 2; 26. 4;—it is given both to Christ and the Holy Spirit; (see these articles:)—the Jews had so great a veneration for this name, that they called it the *ineffable* name, and therefore would not pronounce it; on which account its true pronunciation was forgotten. This name occurs very frequently in the Old Testament; but is commonly rendered LORD in our Bibles, and printed in capital letters to distinguish it from the name *Lord*, signifying *Ruler, or Governor*.

JEHOVAH-JIREH, the Lord will see or provide, Gen. 22. 14.

JEHOVAH-NISSI, the Lord my banner, Exod. 17. 15.

JEHOVAH-SHALOM, the Lord send peace, Judg. 6. 24.

JEHOVAH-SHAMMAH, the Lord is there, Ezek. 48. 35.

JEHOVAH-TSIDKENU, the Lord our righteousness, Jer. 23. 6.

JEHU, he that is, or exists, the son of Jehoshaphat, and captain of the troops of Joram, king of Israel, anointed king of Israel, 2 Kings 9. 6;—kills Joram, king of Judah, in the field of Naboth, 24;—kills the sons of Ahab, 10. 1;—and forty-two priests of Baal, 18;—dies, 35.

—, the prophet, reproves Jehoshaphat, 2 Chron. 19. 2.

JEOPARDY, hazard, or peril, Judg. 5. 18; 2 Sam. 23. 17; Luke 8. 23; 1 Cor. 15. 30.

JEPHTHAH, the opener, one of the judges of Israel, who was the son of Gilead by a concubine, Judg. 11. 1;—thrust out from his father's house by his brothers, 2;—was solicited to head the Gileadites against the Ammonites, 6;—agrees on terms that he should continue to be their head, 9;—first expostulates with the Ammonites, 12-28;—his rash vow, 30, 31;—proves victorious, 33;—is met by his daughter, who was ignorant of his vow, 34;

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did with her according to his vow, by devoting her, not to death, as some think, but to God, in perpetual virginity, 39;—the daughters of Israel went yearly to lament, or talk with, and condole with her, 40;—the Ephraimites quarrel with him, 12. 1;—his death, 7;—his faith, Heb. 11. 32.

JEREMIAH, *evaluation of the Lord*, the prophet, his commission, Jer. 1. 4;—a promise from God to himself, 15. 19;—laments over Josiah, 2 Chron. 35. 25;—directed to prophesy in the gates of Jerusalem, Jer. 17. 19;—complains of ill usage, 20. 7;—advises the king to yield to Nebuchadnezzar, 21. 8;—foretels the seventy years' captivity, 25. 8;—apprehended, 26. 8;—acquitted, 16;—writes to the captives at Babylon, 29. 1;—foretels the fate of two lying prophets, 20;—and of She-maiah, 30;—imprisoned by Zedekiah, 32. 1;—buys a field, 6;—has his prophecies written by Baruch, 36. 1, 32;—foretels the return of the Chaldeans after they had left the city, 37. 6;—put into prison, 14;—into the dungeon, 38. 6;—favoured by Zedekiah, 14;—by Nebuchadnezzar, 39. 11;—goes to Gedaliah, 40. 6;—promises Johanan safety in Judah, 42. 7;—foretels Nebuchadnezzar's conquest of Egypt, 43. 8;—the destruction of his countrymen in Egypt, 44. 11;—gives his prophecy to Seraiah, to be carried to the Euphrates, 51. 59;—complains of the misery of his country, Lam. 1. 18.

JERICHO, a noted city about eight miles west from Jordan, and nineteen east from Jerusalem; spies sent to view it, Josh. 2. 1;—taken by Joshua, 6. 20;—rebuilt by Hiel, 1 Kings 16. 34;—Christ passed through, Luke 19. 1.

JEROBOAM, *contender, or increaser of the people*, the son of Nebat, opposes Solomon, 1 Kings 11. 26;—addressed by the prophet Ahijah, 29;—made king by the ten tribes, 12. 12;—sets up the worship of the calves, 28;—opposed by the prophet at Bethel, 13. 1; his death, 14. 20.

—, the son of Joash, succeeds him as king of Israel, 2 Kings 13. 13; 14. 16;—dies, 29.

JERUBBAAL, the same as *Gideon*. See Gideon.

JERUEL, a wilderness, westward of the Dead Sea, and not far from the desert of Zin, in which Jehoshaphat obtained a signal victory over the Am-

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monites, Moabites, &c., 2 Chron. 20. 16, &c.

JERUSALEM, *the vision, or possession of peace*, the metropolis of the kingdom of Judah, and the seat of government during the reigns of David, Solomon, and their successors. It was called *Salem* in the time of Abraham, Gen. 14. 8; Heb. 7. 2;—and it was called *Jebus* at the time Israel obtained possession of the Holy Land, Josh. 15. 8; 18. 28; 1 Chron. 11. 4. It seems probable, therefore, that the name *Jerusalem*, is merely a compound of the terms *Jebus* and *Salem*. In its most flourishing state it consisted of four parts, built on four hills; namely, Zion, Acra, Moriah, and Bezetha. In fact, the whole foundation was a high rock, with four heads or hills, and with steep ascents on every side, except the north; and surrounded with a deep valley, which was embosomed with hills. The city was encompassed with three walls, over which there were towers; and appears to have been about four miles and a half in circumference. It was taken by the children of Judah, Judg. 1. 8;—recovered by the Jebusites, 21;—by David, 2 Sam. 5. 6; 1 Chron. 11. 4;—expostulated with, and threatened for its crimes, Jer. 1. 15; 2. 3; 4. 19; 5. 6; 7. 8; 9. 10. 17, &c.; 11. 1, &c.; Ezek. 21. 22. 1, &c.;—described as an exposed infant, 16. 1, &c.;—taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Kings 25. 4; 2 Chron. 36. 17; Jer. 39. 1; 52. 4, &c.;—burned, 52. 12;—represented as a female captive, Isa. 3. 26;—its desolation lamented, Lam. 1, &c.;—its captivity represented by a figure, Ezek. 4. 1; 5. 1;—to be rebuilt, Jer. 31. 38;—built after the captivity, Neh. 3. 1, &c.;—after much opposition, 4. 1, &c.;—its walls finished, 6. 15;—its inhabitants chosen by lot, 11. 1, &c.;—the dedication of its walls, 12. 27;—its future state, Ezek. 48. 30;—its new name, 35;—Christ's lamentation over it, Matt. 23. 37;—foretels the destruction of the temple, and of it, 24. 2-28;—and represents the gospel, Gal. 4. 26;—a new one descending from heaven, Rev. 21. 2, 10.

JESHIMON, a city in the wilderness of Maon, belonging to the tribe of Simeon, situated in the southernmost part of Palestine, 1 Sam. 23. 24.

JESHUA, *a saviour*, the head of a fami-

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ly who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ezra 2. 2;—he, assisted by others, built the altar for burnt-offerings, 3. 2.

JESHURUN, *upright, or righteous*, a name given to the people of Israel, Deut. 32. 15; 33. 5, 26; Isa. 44. 2.

JESSE, *to be, or my present*, the son of Obed, and the father of David, Ruth 4. 17, 22;—his descendants, 1 Chr. 2. 13.

JESTING not to be used, Prov. 26. 18; Eph. 5. 4.

JESUITES, the posterity of Jesui, Num. 26. 44.

JESUS, *Saviour*, the name by which our glorious Redeemer is called, because he saves his people from their sins, Matt. 1. 21, 25. For his divine character, &c., see *Christ*. The principal incidents in his history are, his genealogy, both by his father and mother, Matt. 1. 1, &c.; Luke 3. 23, &c.;—conception, Matt. 1. 18; Luke 1. 26, &c.;—birth, Matt. 1. 25; Luke 2. 6;—is circumcised, 21;—visited by the magi, Matt. 2. 1, &c.;—carried into Egypt, 14;—is brought back, and settles at Nazareth, 23;—is taken to Jerusalem at twelve years of age, Luke 2. 42;—is baptised, Matt. 3. 13; Mark 1. 9; Luke 3. 21; John 1. 32;—his temptation, Matt. 4. 1, &c.; Mark 1. 12; Luke 4. 1;—his first disciples, John 1. 35; Matt. 4. 18; Mark 1. 16; Luke 5. 1;—changes water into wine, John 2. 1;—attends the first passover at Jerusalem, 13;—his conversation with Nicodemus, 3. 1, &c.;—with the woman of Samaria, 4. 1, &c.;—preaches in Galilee, Matt. 4. 17; Mark 1. 14; Luke 4. 14;—at Nazareth, 16-30;—cures the nobleman's son of Capernaum, John 4. 46;—the demoniac in the synagogue, Mark 1. 21; Luke 4. 33;—Peter's wife's mother, Matt. 8. 14; Mark 1. 29; Luke 4. 38;—his discourse on the mount, Matt. 5. 6; 7;—a similar one on the plain, Luke 6. 20;—cures a leper, Matt. 8. 1; Mark 1. 39; Luke 5. 12;—the centurion's servant, Matt. 8. 5; Luke 7. 2;—raises the widow's son at Nain, 11;—still a tempest, Matt. 8. 24; Mark 4. 35; Luke 8. 23;—discourages several persons from following him, Matt. 8. 18; Luke 9. 57;—cures the demoniac at Gadara, Matt. 8. 28; Mark 5. 1; Luke 8. 27;—a paralytic at Capernaum, Matt. 9. 1; Mark 2. 1; Luke 5. 47;—discourses with the Pharisees

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about fasting, Matt. 9. 14; Mark 2. 18; Luke 5. 33;—cures a woman of a bloody issue, Matt. 9. 30; Mark 5. 25; Luke 8. 43;—raises Jairus' daughter, Matt. 9. 25; Mark 5. 41; Luke 8. 54;—gives sight to two blind men, Matt. 9. 27;—cures a dumb demoniac, 32;—asserts his Godhead, John 5. 17, &c.;—walks in the cornfields, Matt. 12. 1; Mark 2. 23; Luke 6. 1;—cures a man with a withered hand, Matt. 12. 10; Mark 3. 1; Luke 6. 6;—calls the twelve apostles, Matt. 10. 2; Mark 3. 13; Luke 6. 13;—cures a blind and dumb demoniac, Matt. 12. 22; Luke 11. 14;—discourses about the sin against the Holy Ghost, Matt. 12. 24; Mark 3. 22; Luke 11. 15;—his mother and brethren desire to speak to him, Matt. 12. 46; Mark 3. 31; Luke 8. 19;—sends out the twelve apostles, Matt. 10. 1; Mark 6. 7; Luke 9. 1;—discourses about John the Baptist, Matt. 11. 7; Luke 7. 24;—pronounces wo against Chorazin, &c., Matt. 11. 20; Luke 10. 13;—dines with Simon the Pharisee, 7. 36;—feeds six thousand, Matt. 14. 14; Mark 6. 30; Luke 9. 10; John 6. 1;—walks on the sea, Matt. 14. 22; Mark 6. 45; John 6. 15;—reproves those who followed him for the loaves and fishes, 26;—exhibits himself as the bread of life, 33. 35;—cures a lame man at the pool of Bethesda, 5. 2;—discourses concerning his mission, 17;—concerning traditions, Matt. 15. 1; Mark 7. 1;—cures the Syrophenician woman's daughter, Matt. 15. 21; Mark 7. 24;—cures a person who was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech, Mark 7. 32;—heals a multitude of various diseases, Matt. 15. 30;—feeds four thousand, 32; Mark 8. 1;—discourses about a sign from heaven, Matt. 16. 1; Mark 8. 11; Luke 12. 54;—cures a blind man, Mark 8. 22;—foretells his sufferings, Matt. 16. 21; Mark 8. 31; Luke 9. 18;—his transfiguration, Matt. 17. 1; Mark 9. 2; Luke 9. 28; 2 Pet. 1. 16;—cures a lunatic demoniac, Matt. 17. 14; Mark 9. 17; Luke 9. 32;—again foretells his sufferings, Matt. 17. 23;—pays the tribute money, 24;—discourses concerning humility and forgiveness, 18. 1; Mark 9. 33; Luke 9. 46;—reproves the apostles for rebuking one who cast out devils in his name, Mark 9. 38; Luke 9. 49;—leaves Galilee to go to Judea, John 7.

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2; Matt. 19. 1;—foretels the destruction of Jerusalem, Luke 13. 34; 17. 20;—again he foretels it, 21. 5; Matt. 24. 1, &c.; Mark 13. 1, &c.;—his reply to those who told him that Herod intended to kill him, Luke 13. 31;—heals ten lepers, 17. 12-14;—sends forth seventy disciples, 10. 1;—discourses with the Jews about his mission, at the feast of tabernacles, John 7. 11;—his address to the woman taken in adultery, 8. 1;—discourses with the Jews about his being the light of the world, 12;—concerning Abraham's seed, 31;—cures a man born blind, 9. 1, &c.;—is entertained by Mary and Martha, Luke 10. 38;—inveighs against the Pharisees, 11. 37;—discourses about the Galileans slain by Pilate, 13. 1;—cures an infirm woman, 11;—a man who had a dropsy, 14. 1;—discourses about humility and suffering in his cause, 26;—about his being the Messiah, at the feast of dedication, John 10. 22;—concerning divorcees, Matt. 19. 1; Mark 10. 1;—blesses little children, Matt. 19. 13; Mark 10. 13; Luke 18. 15;—addresses a rich young man, Matt. 19. 16; Mark 10. 17; Luke 18. 18;—raises Lazarus, John 11. 1, &c.;—retires to Ephraim in the wilderness, 54;—foretels his sufferings a third time, Matt. 20. 17; Mark 12. 30; Luke 18. 31;—entertained by Zaccheus, Luke 19. 2;—cures two blind men near Jericho, Matt. 10. 29; Mark 10. 46; Luke 18. 35;—his lamentation over Jerusalem, Luke 19. 41;—supers at Bethany, Matt. 26. 6; Mark 14. 1; John 12. 1;—makes a triumphal entry into Jerusalem, Matt. 21. 1; Mark 11. 1; Luke 19. 20; John 12. 12;—cleanses the temple, Matt. 21. 12; Mark 11. 11; Luke 19. 45; John 2. 14;—curses the barren fig-tree, Matt. 21. 17; Mark 11. 12;—a voice from heaven is heard in the temple in answer to his prayer, John 12. 28;—discourses again concerning his mission, 30;—concerning the baptism of John, Luke 20. 1;—about tribute to Caesar, Matt. 22. 15; Mark 12. 13; Luke 20. 20;—about the resurrection, Matt. 22. 23; Mark 12. 18; Luke 20. 27;—about the great commandment, Matt. 22. 35; Mark 12. 28;—about the Messiah as the son of David, Matt. 22. 41; Mark 12. 35; Luke 20. 41;—inveighs against the Pharisees, Matt. 23. 1; Mark 12. 38;

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Luke 20. 45;—his observation on the poor widow's mite, Mark 12. 41; Luke 21. 1;—discourse on watchfulness, Matt. 24. 42; Mark 13. 33; Luke 21. 34; 12. 35;—describes the last judgment, Matt. 25. 31-46;—Judas engages to betray him, 26. 14; Mark 14. 10; Luke 22. 3;—his preparation for the last passover, Matt. 26. 17; Mark 14. 12; Luke 22. 7;—censures the contest among the disciples about who should be greatest, Luke 22. 24;—washes their feet, John 13. 1;—the last supper, Matt. 26. 20; Mark 14. 18; Luke 22. 14;—institutes the Lord's supper, Matt. 26. 26; Mark 14. 22; Luke 22. 19; 1 Cor. 11. 33;—his discourse to comfort his disciples, John 14. 1, &c.;—compares himself to a vine, 15. 1, &c.;—gives the promise of the Holy Spirit, 16. 16, 26; 15. 26; 16. 7;—prays for his disciples, 17. 1, &c.;—his agony in the garden of Gethsemane, Matt. 26. 36; Mark 14. 32; Luke 22. 39;—is taken and carried before Caiaphas, Matt. 26. 57; Mark 14. 53; Luke 22. 54; John 18. 12;—is denied by Peter, Matt. 26. 69; Mark 14. 66; Luke 22. 54; John 18. 15;—is brought before Pilate, Matt. 27. 11; Mark 15. 1; Luke 23. 2; John 18. 28;—examined by Herod, Luke 23. 6;—crucified, Matt. 27. 33; Mark 15. 21; Luke 23. 33; John 19. 17;—buried, Matt. 27. 60; Mark 15. 46; Luke 23. 53; John 19. 42;—his resurrection, Matt. 28. 1; Mark 16. 1; Luke 24. 1; John 20. 1;—appears first to Mary Magdalene, Mark 16. 9;—afterwards to two disciples going to Emmaus, Luke 24. 13; Mark 16. 12;—to all the apostles, Mark 16. 14; Luke 24. 36; John 20. 19;—to the disciples in Galilee, Matt. 28. 16;—1 Cor. 15. 6; John 21. 1;—his final instructions, Matt. 28. 18; Mark 16. 15; Acts 1. 3;—his ascension, Mark 16. 19; Luke 24. 51; Acts 1. 9;—appears to Paul on his way to Damascus, 9. 4, 17;—speaks to him at Corinth, 18. 9;—appears to him at Jerusalem, 22. 17;—to John in Patmos, Rev. 1. 12-17.

JESUS, meaning Joshua, the captain of Israel, Acts 7. 45; Heb. 4. 8.

JETHER, *he that excels*, the husband of Abigail, David's sister, and the father of Amasa, 1 Chron. 2. 17;—also the name of the son of Gideon, Judges 8. 20.

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JETHRO, *excellence, remaining*, a priest or prince of Midian, and the father-in-law of Moses, Exod. 2. 16;—his flocks kept by Moses, 3. 1;—Moses solicited him for permission to visit his brethren, 4. 18;—brought to Moses in the wilderness his wife and sons, 18. 1, 2;—is affectionately received by Moses, 7;—took a burnt-offering and sacrifices for God, 12;—his advice to Moses concerning judging the people, 17, &c.

JEWEL, a costly ornament of gold, silver, or other precious metals, worn on the forehead, the nose, the ears, and the hand, Gen. 24. 53; Ezek. 16. 12, 17, 39;—*figuratively*, the people of God, who are precious in his sight, Mal. 3. 17.

JEWS, *praising*, a name commonly given to the Israelites, from *Judah*, who, by his father's prophetic benediction, was constituted the superior of his brethren; and from whose line of descent the sceptre of royalty was not to depart till *Shiloh*, or *Messiah*, should be born; their great privileges, Deut. 4. 33; 7. 6; 1 Chron. 17. 21; Rom. 3. 1; 9. 4;—their rejection and dispersion foretold, Lev. 26. 33; Deut. 4. 27; 28. 64; Dan. 12. 7; Hos. 9. 17;—are to be recalled, and acknowledge Jesus Christ, Deut. 30. 1; Isa. 11. 11; Jer. 23. 3; 29. 14; 31. 8; 32. 37; Ezek. 36. 33; 39. 23; Hos. 3. 5; Amos 9. 14; Zech. 8. 7; Rom. 11. 1, 23; 2 Cor. 3. 16;—in danger from Haman, Esther 3. 8;—allowed to defend and avenge themselves, 8. 7; 9. 5, 15;—Paul laments their case, Rom. 9. 1;—their conversion foretold, 11. 26. See *Israelites*.

JEWESS, a female Jew, as was the mother of Timothy, Acts 16. 1;—and *Drusilla*, the wife of Felix, 24. 24.

JEWRY, the country of Judea, Dan. 5. 13; John 7. 1.

JEZEBEL, *isle, or wo to the habitation*, the wife of Ahab, king of Israel, was daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Sidonians, 1 Kings 16. 31;—attempted to cut off the prophets of the Lord, 18. 4;—fed at her table 400 idolatrous prophets of the groves, and 450 of the prophets of Baal, 19;—persecutes Elijah, 19. 1;—plots against Naboth, 21. 5;—killed and devoured by dogs, 2 Kings 9. 33;—a woman so called by Christ, Rev. 2. 20.

JEZEEZ, the son of Naphtali, and head

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of the family of the Jeterites, Gen. 46. 24; Num. 26. 49.

JEZRAHIAH, *the Lord arises*, the chief of the singers at the dedication of the wall of Jerusalem, Neh. 12. 42.

JEZREEL, a city of great celebrity in the Holy Land, situated in the midst of a beautiful and extensive plain of the same name, on the south border of Issachar, Josh. 19. 18;—Abner made Ishbosheth king over it, 2 Sam. 2. 9;—Ahab had his palace in, 1 Kings 21. 1;—the dogs did eat Jezebel by the wall of, 23; 2 Kings 9. 30–37;—threatening to revenge on Jehu the blood of, Hos. 1. 4.

JOAB, *paternity, or fatherliness*, the son of Zeruiah, and David's sister, and brother to Abishai and Asahel, 1 Chr. 2. 16;—the general of David, 2 Sam. 2. 13; 8. 16; 20. 23;—kills Abner, 3. 27;—and Amasa, 20. 10;—remonstrates with David against numbering the people, 1 Chron. 21. 3;—puts words into the mouth of a widow to plead for Absalom's restoration, 2 Sam. 14. 2;—slew Absalom, contrary to David's orders, 18. 14;—dissuades David from mourning for Absalom, 19. 1;—put to death by orders of Solomon, 1 Kings 2. 29–34.

JOAH, *brotherhood*, secretary to king Josiah, and by him employed in repairing the temple, 2 Chron. 34. 8;—another of this name sent by Hezekiah to receive the propositions of Rabsheke, 2 Kings 18. 18.

JOANNA, *grace, or gift of the Lord*, the wife of Chuza, Herod's steward, who, after being cured by Christ, followed him, Luke 8. 2, 3.

JOASH, king of Judah. See *Jehoash*.
—, king of Israel, succeeds Jehoahaz, 2 Kings 13. 9;—encouraged by Elisha, 15;—defeats Benhadad, 25;—defeats Amaziah, 14. 12;—dies, 16; 13. 13.

JOB, *weeping, sobbing, crying out*, the patriarch, so renowned for his patience; his character, and wealth, Job 1. 1, &c.;—his losses, 13, &c.;—his children all killed, 18. 19;—his patient resignation, 20–23;—his personal sufferings, 2. 7;—reproves his wife's proposal to curse God and die, 10;—he curses his day, 3. 1, &c.;—answers Eliphaz, 6. 1; 7. 1;—replies to Bildad, 9. 1; 10. 1;—to Zophar, 12. 1; 13. 14;—to Eliphaz's second speech, 16; 17;—to Bildad's, 19;—replies to

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Zophar's second speech, 21;—to Eliphaz's third speech, 23; 24;—to Bildad's 26; 27; 28;—to Zophar's arguments, 29; 30;—asserts his innocence, 31;—submits to God, 40. 3; 42. 1;—is restored to double prosperity, 10. 12;—has the same number of children as before, 13;—his faith in a resurrection, 19. 25;—his age and death, 42. 16, 17;—is classed with Noah and Daniel, Ezek. 14. 14, 20;—his patience celebrated, James 5. 11.

JOCHEBED, *honourable, glory of the Lord*, the wife of Amram, and the mother of Aaron, Moses, and Miriam, Exod. 6. 20; Num. 26. 59.

JOEL, *willing, commanding*, one of the minor prophets, the son of Pethuel, or Bethuel, Joel 1. 1. See his Prophecies.

—, the name of several others,—the eldest son of Samuel, 1 Sam. 8. 2;—the son of Joisibiah, 1 Chron. 4. 35;—the son of Zichri, Neh. 11. 9, &c.

JOHANAN, *liberal, merciful*, informs Gedaliah of Ishmael's conspiracy against him, Jer. 40. 13;—requests Jeremiah to inquire of God, 42. 1, 2;—goes to Egypt, contrary to the word of God, and takes Jeremiah with him, 43. 1, &c.

JOHN, *the grace or gift of God*, the Baptist, his birth, Luke 1. 57;—his habit, Matt. 3. 4;—his testimony to Jesus, John 1. 15, 19; 3. 27; Matt. 3. 11; Mark 1. 7;—his preaching, Matt. 3. 1; Mark 1. 1; Luke 3. 3;—imprisoned by Herod, Luke 3. 19;—his death, Matt. 14. 1; Mark 6. 14; Luke 9. 7;—his disciples at Ephesus, Acts 19. 3.

JOHN, the Apostle, called by Jesus, Matt. 4. 21;—leans on the bosom of Jesus, 13. 23;—receives his mother after the crucifixion, 19. 25;—his attestation to the divinity and humanity of Christ, John 1. 1, &c.; 1 John 1. 1;—banished to Patmos, Rev. 1. 9.

JOHN MARK. See Mark.

JOKSHAN, *hard, scandalous*, one of the sons of Abraham by Keturah, Gen. 25. 2; 1 Chron. 1. 32.

JOKTAN, *disgrace, contention*, the elder son of Eber, Gen. 10. 25.

JONADAB, *earnest, liberal*, the son of Rechab, was contemporary with Jehu, and witnessed his zeal in destroying the family of Ahab, 2 Kings 10. 15;—his command to his descendants, Jer. 35. 6, &c. See Rechabites.

JONAH, *a dove*, one of the minor prophets, was born at Gath-hepher, 2

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Kings 14. 25;—is commanded to go to Nineveh, Jon. 1. 2;—flees from the presence of God, 3;—swallowed by a fish, 17;—his prayer, 2. 1;—preaches to the Ninevites, 3. 2;—his sorrow and anger because his predictions were not fulfilled, 4. 1;—is reproved by God, 4-11;—mentioned by Christ, Matt. 12. 39-41.

JONATHAN, *gift of God*, a young Levite, who became priest to Micah, Judges 17. 10;—the Danites take him with them, and he and his posterity were priests to their idol at Dan, 18. 19, 30.

—, the son of Saul, defeats a garrison of the Philistines, 1 Sam. 14. 13;—in danger from his father's rash vow, 39;—his friendship for David, 18. 1;—informs David of his father's design against him, 1 Sam. 19. 1;—makes a covenant with him, 20. 1;—takes leave of him, 35;—comforts him at Ziph, 23. 14;—slain, 31. 2;—his death lamented by David, 2 Sam. 1. 11, 17.

JOPPA, a seaport town, pleasantly situated on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, about thirty-five miles northwest from Jerusalem;—here the wood which Solomon brought from Lebanon was unloaded, 2 Chron. 2. 16;—here Jonah found the ship in which he fled, Jon. 1. 3;—here Peter restored Dorcas to life, Acts 9. 40;—here he received the messengers of Cornelius, 10. 5, 23.

JORAM. See Jehoram.

JORDAN, a river of considerable note in the Holy Land, the uppermost spring of which is in mount Lebanon about twelve miles north of Cesarea Philippi. After running about twelve miles more to the south, it receives a more considerable branch, which, under ground, proceeds from the lake Phiala. About fifteen miles farther south, it forms the waters of *Merom*, or Lake of Samechon, which is about four miles broad, and nearly eight long. After running about twenty-eight miles farther south, it forms the Lake, or Sea of Genesareth, which is about thirteen miles in length and six in breadth. From thence it runs southward through a long valley, whose air is unwholesome, and most of it desert, till it loses itself in the Dead Sea. Its whole course is about 160 miles. It was miraculously divided and passed

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over by the Israelites, Josh. 3. 1, &c.; 4. 11;—by Elijah, 2 Kings 2. 8;—by Elisha, 14;—John baptized in, Matt. 3. 6.

JOSEPH, *addition, increase*, the son of Jacob by Rachel,—born, Gen. 30. 24;—his dreams, 37. 5, &c.;—sold into Egypt, 28;—bought by Potiphar, 39. 1;—put into prison, 20;—interprets the prisoners' dreams, 40. 12;—brought before Pharaoh and interprets his dream, 41. 14, &c.;—set over the land of Egypt, 41;—his sons, 50;—treats his brethren roughly, 42. 9;—his favour to Benjamin, 43. 16;—makes himself known to his brethren, 45. 1, &c.;—meets his father, 46. 29;—presents him to Pharaoh, 47. 7;—gets all the land of Egypt for Pharaoh, 20;—visits his sick father, 48. 1;—his death and age, 50. 26;—his bones carried out of Egypt, Exod. 13. 19.

_____, the husband of Mary, and reputed father of Christ, was of the royal line of the house of David, Matt. 1. 6, 16; Luke 1. 27;—espoused Mary, Matt. 1. 18;—was informed by an angel respecting the extraordinary nature of her conception, and the child she was to bring forth, 20. 21;—was again warned to flee into Egypt, 2. 13;—returned and settled at Nazareth, 23;—took Jesus and his mother to Jerusalem to observe the passover, Luke 2. 41–43;—was a carpenter, Matt. 13. 55;—appears to have died before Christ entered on his public ministry, John 19. 25–27.

_____, **OF ARIMATHEA**, a Jewish senator, and a believer in Christ, Matt. 27. 57;—Mark 15. 42; Luke 23. 50; John 19. 38;—did not consent to the crucifixion of Christ, Luke 23. 51;—went to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus, 52;—took it down, wrapped it in linen, and buried it in his own new sepulchre, 53.

_____, called **BARSABAS**. See Barsabas and Jesus.

_____, several other persons thus named, Num. 13. 7; 1 Chron. 25. 2; Ezra 10. 42; Neh. 12. 14.

JOSES, or **JOSEPH**, the son of Mary Cleophas, was the brother of James the Less, and nearly related to Christ, Matt. 13. 55; 28. 56; Mark 6. 3; 15. 40, 47;—thought to be the same as Barsabas, Acts 1. 23.

JOSHUA, *Saviour*, the son of Nun, one of the spies, sent to explore the land

JOY

of Promise, Num. 13. 16;—he, along with Caleb, gave a good account of it, 14. 6;—is appointed to succeed Moses, 27. 18;—encouraged by Moses, Deut. 31. 7;—God gives him a charge, 14;—succeeds Moses, 34. 9; Josh. 1. 1;—his instructions, 1. 8;—an angel appears to him, 5. 13;—God encourages him, 8. 1;—writes the law on stones, 32;—conquers all the land of Canaan, 11. 16;—his inheritance, 19. 49;—his exhortation before his death, 23. 1; 24. 1, &c.;—his age and death, 25. 29.

JOSHUA, the high priest, the son of Josedech, Hag. 1. 1, 12, 14;—was encouraged, along with Zerubbabel, the governor, in rebuilding the temple, after the return from Babylon, 2. 4;—a type in the prophecy of Zechariah, Zech. 3. 3.

JOSIAH, *fire of the Lord*, the son of Amon king of Judah, succeeds his father, 2 Kings 21. 24; 2 Chron. 33. 25;—repairs the temple, 34. 8; 2 Kings 22. 3, &c.;—finds the book of the law, 8; 2 Chron. 34. 14;—keeps a solemn passover, 35. 1;—lain, 23; 2 Kings 22. 29;—Jeremiah's lamentation over him, 2 Chron. 35. 25.

JOT or **TITTLE**, the smallest letter or mark of a word, meaning the least supposable part, Matt. 5. 18.

JOTHAM, *perfection of the Lord*, the son of Gideon, addresses the people of Shechem in a parable, Judg. 9. 7;—his imprecation fulfilled, 56.

_____, king of Judah, succeeds Uzziah, 2 Kings 15. 7; 2 Chron. 27. 1;—conquers the Ammonites, 5;—dies, 9; 2 Kings 15. 38.

JOURNEY, a day's, the space covered with quails around the camp of Israel, reckoned about twenty miles, Num. 11. 31;—a *Sabbath-day's*, reckoned by the Jews less than one mile; but it is probable that they were allowed to travel to the synagogue, though much farther distant, Acts 1. 12; 2 Kings 4. 23.

JOURNEYS of the Israelites, or their marches from the time they left *Re-em*, in Egypt, till they pitched their camp in *Gilgal*, in the Land of Promise, seem to have been fifty-two in number, Exod. 12. 37; 13. 20; 14. 2; 15. 23, 27; 16. 1; 17. 1; Num. 33. 1, &c.; Josh. 4. 19.

JOY, or **GLADNESS**, is an agreeable sensation of the mind, arising from

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the possession or anticipation of something esteemed valuable, pleasant, or good. *Natural* joy arises from things which are earthly and perishing, Esth. 5. 9; 8. 16; Eccl. 7. 14. *Religious and spiritual* joy, experienced by the people of God, arises from a relationship to him as their Father and portion, 2 Cor. 6. 18; Lam. 3. 24; Hab. 3. 17, 18;—Christ as their all-sufficient Saviour, John 6. 87; Heb. 7. 25;—to expect all, while in this world, that God knows to be good for them, Psa. 34. 10; 84. 11;—and a glorious inheritance beyond the grave, 1 Pet. 1. 3, 4;—in its nature and properties it is pure, refined, and unknown to the men of the world, 1 Cor. 2. 14;—its sources remain unchangeable, Heb. 13. 5, 8;—it is unspeakable, 1 Pet. 1. 8;—it shall be eternal, Isa. 35. 10; Matt. 25. 23; Luke 6. 23; John 16. 20, 22; Acts 20. 24.

JUBILEE, the grand sabbatical year among the Hebrews, and celebrated every fiftieth year, Lev. 25. 8, 9;—this was the year of general release, not only of all debts, like the common sabbatical, or every seventh year; but of all slaves, and of all lands and possessions which had been sold, or otherwise alienated from the families and tribes to which they originally belonged, 10-17.

JUDAH, the praise of the Lord, the fourth son of Jacob by Leah, Gen. 29. 35;—saves Joseph from death, 37. 26;—his sons by Shuah, 38. 3, 4;—his guilty connection with Tamar his daughter-in-law, 15;—his confession of his guilt, 26;—pleads with his father to send Benjamin, along with his brothers, into Egypt, 43. 3;—intercedes with Joseph not to detain Benjamin, and offers himself in his room, 44. 18-34;—spoken of by his father in his prophetic blessing, as the head of his brethren, from whom their kings were to descend, 49. 8-10;—his tribe and that of Simeon war with the Canaanites, Judg. 1. 1, 17;—their inheritance, Josh. 15. 1, &c.;—warned by the example of the ten tribes, Hos. 4. 15.

—, or **JUDEA**, for both names are used indiscriminately for the country of Judah, 1 Sam. 23. 8; 2 Kings 24. 20; 2 Chron. 2. 7;—sometimes the whole land of Canaan, Matt. 24. 16; Acts 1. 16.

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JUDAIZING, or attempting to induce the Gentile converts to join with Christianity the religious rites of the Jews, plainly condemned, Gal. 3. 1, &c.; 5. 1; 6. 12; Col. 2. 8, 16.

JUDAS, praise of the Lord, or **JUDE**, who wrote the epistle of that name, and who is called *Lebbæus* and *Thaddeus*, or brother of Jesus, Matt. 10. 3; Mark 3. 18; 6. 3; Luke 6. 16; Acts 1. 13;—his question to Jesus, John 15. 22.

JUDAS ISCARIOT censures Mary for anointing Jesus, John 12. 4;—his treachery foretold, Matt. 26. 21; Mark 14. 18; Luke 22. 21; John 6. 71; 13. 21;—agrees with the Pharisees, Matt. 26. 14; Mark 14. 10; Luke 22. 3;—betrays Jesus in the garden, Matt. 26. 47; Mark 14. 43; Luke 22. 47; John 18. 3;—hangs himself, Matt. 27. 3; Acts 1. 18.

JUDAS, of Galilee, his insurrection, Acts 5. 37.

—, or **BARBABAS**, commended, Acts 15. 22, 32.

JUDGES to be appointed, Deut. 16. 18; 17. 8;—their qualifications and duty, Exod. 18. 21; 23. 3, 6; Lev. 19. 15; Deut. 1. 13, 16; 16. 18; 17. 8; 2 Chr. 19. 6; Psa. 82; Prov. 18. 5; 24. 23; 31. 8, 9; Ezra 7. 25;—bad ones described, 1 Sam. 8. 1; Isa. 1. 23; Hos. 4. 18; Zeph. 3. 3; Mic. 3. 9; Luke 18. 2;—bad ones threatened, Prov. 17. 15; 24. 24; Isa. 5. 23; 10. 1.

JUDGING others rashly and censoriously condemned, Matt. 7. 1; Luke 6. 37; Rom. 2. 1; 14. 3, 4; 1 Cor. 4. 8; James 4. 11, 12;—ourselves, or trying our character by careful and impartial self-examination, commanded, 1 Cor. 11. 31; 2 Cor. 13. 5. See Examination.

JUDGMENT, future, intimations of it, Psa. 1. 5; 9. 7; 50; Eccl. 3. 17; 11. 9; 12. 14;—to be administered by Christ, Matt. 16. 27; 25. 31; Rom. 5. 22, 27; Acts 10. 42; 17. 21; John 2. 16; 2 Cor. 5. 10; 2 Tim. 4. 1;—the time of it unknown, Matt. 24. 44; Mark 13. 32; 1 Thess. 5. 2; 2 Pet. 3. 10;—why delayed, 9. 15.

—, to be preceded by false Christs, Matt. 24. 5, 24;—the appearance of the man of sin, 2 Thess. 2. 8; 1 John 2. 18;—the preaching of the gospel among all nations, Matt. 24. 14; Luke 21. 24; Rom. 11. 25; Rev. 14. 6;—the conversion of the Jews, Hos.

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2. 5; Rom. 11. 22, &c.; 2 Cor. 2. 16;—remarkable wars, and other calamities, Matt. 24. 6, 21.

JUDGMENT, the circumstances of it, a trumpet will be sounded, Matt. 24. 31; 1 Cor. 15. 52;—a change will take place in the bodies that are raised, Matt. 22. 30; 1 Cor. 15. 42; Phil. 3. 21; Col. 3. 4; 1 John 3. 2;—a conflagration or change in the world, Zeph. 2. 8; 2 Thess. 1. 8; 2 Pet. 3. 7;—Christ coming in the clouds, Dan. 7. 10; Matt. 16. 27; 24. 30; 26. 64; Luke 21. 27; Acts 1. 11; 1 Thess. 3. 13; 4. 16; Rev. 1. 7;—who will then judge all men, Matt. 24. 31; 25. 31; Rom. 14. 10; 2 Cor. 5. 10; Jude 15; Rev. 20. 12; 22. 12;—the apostles to be judges with him, Matt. 19. 28; Luke 22. 30; 1 Cor. 6. 3;—the righteous will be separated from the wicked, Matt. 13. 49; 25. 32.

JUDGMENTS OF GOD, meaning his law, or word: so called because they are the rule by which he will judge all to whom they are given, and by which they ought to judge themselves, Psa. 19. 9; 89. 30; 119. 12, 20, 30, 39, 43, &c., &c.

_____, the punishments which he inflicts on transgressors, are all righteous, Psa. 97. 2; 145. 17; Rom. 2. 2; Rev. 16. 7; 19. 2;—sometimes dark and unsearchable, Rom. 11. 33.

_____, on sinners, examples of: the universal deluge, Gen. 6. 7;—the confusion of languages, 11. 7;—the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, 19. 24;—the plagues of Egypt, Exod. 7-13;—the drowning of Pharaoh and his hosts, 14. 28;—the sufferings of Israel in the wilderness, Num. 21. 6; 25. 9, &c., &c. See Famine, Pestilence, Plague, &c.

JULIA, *downy, or soft hair*, a friend of Paul's, to whom he sends his salutations, Rom. 16. 15.

JULIUS, the same with Julia, the centurion of Augustus' band, to whose care Festus committed Paul, to be conveyed prisoner to Rome, Acts 27. 1;—showed much kindness to Paul, 2;—saved him from the murderous design of the soldiers, 43.

JUNIA, *youthful, or belonging to Juno*, an early convert to Christianity, of whom Paul speaks in honourable terms, Rom. 16. 7.

JUNIPER, a well-known shrub, the

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leaves of which are evergreen, which produces berries, 1 Kings 19. 4; Job 30. 4; Psa. 120. 4.

JUPITER, *helping father*, the supreme god of the heathens, whom they regard as the chief governor of heaven and earth, and whom they represented as notorious for his wicked and lascivious intrigues;—the inhabitants of Lystra called Barnabas Jupiter, Acts 14. 12;—his priests wished to offer sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, 13. 18.

JUST, upright, or righteous, God is perfectly and essentially, Deut. 32. 4; Isa. 45. 21; Zeph. 3. 5;—Christ is, Acts 3. 14; 1 Pet. 3. 18;—good men are, in respect of honesty and equity in their transactions, Gen. 6. 9; Prov. 2. 33; 4. 18; 10. 7; Matt. 1. 19; Luke 2. 25.

JUSTICE OF GOD, the infinite rectitude of his nature, by which he must render to every one his due, Gen. 18. 25; Deut. 32. 4; 2 Chron. 19. 7; Job 8. 3; Psa. 145. 17; Jer. 9. 24; 32. 18; Dan. 9. 14; Ezek. 18. 25; Rev. 15. 3; 19. 1, 2.

_____, required of man, Deut. 16. 20; Jer. 20. 3; Matt. 7. 12; Luke 6. 31; Rom. 13. 7; Phil. 4. 8; Isa. 66. 1; Ezek. 45. 9; Mic. 6. 8.

JUSTIFICATION, a gracious act of God, whereby he accepts and deals with those who believe in Christ, as if they were just and righteous; is an individual and instantaneous act, done at once, and admitting of no degrees, Gen. 15. 6; John 5. 24; Rom. 8. 1;—not to be attained by the law, Acts 13. 39; Rom. 3. 20; 8. 3; Gal. 2. 16; 3. 11; Heb. 7. 19;—nor by any other performance, Job 9. 2; 25. 4; Psa. 130. 3; 143. 2;—is given unto us freely by the grace of God, Rom. 3. 24; 4. 5; Eph. 2. 8; 2 Tim. 1. 9; Tit. 3. 5;—through the merits and blood of Christ, Acts 13. 38; Rom. 5. 9; 1 Cor. 1. 30;—by the means of faith, Acts 13. 39; Rom. 3. 22; 4. 16; Gal. 2. 16; 3. 11, 24; Eph. 2. 8; Heb. 10. 38, 11. 7;—it is an act of justice as well as of grace; the law being perfectly fulfilled, and divine justice satisfied, by Christ, Isa. 42. 21; Rom. 3. 24, 26; 1 John 1. 9.

_____, effects of, are, entire freedom from all penal evil, Psa. 32. 1, 2; Isa. 12. 1-4; Rom. 7. 6; 8. 28; 1 Cor. 3. 22; Col. 1. 13; 1 Thess. 1. 10;

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5. 9;—peace with God, Isa. 12. 1; Rom. 5. 1; Luke 7. 48–50; Acts 10. 34–36; Rom. 15. 13; Eph. 2. 16, 17;—access to God through Christ, Rom. 5. 2; Eph. 2. 18; 3. 12;—joyful hope, Rom. 5. 2;—patience, &c., Rom. 5. 3, 4;—deliverance from the dominion of sin, Rom. 6. 18–22;—supreme love to the Saviour, 1 John 4. 19;—devotedness to his service, 2 Cor. 5. 14, 15; Gal. 2. 20;—justice in all our dealings with our fellow-men, Mic. 6. 8; 1 Thess. 2. 10.

JUSTIFICATION, excellences of this method of, are, that it supports the honour of God's perfections and government, Psal. 85. 10; Rom. 3. 26;—humbles the sinner, and glorifies the Saviour, 27; Rev. 1. 5, 6;—places all the children of God on the same level, in regard to want of merit in themselves, and obligations to divine grace, Rom. 3. 30; 10. 12; Col. 3. 11;—establishes the faith and hope of believers on a sure foundation, Rom. 8. 30–34.

JUSTUS, *upright, righteous*, the surname of Barsabas, Acts 1. 23;—the name of another, a pious man, in whose house Paul preached at Corinth, 18. 7;—another, called also Jesus, a fellow-labourer of Paul's, Col. 4. 11.

KABZEEL, a city of Judah, near the west shore of the Dead Sea, towards its southern extremity, Josh. 15. 22;—here Benaiah, the general of Solomon's army, was born, 2 Sam. 23. 20.

KADESH, or **KADESH-BARNEA**, a city of the tribe of Judah, situated about twenty-four miles south from Hebron, and on the south of Canaan; here the Israelites long sojourned, Deut. 1. 46;—from it the spies were sent to explore the Promised Land, Num. 13. 26; 32. 8;—here Miriam died, or, as some think, in another place of the same name, Num. 20. 1;—here, at the waters of Meribah, Israel rebelled, and Moses incurred the divine displeasure, Num. 20. 10; Deut. 32. 51.

KADMONITES, ancient inhabitants of Canaan, Gen. 15. 19.

KANAH, a river on the south border of the western Manassites, Josh. 18. 8; 17. 9.

KEDAR, *blackness, sorrow*, a son of Ishmael, and father of the Kedarenes

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who resided in Arabia, Gen. 25. 13;—in this country David seems to have sojourned, Psal. 120. 5;—descendants of, traded with the Tyrians, Ezek. 27. 21;—to be conquered, Jer. 49. 23;—to add to the glory of the church, Isa. 60. 7.

KEDEMAH, *eastern, rising*, the youngest son of Ishmael, Gen. 25. 15;—his posterity resided to the eastward of Gilead, and seem to have given name to the city of Kedemoth, near the river Arnon, Deut. 2. 26; Josh. 13. 18; 21. 37.

KEDESH, a town in Upper Galilee, which belonged to the tribe of Naphtali, Josh. 19. 37;—appointed one of the cities of refuge, 20. 7.

KEILAH, a city of Judah, situated about eighteen miles southwest of Jerusalem, Josh. 15. 44;—saved by David from the ravages of the Philistines, 1 Sam. 23. 1–5;—here Abiathar came to David, 6;—from it David and his men departed, being warned by God, 12. 13;—rulers from, assisted Nehemiah in rebuilding Jerusalem, Neh. 3. 17, 18.

KEMUEL, *God has raised him*, the third son of Nahor, and father of Aram, Gen. 22. 21;—the name of a prince of the tribe of Ephraim, one of those appointed to divide the land of Canaan, Num. 34. 24.

KENATH, a town of the tribe of Manasseh, taken by Nobah, and called after his own name, Num. 32. 42.

KENAZ, *this nest, possession, or lamentation*, the fourth son of Eliphaz, the son of Esau, and one of the dukes of Edom, Gen. 36. 15;—the name also of the father of Othniel and the brother of Caleb, Judges 1. 13; 3. 9.

KENITES, an ancient people, who inhabited a district lying to the westward of the Dead Sea, and extending their borders far into the Arabian desert;—Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses, was one of them, Judg. 1. 16;—their land promised to the Hebrews, Gen. 15. 19;—for the sake of Jethro, they were not cut off, but allowed to dwell in the tribe of Judah, 1 Sam. 15. 6; Judges 1. 16.

KENIZZITES, one of the tribes of the ancient Canaanites, who seem to have dwelt in the mountains of Judah, Gen. 15. 19.

KERCHIEFS, used by the false prophets, were headtires, turbans, or

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veils bound to the head, so as to cover the face, Ezek. 13. 18, 21.

KEDRON, or **CEDRON**, a brook which ran through the valley of Jehoshaphat, on the east side of Jerusalem, between the city and the mount of Olives;—David crossed it in his escape from Absalom, 2 Sam. 15. 23;—near by it, Asa, Hezekiah, and Josiah burned the idols and abominations of their predecessors, 1 Kings 15. 13; 2 Kings 23. 4; 2 Chron. 29. 16;—Christ passed it, in his way to Gethsemane, John 18. 1.

KEREN-HAPPUCH, *the horn of beauty*, the third daughter of Job after his restoration, Job 42. 14.

KETURAH, *incense-burner*, perfumed, the wife of Abraham, Gen. 25. 1;—called also his concubine, or secondary wife, and by some thought to have been so, long before the death of Sarah, 1 Chron. 1. 32;—her descendants, Gen. 25. 2-4; 1 Chron. 1. 32.

KEY, literally, an instrument to open a lock, Judges 3. 25;—figuratively, an emblem of power and government, Isa. 22. 22; Rev. 3. 7; 9. 1; 20. 1;—the authoritative administrations of the gospel, in publishing its truths, dispensing its ordinances, and pointing out the characters both of the righteous and the wicked, Matt. 16. 19; John 20. 23.

KEZIAH, *superficies, angle, cassia*, the second daughter of Job, ch. 41. 14.

KIBROTH-HATTAVAH, the place where Israel loathed the manna, and lusted after other food; and where they were smitten with a great plague, Num. 11. 4, 34, 35.

KICK, figuratively, to rebel wantonly and stubbornly against God, 1 Sam. 2. 29; Deut. 32. 15.

KID, a young goat, not to be seethed in its mother's milk, Exod. 23. 19; 34. 26; Deut. 14. 21;—offered in sacrifice, Lev. 4. 23, 28.

KINE, the old plural of *cows*, cows, Gen. 32. 15; 44. 2; Deut. 7. 13;—*figuratively*, proud, grovelling, and powerful rulers, Amos 4. 1.

KING, the chief ruler of a tribe, city, or kingdom;—the first of whom we read was Nimrod, Gen. 10. 8-10;—at first the extent of the dominions of kings was very limited, as appears from seventy of them being conquered by Adoni-bezek, Judges 1. 7;—thirty-two being subject to Ben-hadad, 1 Kings 20. 1;—thirty-one being conquered by

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Joshua, ch. 12. 24;—Saul was the first in Israel, 1 Sam. 11. 15;—to him succeeded David, 2 Sam. 5. 1-3;—Solemon was his successor, 1 Kings 1. 39;—after him the tribes were divided into the *kingdom of Judah*, and the *kingdom of Israel*, 12. 16-20. The kingdom of Judah, including the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, was governed by Rehoboam, Abijah, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah, Joash, Amaziah, Azariah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon, Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah, in all twenty kings. The kingdom of Israel, consisting of the other ten tribes, was governed by Ishbosheth, Jeroboam, Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Ahab, Ahaziah, Joram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, Joash, Jeroboam, Zachariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah, and Hoshea, in all twenty. After the return of the Jews from Babylon, they had no kings for about 400 years; but were ruled by deputy governors under the Persians or Greeks. Subsequently to that period, Hircanus, Aristobulus, Jannæus, and his sons Hircæus and Aristobulus, all high priests, ruled with supreme power. After these, governed Herod the Great, Archelaus, Herod Agrippa, and Agrippa his son, who all were tributary to the Romans; and during the reign of the last of these, Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.

KINGDOM OF GOD, or **OF HEAVEN**, the church of Christ, on earth, announced by Daniel, ch. 2. 44; 7. 9, 22;—by John the Baptist, and by Jesus, Matt. 3. 2; 4. 17; 10. 7; 12. 28; Mark 1. 15; Luke 10. 9, 11; 17. 20; 23. 51;—a subject for prayer, Matt. 6. 10; Luke 11. 2;—to be sought for, Matt. 6. 33; Luke 12. 31.

—, &c., the state of future glory, Matt. 7. 21; Luke 9. 62; 13. 24; John 3. 3; Acts 14. 22;—who shall not inherit it, 1 Cor. 6. 9; 15. 50; 2 Thess. 1. 4, 5.

KINGS, their duty, Deut. 17. 14; 2 Sam. 23. 3; Psa. 2. 10; Prov. 14. 35; 16. 12; 17. 7; 20. 28; 25. 2; 31. 4;—the Israelites desire one, 1 Sam. 8. 5;—the Israelites forewarned of the consequences of having one, 1 Sam. 8. 11, &c.;—respect due to them, Prov. 24. 21; Eccl. 8. 2; Rom. 13. 1; 1 Pet. 2. 13, 14, 17;—under the control, or direction of God, Psa. 76. 12; Prov. 21,

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- 1;—the ceremony of making one, 2 Kings 11. 12;—precepts about them, Prov. 25. 1;—the misery of having a foolish and bad one, Prov. 28. 15, 28; 29. 12; Eccl. 4. 13; 10. 5, &c.; 16;—their power, Eccl. 8. 2, 4; 10. 20.
- KIR**, a city of the Medes, to which the Syrians, and part of the Hebrews, were carried captive by the Assyrians, 2 Kings 16. 9;—prediction of Amos concerning this, ch. 1. 5.
- KIR-HARSHETH, KIR-HARSH, KIR-HERES**, a principal city of the Moabites, ravaged by Jehoram, 2 Kings 3. 25;—long after ruined by the Assyrians, and by the Chaldeans, Isa. 15. 1; 16. 7, 11; Jer. 48. 31.
- KIRIOTH**, a city of Moab, which was ruined when that country was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, Jer. 48. 24, 41; Amos 2. 2.
- KIRJATH-ARBA**, the ancient name of Hebron, the place where Sarah died, Gen. 23. 2; Josh. 14. 15; 20. 7.
- KIRJATH-JEARIM**, a town of Judah, on the confines of Benjamin, Josh. 15. 9;—its inhabitants receive the ark from the Philistines, 1 Sam. 7. 1;—from it David removed the ark, 1 Chr. 13. 6.
- KIRJAH-SEPHER**, sometimes called *Debir*, taken by Othniel, to whom Caleb gave his daughter in marriage as a reward for, Judges 1. 11–13.
- KISH**, *hard, difficult, strange*, the name of several persons among the Hebrews: the son of Ner and father of Saul, 1 Sam. 9. 1;—the son of Gibeon, 1 Chr. 8. 30;—the son of Mahli, 23. 21;—the son of Abdi, 2 Chron. 29. 12.
- KISHON**, a rivulet or brook in the Holy Land, which rises in mount Tabor, and flows nearly westward into the Mediterranean, by the port of Acco, Judges 5. 21; Psa. 83. 9.
- KISS**, used as a token of affection to kindred, Gen. 27. 26; 31. 28; 1 Kings 19. 20;—an expression of friendship, real, or pretended, 1 Sam. 20. 41; 2 Sam. 20. 9; Matt. 26. 49;—of homage, 1 Kings 19. 18.
- KITE**, a bird of prey, somewhat larger than a tame pigeon, Lev. 11. 14; Deut. 14. 13.
- KNEE**, to bow it to another, imports reverence and honour to him, Gen. 41. 43;—religious worship, 1 Kings 19. 18; Isa. 45. 23; Rom. 14. 11; Phil. 2. 10.
- KNEELING**, a becoming posture for

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- prayer and supplication, Psa. 22. 29; 95. 6; 99. 5; Rom. 14. 11; Eph. 3. 14; Phil. 2. 10.
- KNEELING**, examples of it, Solomon at the dedication of the temple, 1 Kings 8. 54; 2 Chron. 6. 13;—of Ezra, ch. 9. 5;—of Daniel, ch. 6. 10;—of Jesus, Luke 22. 41;—of Stephen, Acts 7. 60;—of Peter, 9. 40;—of Paul, 20. 36; 21. 8.
- KNOCK**, to employ earnestness and opportunity, as Christ does with sinners, Rev. 3. 20;—as we are required in prayer, Matt. 7. 7, 8; Luke 11. 9.
- KNOWLEDGE**, in general, and especially that which is religious, evil of being without it, Prov. 19. 2; Isa. 27. 11; 2 Thess. 1. 8;—its great value, Prov. 8. 10, 11; 2 Tim. 2. 15;—bestowed on those who earnestly and diligently seek it, Prov. 2. 3–6; James 1. 5;—the fear of the Lord is the beginning of, Prov. 1. 7; 9. 11; Psa. 111. 10;—despised by fools, Prov. 1. 22;—valued and treasured up by the wise, 10. 14; 15. 14;—aggravates guilt when men act contrary to it, Luke 12. 47; John 15. 22; Rom. 1. 21; 2. 21; James 4. 17;—ought to be communicated, Deut. 6. 7; Psa. 78. 4; 119. 13; Matt. 5. 14; 10. 27; 1 Cor. 12. 7, &c.; 1 Pet. 4. 10.
- KNOWLEDGE** of God, his undervalued, eternal, and perfect acquaintance with all things, past, present, and future, 1 Sam. 2. 3; Job 37. 16; Psa. 147. 5; Dan. 2. 22; Acts 15. 18; Heb. 4. 13.
- , our acquaintance with his character and will is either merely *speculative*, Tit. 1. 16;—or *spiritual and saving*, John 17. 3;—this includes a holy reverence for God, Jer. 10. 7; Rev. 15. 4;—love to him as supremely great and good, Psa. 18. 1; Zech. 9. 17;—humble confidence in his mercy and promise, Psa. 9. 10;—sincere, universal, and persevering obedience to his will, 1 John 2. 3;—*to increase* in this, we must depend on Him, James 1. 6;—diligently study his word, Prov. 2. 3–5; Hos. 6. 3;—cultivate an humble frame of mind, Psa. 25. 9;—watch against corrupt affections, Luke 21. 34;—meditate frequently on his love and grace, Psa. 104. 34;—prefer this knowledge to every thing else, Phil. 3. 8.
- KOHATH**, *assembly, obedience, bluntness*, the second son of Levi, and father of the *Kohathites*, Gen. 46. 11;

LAD

Num. 4. 18, 34, 37;—from him by Aaron, the son of Amram, sprang the Hebrew priests, Exod. 6. 18; 1 Chron. 12. 3.

KORAH, *bald, frozen*, the son of Esau, by Aholibamah, Gen. 36. 14, 18.

—, the son of Ishar, and great-grandson of Levi, Exod. 6. 21;—his rebellion against Moses and Aaron, Num. 16. 1-3;—his awful punishment, in which 250 were swallowed up in the earth, 32.

LABAN, *white, shining, gentle*, the son of Bethuel, the brother of Rebekah, and father of Leah and Rachel, kindly receives Abraham's servant, Gen. 24. 29;—approves the proposal of giving Rebekah to be the wife of Isaac, 50. 51;—his friendly reception of Jacob, 29. 13;—agrees to give him Rachel to wife, as a reward for his service, 15-29;—deceives him by substituting Leah in her place, 23;—afterwards gives him Rachel also, 29;—induces Jacob to tarry with him by fixing his wages, 30. 27-34;—pursues after Jacob, and overtakes him, 31. 22, 23;—warned by God, in a dream, not to hurt Jacob, 24;—makes a covenant with Jacob, 44;—parted peacefully from him, 55.

—, a town in the plains of Moab,

Deut. 1. 1.

LABOUR, the appointed lot of all men, Gen. 3. 19;—diligence in, approved and commanded, Prov. 13. 11; 16. 26; 28. 19; Eccl. 5. 12; Acts 20. 35; Eph. 4. 28; 1 Thess. 2. 9; 4. 11; 2 Thess. 3. 10;—more for spiritual than worldly things, John 8. 7.

LACHISH, a city of Judah, about twenty miles southeast of Jerusalem, taken by Joshua, ch. 10. 31, 32;—Amaziah fled to, from a conspiracy, 2 Kings 14. 19;—fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Chron. 11. 9;—the king of Babylon fought against, Jer. 34. 7.

LACKING, wanting, or without, Lev. 2. 13; 1 Cor. 16. 17; 2 Cor. 11. 9; 1 Thess. 3. 10.

LAISH, a *lion*, the father of Phalti, to whom Saul gave Michal, David's wife, 1 Sam. 25. 44; 2 Sam. 3. 15.

—, the original name of the city of Dan, Judges 18. 14, 29.

LADEN, oppressed with a burden, as with taxes, 1 Kings 12. 11;—with ceremonial observances, Luke 11. 46;—with sin, Isa. 1. 4; Matt. 11. 28.

LADY, a female of distinction, Esth. 1.

LAN

8; 2 John 1. 5;—*figuratively*, a powerful city, as Babylon, Isa. 47. 5, 7.

LAKE, a confluence of waters, surrounded by land, such as that of Merom, Josh. 11. 7;—Gennesaret, Luke 5. 1;—Dead Sea, or Sodom, Josh. 3. 16;—*figuratively*, hell, Rev. 19. 20; 20. 10; 21. 8.

LAMB, one to be offered every morning, and another every evening, Exod. 29. 38, 39; Num. 28. 3;—two to be offered in the morning, and two in the evening of Sabbath, 10. 11;—the paschal, a type of Christ, Exod. 12. 5, 46; Lev. 9. 3; 23. 12; John 19. 36; 1 Pet. 1. 19;—Christ so called, John 1. 29, 36; Rev. 5. 6; 13. 8;—on mount Zion, 14. 1;—overcomes the seven kings, 17. 4.

LAME PERSONS cured by Jesus, Matt. 11. 5;—by Peter, Acts 3. 2;—by Paul, 14. 8.

LAMECH, *poor, stricken*, a descendant of Cain, by Methusael, Gen. 4. 18;—the first who practised polygamy, 19;—his children, 20-22;—his speech to his wives, 23, 24.

—, the son of Methuselah, and father of Noah, Gen. 5. 25;—his age and death, 28-31.

LAMENTATIONS OF JEREMIAH, one of the sacred books, written by that prophet, in which he pathetically bewails the destruction of the city and temple of Jerusalem, the overthrow of the state, and the dispersion of the people.

LAMP, *figuratively*, an open and visible profession of religion, Matt. 25. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8;—a son or successor, who preserves one's name from being extinguished, 1 Kings 15. 4; Ps. 132. 17;—outward prosperity, Prov. 13. 9; 20. 20.

LAMPS in the tabernacle, how lighted, Num. 8. 1.

LAND to be redeemed, Lev. 25. 23-28.

LANDMARKS not to be removed, Deut. 19. 14; 27. 17; Prov. 22. 28.

LANES, narrow passages in a city, where poor people generally dwell, Luke 4. 21.

LANGUAGES confounded at Babel, Gen. 11. 1, &c.;—gift of, at the day of Pentecost, Acts 2. 4;—conferred by the apostles, 8. 17;—on Cornelius, 10. 46;—by Paul, at Ephesus, 19. 6;—one among many gifts of the same Spirit, 1 Cor. 12. 10.

LANGUISH, to become weak or feeble,

LAW

applied to persons, Psa. 41. 3; Isa. 19. 8; Hos. 4. 3;—to fields and plants, Isa. 16. 8; Joel 1. 10, 12.

LAODICEA, a city in Phrygia, upon the river Lycus, near Colosse;—Paul's concern for the saints in, Col. 2. 1; 4. 13;—salutations to them, 15;—charge to read an epistle to them, and one from them, 16;—Christ's message to the church there, Rev. 3. 14.

LAPIDOTH, *enlightened, lamps*, the husband of Deborah, the prophetess, Judges 4. 4;—the name of the place also where she dwelt, 5.

LAPPING, drinking from the hand as did the three hundred who followed Gideon, Judges 7. 5, 6, 7.

LAPWING, the black-breasted Tringa, with a hanging crest, or top, on its head, about the size of a pigeon, Lev. 11. 19.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, lewdness or lust, manifested either by words or actions, censured, Mark 7. 21; Rom. 13. 13; 2 Cor. 12. 21; Gal. 5. 19; Eph. 4. 19; 5. 3; Col. 3. 5; 1 Pet. 4. 3; Jude 4.

LAST TIMES, or **DAYS**, their errors and degeneracy foretold, 1 Tim. 4. 1; 2 Tim. 3. 1; 2 Pet. 3. 3, 4.

LATTICE, a window made in the form of network, with small cross-bars of wood, or iron, prior to the invention of glass, Judges 5. 28; 2 Kings 1. 2; Song 2. 9.

LAUD, to praise, or extol, Rom. 15. 11.

LAUGHTER, immoderate, its folly, Prov. 14. 13; Eccl. 22; 7. 3, 6; James 4. 9;—sometimes innocent, Eccl. 3. 4;—of Sarah, reprov'd, Gen. 18. 13.

LAVER, a vessel for washing, used in the service of the tabernacle, Exod. 30. 17; 38. 8;—ten for the temple, 1 Kings 7. 39; 2 Chron. 4. 6.

LAUREL, or **BAY-TREE**, the prosperity of the wicked compared to, Psa. 37. 35.

LAW sometimes denotes the *whole revealed will of God*, contained in his word, Psa. 1. 2; 19. 7; 40. 8; 94. 12; 119. 18, 29, 34, 44, 51, 53, 55, &c.; Isa. 8. 20; 42. 21; John 12. 34; Rom. 2. 14, &c.

— sometimes means the *Mosaic economy*, as distinguished from the Christian, John 1. 17; Matt. 11. 13; 12. 5; Acts 13. 39; 18. 13; 28. 23; Rom. 6. 14; Heb. 7. 19.

—, sometimes, the *ceremonial observances* of the Jewish dispensation,

LAW

Luke 2. 27; Acts 15. 5, 24; Eph. 2. 15; Heb. 9. 22; 10. 1;—this could not procure pardon and eternal life, Heb. 10. 1-4;—is abolished by Christ, Acts 15. 24; Gal. 3. 24; 4. 3; 5. 1.

LAW, sometimes the *judicial*, or civil, for the distribution of justice; which, among the Jews, was incorporated with both the moral and the ceremonial, John 7. 51; 18. 31; Acts 19. 38; 23. 3; 1 Cor. 6. 1, 6, 7; 1 Tim. 1. 9.

—, frequently, in the New Testament, the *moral*, or the Decalogue, as delivered to Moses, Exod. 20. 3-17; Matt. 5-17; Luke 10. 27; Rom. 7. 7;

—it is perpetually binding on all who have access to it, Matt. 5. 17, 18;—holy, just, and good, Rom. 7. 12;—spiritual, requiring the obedience of the heart, as well as of the life, Matt. 5. 28; Rom. 7. 14;—justification and eternal life cannot be obtained by it, Rom. 3. 20; Gal. 2. 16;—curse pronounced against all who break it, Deut. 27. 26; Gal. 3. 10;—by it is the knowledge of sin, Rom. 3. 20; 7. 7;—is a schoolmaster to bring sinners to Christ, Gal. 3. 24;—is a rule of life to all believers, John 14. 21; 1 Cor. 7. 19; 1 John 2. 4; Rev. 22. 14.

—, the gospel is called a law, and the law of faith, Isa. 2. 3; 42. 4; Rom. 3. 27;—and a perfect law of liberty, James 1. 25; 2. 12.

POSITIVE, that which is not founded in the nature of things, as is the moral; but which rests solely on the divine appointment;—the prohibition given to man in innocence, Gen. 2. 17;—the holy rite of baptism, Matt. 28. 19;—the ordinance of the Lord's supper, Matt. 26. 26, 27; Luke 22. 19, 20.

LAW OF NATURE, the will of God relating to human actions, discoverable by the light of nature, and obligatory on all mankind, Rom. 1. 19, 20; 2. 14, 15.

LAWFUL, things that are so not always expedient, Matt. 17. 25; 1 Cor. 6. 12; 10. 23.

LAWGIVER, God is the supreme, Isa. 33. 22; James 4. 12.

LAWSUITS among Christians ought, if possible, to be avoided, by a reference to the judgment of their brethren, Matt. 5. 40; 1 Cor. 6. 1-7.

LAWYERS, men who were conversant with the Jewish laws, and professed to explain them to the people;

LEA

but who on account of their binding heavier burdens on others than themselves, &c., were censured by Christ, Matt. 5. 20; 23. 2, 13, &c.; Mark 12. 38; Luke 11. 46.

LAZARUS, *the help of God*, the brother of Martha and Mary, raised from the grave by Jesus, John 11. 41;—sat at table with Christ, 12. 2;—visited by many Jews, 9.

—, the name of a poor and afflicted man, mentioned Luke 16. 20, &c.

LEAD, a coarse and heavy, but useful metal, used so early as the time of Job, to fill up letters cut in stone, Job 19. 24;—the Egyptians sank as, Ex. 15. 10;—the Jews, on account of their heavy guilt, compared to, Ezek. 22. 18, 20.

—, to conduct and guide, as God does his people, Deut. 4. 27; 32. 12; Psa. 23. 3; Isa. 48. 17;—by his word, Psa. 119. 105; 2 Tim. 3. 16;—by his providence, Psa. 37. 23; Prov. 16. 9;—by his Holy Spirit, Ezek. 36. 27; John 16. 13;—*promises* that he will thus lead his people, Isa. 40. 11; 42. 16; 49. 10; 57. 18; Jer. 31. 9; Psa. 25. 9; 32. 8;—*prayers* for this blessing, Psa. 5. 8; 25. 5, 9; 31. 3; 43. 3; 61. 2; 139. 24.

LEAF, of a tree, the life of man frail as, Isa. 64. 6;—*figuratively*, an evidence of prosperity, Isa. 1. 30; Jer. 17. 8.

LEAGUE, a covenant, or solemn agreement, Josh. 9. 6; Judg. 2. 2; 1 Sam. 22. 8; 2 Sam. 5. 3, &c.

LEAH, *wearied*, the eldest daughter of Laban, Gen. 29. 16;—given treacherously for a wife to Jacob, 23;—favoured of the Lord, 31;—Dinah her daughter, 34. 1;—her sons, 35. 23;—buried in the same cave with Sarah, Abraham, &c., 49. 31.

LEANNESS, thinness of flesh, Gen. 41. 3, 4;—*figuratively*, want of spiritual comfort and improvement, Psa. 106. 15; Isa. 10. 16; 24. 16.

LEARNING, valued and sought after by the wise, Prov. 1. 5; 9. 9;—the Scriptures are designed to impart it to us, Rom. 15. 4.

LEASING, falsehood, or lies, Psa. 4. 2; 5. 6.

LEAVEN, ferment mixed with any body to make it light, and hence it is used to signify dough, or bread, thus prepared, Exod. 12. 15; 13. 7; 34. 25;

LET

—*figuratively*, whatever produces a change in the mass with which it mixes, as the gospel does among men for the better, Matt. 13. 33; Luke 13. 21;—*erroneous doctrines*, and notorious sinners for the worse, Matt. 16. 6, 12; 1 Cor. 5. 6, 7, 8.

LEBANON, an extensive range of mountains on the north of Canaan, and which divide it from Syria, Deut. 3. 25; Judges 3. 3; 1 Kings 5. 14; 7. 2, &c.

LEBBEUS, *strong-hearted*, or **THADDEUS**, the same with Judas or Jude, the apostle, Matt. 10. 3; Mark 3. 18;—the brother of Jesus, 6. 3; Luke 6. 16; Acts 1. 13.

LEES, the dregs of wine settled at the bottom, Isa. 25. 6;—*figuratively*, men settled in a sinful course, 48. 11; Zeph. 1. 12.

LEGION, in the Roman army, was a body of infantry consisting of from 3,000 to 6,000 men;—used to signify a vast multitude, Mark 5. 9; Luke 8. 30; Matt. 26. 53.

LEMUEL, *God with them*, supposed by some to be Solomon;—*lessons* from his mother to him, Prov. 31. 1, &c.

LENDING to a poor brother, recommended, Deut. 15. 7; Psa. 37. 26; 112. 5; Matt. 5. 42; Luke 6. 35;—the house not to be entered to recover a thing lent, Deut. 24. 10.

LENTILES, a kind of grain resembling fitches, or small peas, Gen. 25. 34; 2 Sam. 23. 11.

LEOPARD, a beast of prey, beautifully spotted on the upper part of its body, and streaked on the lower; strong, swift, fierce, and voracious, Isa. 11. 6; Jer. 13. 23; Hab. 1. 8;—*figuratively*, the Grecian empire, Dan. 7. 6;—the antichristian power, Rev. 13. 2.

LEPROSY, an infectious and terrible disease, common in Syria, and in many warm countries;—to be judged by the priest, Deut. 24. 8;—*laws* concerning it, Lev. 13. 1, &c.;—how cleansed, 14. 1, &c.;—in a garment, 13. 47;—in a house 14. 33;—how cleansed, 48;—of Moses' hand, Exod. 4. 6;—of Miriam, Num. 12. 10;—of Naaman, 2 Kings 5. 1;—of Gehazi, 27;—of Uzziah, 2 Chron. 26. 20;—cured by Jesus, Matt. 8. 2; Mark 1. 40; Luke 5. 12; 17. 12.

LET, used to signify to *hinder*, Exod. 5. 4; Isa. 43. 13; Rom. 1. 13; 2 Thess. 2. 7.

LEW

LETTERS, or EPISTLES, sent from David to Joab, 2 Sam. 11. 14;—from Jezebel to the people against Naboth, 1 Kings 21. 9;—from the king of Syria to the king of Israel, 2 Kings 5. 6;—from Jehu to the Samaritans, 10. 1;—from Elisha to Jeroboam, 2 Chron. 21. 12;—from Sennacherib to Hezekiah, 2 Kings 19. 10, 14; Isa. 37. 4, 14;—from Bishlam, &c., to Artaxerxes, Ezra 4. 7;—from Tatnai to Darius, 5. 6;—from Sanballat to Nehemiah, ch. 6. 5;—from Nehemiah to Sanballat, 6. 8;—from Jeremiah to the captives at Babylon, Jer. 29. 1;—from the apostles to the church at Antioch, Acts 15. 23;—from Claudius Lysias to Felix, 23. 25.

LEVI, *joined, associated*, the third son of Jacob and Leah, born, Gen. 29. 34;—assisted Simeon in massacring the Shechemites, 34. 25;—his sons, and his age, Exod. 6. 16;—his descendants, 1 Chron. 6. 1–53.

—, the tribe of, separated from the rest for the service of the sanctuary, Deut. 10. 8.

LEVIATHAN, a terrible animal, supposed by some to be the whale, and by others, with more probability, the crocodile;—described, Job 41. 1, &c.;—mentioned in Psa. 74. 14; 104. 26;—figuratively, some formidable monarch, Isa. 27. 1.

LEVITES, descendants of Levi, accepted instead of the first-born, Num. 3. 12, 40;—numbered, 15;—again in the land of Moab, 26. 57;—their charge, 18. 1;—the offices of the several families, 3. 23, &c.; 4. 1, &c.;—their age in service, 4. 3; 8. 23;—consecrated, Num. 8. 5;—their inheritance, Deut. 18. 1;—their portion of meat, 6;—not to be deserted when poor, 12. 19;—cities given to them, Num. 35. 1; Josh. 21. 2, &c.;—their genealogies and offices, 1 Chron. 9. 14;—the services appointed them by David, 23. 24;—their charge of the treasury, 26. 20;—their charge in future time, Ezek. 44. 10.

LEVITICUS, the third book of Moses, so called, because it consists chiefly of laws relating to the Levitical priesthood.

LEVY, a number of men raised from the general population, 1 Kings 5. 13, 14; 9. 15;—to impose a tax, Num. 31. 28; 1 Kings 9. 21.

LEWDNESS, condemned, Judges 20.

LIF

6; Ezek. 22. 11;—figuratively it means idolatry with its impure rites, Jer. 11. 15; 17. 27; Ezek. 16. 43; 22. 9; 23. 27, 29, &c.

LIBERALITY, or bounty, the alms given to the poor, 1 Cor. 16. 3; 2 Cor. 8. 2. **LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE** is that freedom from restraint in our choice of, and judgment about, matters of religion, which every man has a right to exercise, Rom. 14. 4; James 4. 12.

—, Christian and spiritual, consists in freedom from the yoke of the ceremonial law, Rom. 6. 14; Eph. 2. 15;—from the curse of the moral law, Rom. 7. 6; Gal. 3. 13;—from the guilt, power, and defilement of sin, Rom. 8. 1; 6. 14; 1 Cor. 6. 11;—from the dominion of Satan, Col. 1. 13; 1 John 2. 8;—from the corruption of the world, Gal. 1. 4;—from a spirit of bondage, and in the enjoyment of freedom of access to God, Rom. 8. 15; Eph. 2. 18;—from the fear of death, and the grave, Hos. 13. 14; 1 Cor. 15. 55, 56;—and from eternal punishment, 1 Thess. 1. 10; 5. 9.

—, Christian, how to be used, 1 Cor. 7. 22; Gal. 5. 1, 13; 1 Pet. 2. 16.

LIBERTINES, Jews who were free citizens or burgesses of Rome, Acts 6. 9.

LIBNAH, a city in the southern part of the tribe of Judah, Josh. 15. 42;—given to the priests, 21. 13;—the inhabitants of, offended with Jehoram for his idolatry, revolted, 2 Kings 8. 22;—sustained a terrible siege from Sennacherib, Isa. 37. 8.

LIBYA, an extensive country in Africa, westward of Egypt; its inhabitants mentioned as a warlike race, Jer. 46. 9;—its fall, with that of Egypt, foretold, Ezek. 30. 5;—men from, at Jerusalem, on the day of Pentecost, Acts 2. 10.

LICE, a well known insect, one of the plagues of Egypt, Exod. 8. 16, 17, 18; Psa. 105. 31.

LICENSE, or permission, Acts 21. 40; 25. 16.

LIE. See Lying.

LIEUTENANTS, the deputy governors of the Persian king, Ezra 8. 46; Esth. 3. 12.

LIFE, natural, the value of it, Psa. 49. 8; Matt. 16. 26; Mark 8. 36; Luke 9. 25;—short and uncertain, 1 Chron. 29. 15; Job 7. 16; Psa. 39. 5, 6, 9; 103. 15; Isa. 40. 6; Luke 12. 20; James 4. 14;

LIO

1 Peter 1. 24;—full of trouble and vanity, Job 5. 7; 14. 1; Eccl. 1. 2; 12. 8.

LIFE, spiritual, consists in being quickened by the Spirit of God, Eph. 2. 1, 5;—in living in the service of God, Gal. 2. 19, 20;—it is accompanied with spiritual mindedness, Rom. 8. 6;—it is hidden, Col. 3. 3.

—, eternal, through Christ, John 3. 15, 36; 4. 14; 6. 40; 10. 28; 17. 2; 2 Tim. 1. 10; 1 John 4. 9; 5. 11;—consists in never ending freedom from death, Luke 20. 36; Rev. 21. 4;—in a body and soul resembling Christ, Phil. 3. 21; Heb. 21. 23; Rev. 7. 14;—in the enjoyment of unspeakable bliss, 1 Peter 1. 4; Rev. 7. 16, 17;—and in endless happiness, Psa. 16. 11; 1 Thess. 4. 17; Rev. 3. 12.

—, long, promised as the reward of virtue, Exod. 20. 12; Deut. 5. 33; 6. 2; Prov. 3. 2, 16; 9. 11; 10. 27;—not to be preferred to our duty, Matt. 10. 39; 16. 25; Mark 8. 35; Luke 9. 24; 17. 33; John 12. 25.

LIGHT, created, Gen. 1. 3;—a brighter than the sun appearing to Paul, Acts 26. 13;—Christ so called, John 1. 9; 8. 12; 9. 5; 12. 35, 46;—saints so called, Matt. 5. 14; Luke 16. 8; Eph. 5. 8.

LIGHTNING consumes the sacrifices, Lev. 9. 24; 1 Kings 18. 38; 2 Chron. 7. 1;—destroys the enemies of David, 2 Sam. 22. 15; Psa. 18. 14;—directed by God, Job 28. 26; 37. 3; 38. 25; Psa. 144. 6.

FIGURE, a precious gem of a red colour, said to resemble the carbuncle, Exod. 28. 19; 39. 12.

LIKENESS. See Figure and Image.

LILY, a beautiful and fragrant flower, common in the fields of Canaan, Hos. 14. 5; Matt. 6. 28; Luke 12. 27.

LIME, the bones of the king of Edom burned to, Amos 2. 1;—the Assyrian army, Isa. 33. 12.

LINEAGE, family, race or progeny, Luke 2. 4.

LINEN, cloth made of the fibre of hemp or flax, Exod. 28. 42; 1 Sam. 2. 18; Matt. 27. 59; Rev. 15. 6; 19. 8, 14;—righteousness of the saints compared to, Rev. 19. 8, 14.

LINTEL, the upper part of a door frame, Exod. 12. 22; 1 Kings 6. 31; Amos 9. 1; Zeph. 2. 14.

LION, the strongest and the fiercest of the beasts of prey, slain by Samson,

LOR

Judg. 14. 5, 18;—by David, 1 Sam. 17. 34;—killed a prophet, 1 Kings 13. 24;—killed one who did not obey a prophet, 1 Kings 20. 36.

LIONS, an emblem of the Israelites, Ezek. 19. 1, &c.

LISTETH, willeth, or thinketh fit, Matt. 17. 12; Mark 9. 13; John 3. 8; James 3. 4.

LITTERS, a kind of close wagons, Isa. 66. 20.

LIZARDS, animals with a long body and four legs, and which live both on land and in water, Lev. 11. 30.

LO-AMMI, *not my people*, the name of a child, significative of a future event, Hos. 1. 9.

LOAVES of bread, twenty feed a great number, 2 Kings 4. 42;—five feed 5000, Matt. 14. 15;—seven feed 4000, 15. 32.

LOCKS, the hair of the head, Num. 6. 5; Judg. 16. 13; Isa. 47. 2; Ezek. 44. 20;—instruments for fastening doors, Judg. 3. 23, 24; Neh. 3. 3, 6, &c.

LOCUSTS, flying insects, most destructive to the fruits of the ground, the plague of, Exod. 10. 4;—sometimes used for food, Matt. 3. 4;—figuratively, teachers of false doctrine, Rev. 9. 3.

—, terrible judgments of, Joel 1. 1, &c.; 2. 1, &c.

LODEBAR, a city about three miles east of Jordan, and twelve northwest of Heshbon, where Mephibosheth resided, and from which David called him to court, 2 Sam. 9. 4, 5.

LOG, a measure for liquids, containing nearly a pint, wine measure, Lev. 14. 10, 12.

LOIS, *better*, the grandmother of Timothy, distinguished for her faith, 2 Tim. 1. 5.

LORD, one who has rule and authority;—in the Hebrew Old Testament, the name *Jehovah* (see *Jehovah*) often occurs, and is commonly rendered *Lord* in our translation, and printed in capital letters; and applied equally to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, Gen. 2. 4, 5, 7, 8; Isa. 6. 1, compared with John 12. 41; Jer. 31. 31, 34, compared with Heb. 10. 15, 16;—in small characters, it is applied to kings, Gen. 40. 1; 2 Sam. 19. 19, 20;—to princes and nobles, Gen. 42. 10, 30;—to prophets, 1 Kings 18. 7; 2 Kings 2. 19;—to husbands, Gen. 18. 12.

LORD'S DAY observed, Acts 20. 7; 1 Cor. 16. 2; Rev. 1. 10. See Sabbath.

LOV

LORD'S SUPPER instituted, Matt. 26. 26; Mark 14. 22; Luke 22. 19; 1 Cor. 11. 23;—called also the *communion*, 10. 16;—the *feast*, 5. 8;—the *breaking of bread*, Acts 2. 42; 20. 7;—the *cup of the Lord*, and the *Lord's table*, 1 Cor. 10. 21;—enjoyed by Christ on all his friends, Luke 22. 19; 1 Cor. 11. 24;—guilt and danger of profaning it, 27. 29;—self-examination required to prevent its abuse, 28;—was observed stately and frequently by the primitive church, Acts 2. 42; 20. 7;—tempers of mind with which it should be observed, 1 Cor. 5. 7, 8;—ought to be followed with holiness of life, 2 Tim. 2. 19; Tit. 2. 11-13; 1 John 2. 6.

LO-RUHAMAH, *not obtaining mercy*, the name of a child, significative of a future event, Hos. 1. 6.

LOT, *wrapped up*, the son of Haran, and a nephew of Abraham, accompanies Abraham, Gen. 12. 5;—separates from him, and resides in Sodom, 13. 10;—rescued from its destruction, 19. 1, &c.;—his sons by his daughters, Gen. 19. 31;—vexed with the society of the wicked, 2 Pet. 2. 7.

LOATHE, or dislike, as God does all iniquity, Jer. 14. 19; Zech. 11. 8;—as a good man does himself, on account of sin, Ezek. 6. 9; 20. 43; 36. 31.

LOTS, casting of, disposed of by God, Prov. 16. 33;—cast for the scape-goat, Lev. 16. 8;—to divide the land of Canaan, Num. 26. 55;—cast by Saul, 1 Sam. 14. 40;—for the garments of Jesus, Matt. 27. 35;—for the choice of an apostle, Acts 1. 26.

LOVE OF GOD to mankind, is altogether unmerited, Rom. 5. 8;—purely disinterested, Job 22. 2; 1 John 4. 10;—incomparably condescending, Job 7. 17; Psa. 8. 4;—unspeakably great, John 3. 16; Eph. 2. 4;—fraught with the richest blessings, Eph. 1. 3, 4; 1 John 3. 1, 2.

LOVE OF MEN to God ought to be sincere, 1 Sam. 16. 7;—supreme, Deut. 6. 5; 10. 12;—constant, Jude 21;—progressive, Phil. 1. 9;—operative, exhorting to honour and obey him, 1 John 2. 5; 5. 3; 2 John 6.

—to God, when genuine, *manifests itself* in frequently thinking of him, Isa. 26. 8, 9;—aspiring after conformity to his image, 2 Cor. 3. 18; Eph. 5. 1;—thirsting after communion with him, Psa. 42. 1, 2; 63. 1;—studying in all things to please him,

LOW

1 John 5. 3;—grieving for dishonour done to him, and for the hiding of his face, Job 23. 3; Psa. 51. 3, 4;—delighting in his word, ordinances, and people, Psa. 19. 10; 27. 4; 84. 1, 2; 1 John 4. 21; 5. 1.

LOVE OF MEN to men, consisting in good will to all men, and in a readiness to promote their best interests, Lev. 19. 18; Matt. 22. 39; John 13. 34; 15. 12, 17; Rom. 12. 9, 10; 13. 8; 1 Cor. 13. 1; Gal. 5. 6, 13; 6. 10; Col. 3. 14; 1 Thess. 3. 12; 4. 9; Eph. 5. 1, 32; 5. 2; Phil. 2. 1; 1 Tim. 1. 5; Heb. 13. 1; James 2. 8; 1 Pet. 1. 22; 3. 8; 4. 8; 1 John 2. 9; 3. 10, 23; 4. 7, 11, 20; 2 John 5. See *Affection* and *Charity*.

—, *brotherly*, as it relates to the saints of God, consists in esteeming them because they are his children, 1 John 5. 1;—and is *manifested* in preferring their company, Psa. 119. 63; Acts 2. 44; 4. 32;—tenderly sympathizing with them amid their joys and sorrows, Rom. 12. 15; 1 Cor. 12. 26;—aiding them in bearing their burdens, Gal. 6. 2; 1 Thess. 5. 14;—supplying their wants, Matt. 25. 35; 1 John 3. 17, 18;—praying for them, Eph. 6. 18; Phil. 1. 4;—reproving and admonishing them in the spirit of meekness, Lev. 19. 17; Matt. 18. 15; Heb. 10. 25.

—**OF CHRIST** and of his religion, Matt. 10. 37; John 15. 9; 21. 15, &c.; 1 Cor. 16. 22; 1 Pet. 1. 8.

—to us, John 15. 13; Rom. 8. 35; Eph. 5. 2, 25;—the same in its properties with God's love to his people, which see.

—, the peculiar law of the gospel, John 13. 34; 15. 12, 17; Gal. 6. 2; 1 John 3. 23; 4. 21.

—of our country, in Nehemiah, ch. 2. 3;—in David, Psa. 25. 22; 51. 18; 122. 6; 124. 1; 126. 1; 137. 5;—in Jeremiah, ch. 8. 21; 9. 1;—in Paul, Rom. 10. 1.

—of the world dangerous, Matt. 6. 24; 13. 22; 19. 22; 1 Tim. 6. 9; 2 Tim. 4. 10; James 1. 27; 4. 4; 1 John 2. 15.

LOWER PARTS of the earth, the earth itself, Eph. 4. 9;—the valleys, or the Gentile world, Isa. 44. 23;—the grave, or state of the dead, 63. 9.

LOWING, or making a bellowing noise like oxen, 1 Sam. 6. 12; 15. 14; Job 6. 5.

LOWLINESS, meekness and humility,

LYD

- commended, Eph. 4. 2; Phil. 2. 3. See Humility and Meekness.
- LOWERING**, or gloomy, cloudy, Matt. 16. 3.
- LUBIM**. See Libya.
- LUCAS**, the same with Luke. Philem. 24.
- LUCIFER**, *light-bringer, the morning star*, the title by which Isaiah describes that proud tyrant, Nebuchadnezzar, Isa. 14. 12.
- LUCIUS**, of Cyrene, probably the same as Luke, Acts 13. 1.
- LUCRE**, worldly gain, riches, 1 Sam. 8. 3; 1 Tim. 3. 3; Tit. 1. 7, 11; 1 Pet. 5. 2.
- LUD**, the son of Shem, who is thought to have peopled Lydia, Gen. 10. 22.
- LUKE**, **LUCAS**, *light-giving*, the evangelist, and constant companion and assistant of Paul,—mentioned by Paul, Col. 4. 14; 2 Tim. 4. 11.
- LUKEWARMNESS**, or indifference in religion, censured, 1 Kings 18. 20; Matt. 8. 21; Luke 9. 29; Acts 26. 29; Rev. 3. 15.
- LUNATICS**, persons affected with a species of madness, influenced by the moon, cured, Matt. 4. 24; 17. 15, &c.
- LURK**, to lie concealed, and in wait, Prov. 1. 11, 18; Psa. 17. 12.
- LUSTS**, or lewd desires of the flesh, to be repressed, Matt. 5. 29; 15. 19; Rom. 8. 13; 1 Cor. 9. 27; Gal. 5. 16, 19; Col. 3. 5; 1 Pet. 2. 11.
- unnatural, Rom. 1. 26; Eph. 5. 12; 1 Thess. 4. 5.
- LUZ**, the ancient name of Bethel, Gen. 28. 19;—also the name of a city in Arabia Petrea, built by a person who had resided at Bethel, Judg. 1. 25, 26.
- LYBIA**. See Libya. *Lybia*, a country on the west of Egypt, mentioned Acts 2. 10.
- LYCAONIA**, a province of Asia Minor, forming part of Cappadocia; churches planted here by Paul and Barnabas, Acts 14. 6.
- LYCIA**, a province of Asia Minor, having that part of Asia so named on the north, and the Mediterranean Sea on the south, Acts 27. 5.
- LYDDA**, a town about fourteen miles northeast from Joppa, and thirty-two westward from Jerusalem; Peter visited the saints here, Acts 9. 32;—here he cured Eneas, who had kept his bed eight years, 33, 34;—its inhabitants generally turned to the Lord, 35.
- LYDIA**, *birth pool*, converted, Acts 16.

MAC

- 14;—she and her household baptized, 15.
- LYING**, uttering falsehood knowing it to be false, forbidden, Lev. 19. 11; Prov. 24. 28; Eph. 4. 25; Col. 3. 9;—hateful to God, Prov. 6. 16, 17; 12. 22;—threatened with severe punishment, Psa. 5. 6; Prov. 12. 19; 19. 5, 9; Rev. 21. 8, 27;—abominable in the sight of men, Psa. 101. 7; 119. 163; 120. 2; Prov. 13. 5; 19. 23;—characteristic of a wicked man, Psa. 52. 3; 58. 3; Prov. 14. 5, 25; Isa. 30. 9;—comes from the devil, John 8. 44; Acts 5. 3.
- , examples of, Cain to God, Gen. 4. 9;—of Sarah, 18. 15;—of Jacob to his father, 27. 18;—of the prophet in Bethel, 1 Kings 13. 18;—of Gehazi, 2 Kings 5. 25;—of Ananias and Sapphira, Acts 5. 1, &c.
- LYSIAS**, the chief captain of the Roman band at Jerusalem, rescues Paul, Acts 21. 31; 23. 23;—writes to Felix about him, 23. 26;—sends him to Caesarea, 33.
- LYSTRA**, a city of Lycaonia, where Paul and Barnabas were taken for gods, Acts 14. 11;—the native place of Timothy, 16. 1, 2.
- MAACHAH**, *squeezing*, the son of Nahor, Gen. 22. 24;—supposed to be the father of the Maachathites, Deut. 3. 14; Josh. 12. 5.
- , daughter of Talmi, king of Geshur, was the wife of David, and mother of Absalom and Tamar, 2 Sam. 3. 3;—another of the same name, the mother, or grandmother of Asa, king of Judah, 1 Kings 15. 10;—another the father of Achish, king of Gath, 2. 39;—another the head of the tribe of Simeon, in the days of David, 1 Chr. 27. 16.
- MAASEIAH**, *work of the Lord*, the son of Ahaz, assassinated, 2 Chron. 27. 7.
- MACEDONIA**, a considerable province of Greece, to visit which Paul was directed by a vision, Acts 16. 9;—Silas and Timothy preached in it, 18. 5;—churches in it exemplary in their contributions to the poor saints, Rom. 15. 26; 2 Cor. 8. 1–5.
- MACHIR**, *understanding, selling*, the son of Manasseh, grandson of Joseph, and chief of the Machirites, Gen. 50. 23; Num. 32. 39;—to him, or rather his seed, Moses gave Gilead, 40.
- MACHPELAH**, the name of the cave

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which Abraham bought for a burying place, for Sarah, Gen. 23. 9, 17, 19;—himself buried there, 25. 8, 9;—also Isaac, Rebekah, and Jacob, 49. 29-32.

MADMANNAH, a city of Judah, not far from Ziklag, Josh. 15. 31; 1 Chr. 2. 49.

MAGDALA, a town on the east of the Sea of Tiberias, either the same with *Dalmaths*, or near it, Matt. 15. 39, compared with Mark 8. 10.

MAGI, or wise men from the east, their journey to see Jesus, Matt. 2. 1, &c.

MAGICIANS, diviners, or fortune-tellers, sent for to interpret Pharaoh's dreams, Gen. 41. 8;—oppose Moses, Exod. 7. 11, 22; 8. 7;—could not produce the lice, 18;—of Babylon, sent for to find out and interpret the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, Dan. 2. 2.

MAGISTRATES, civil rulers, or rulers over particular cities, to be respected, Exod. 22. 28; Deut. 17. 8, &c.; Acts 23. 5;—heathen, to be obeyed by Christians, Rom. 13. 1, 3; Tit. 3. 1; 1 Pet. 2. 13;—not a terror to the good, but to the evil, 4. 7.

MAGNIFY, to make great, as God does his word, Psa. 138. 2;—his mercy, Gen. 19. 19;—Jesus did the law, Isa. 42. 21;—God does men, Josh. 3. 7; 4. 14; 1 Chron. 29. 25; 2 Chron. 32. 23;—men do God, by proclaiming his greatness, Psa. 34. 3; 69. 30; Luke 1. 46.

MAGNIFICENCE, worldly, its vanity Eccl. 2. 4, &c.

—of Solomon, 1 Kings 4. 21, &c.; 10. 1, &c.; 2 Chron. 1. 14, &c.; 9. 9.

MAGOG, *covering, melting*, the son of Japheth, Gen. 10. 2. See Gog.

MAHALALEEL, *praise of God*, the son of Cainan, of the race of Seth, Gen. 5. 15.

MAHALATH, *melodious song*, the wife of Rehoboam, 2 Chron. 11. 18;—also the name of the daughter of Ishmael, whom Esau married, Gen. 28. 9.

MAHANAIM, a city on the east of Jordan, situated on the brook Jabbok, to the site of which Jacob gave this name, Gen. 32. 1, 2;—given to the Levites, Josh. 21. 38;—here Ishbosheth fixed his residence during his short reign, 2 Sam. 2. 8;—hither David retired from the fury of Absalom, 17. 27.

MAHER-SHALAL-HASH-AZ, *hastening to the spoil, or prey*, a child so

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called, to signify a future event, Isa. 8. 1, &c.

MAHLAH, *song, infirmity*, one of the daughters of Zelophehad, who, with her sisters, received her portion of the Land of Promise, because their father died without male issue, Num. 26. 33; 27. 1; Josh. 17. 3; 1 Chron. 7. 18.

MAHLON, *song, infirmity*, the son of Eli-melech and Naomi, who married Ruth, but died without children, Ruth 1. 2, 5.

MAJESTY, the infinite greatness of God, 1 Chron. 29. 11; Job 37. 22; Psa. 93. 1; 104. 1; 145. 5;—the royal pomp of earthly kings, Esth. 1. 4; Dan. 4. 30, 36; 5. 18, 19.

MAIMED, persons deprived of certain members of their body or the use of them, cured, Matt. 15. 31.

MAKEDAH, a city of the tribe of Judah, about two miles east from Libnah, and twelve west from Jerusalem, Josh. 10. 10, 17, 21, 29; 15. 41.

MALACHI, *my angel*, the last in order of the Old Testament prophets, who wrote his predictions about 400 years before Christ; and after whom no prophet arose in Israel till the time of John the Baptist, of whose appearing he foretold, Mal. 4. 5, 6.

MALCHIAH, *God is my king*, the keeper of the prison at Jerusalem, into the miry dungeon of which Jeremiah was cast, Jer. 38. 1-6;—several other persons of this name, 1 Chron. 6. 40; 9. 12; Ezra 10. 25; Neh. 3. 11, 14.

MALCHI-SHUA, *my king is a saviour*, the third son of Saul, who perished in battle with his father and two brothers, 1 Sam. 31. 2.

MALCHOM, or **MILCOM**, an idol of the Ammonites, said to be the same with Moloch, 1 Kings 11. 33. See Moloch.

MALCHUS, *king, or kingdom*, a servant of Caiaphas, whose ear Peter cut off, but who was healed by Christ, John 18. 10.

MALEFACTORS, evil-doers, offenders against the law, criminals, two crucified with Christ, Luke 23. 32, 33, 39;—Christ arraigned as one, John 18. 30.

MALES, all who were able to travel, required to attend at the tabernacle or temple *thrice* a year; namely, at the *passover*, *pentecost*, and feast of *tabernacles*, Exod. 23. 17; 34. 23; Deut. 16. 16.

MALICE, deep-rooted ill-will, or violent hatred, forbidden, Gen. 34. 7, 25; 37. 5, 18; Prov. 17. 5; 24. 17; 26. 24;

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Mark 6. 17; 1 Cor. 5. 8; 14. 20; Eph. 4. 31; Col. 3. 8; Tit. 3. 3; 1 Pet. 2. 1, 16.

MALICE of Cain to Abel, Gen. 4. 8;—of Esau to Jacob, 27. 41;—of Saul to David, 1 Sam. 19. 10;—of Joab to Abner, 2 Sam. 3. 27;—of Haman to Mordecai, Esth. 3. 6;—of the Scribes and Pharisees to Jesus, Mark 11. 18, &c.

MALICIOUSNESS, the same as malice, Rom. 1. 29; 1 Pet. 2. 16.

MALIGNITY, a temper of mind obstinately bad, and delighting in what is evil, Rom. 1. 29.

MALLOWS, a plant, useful in medicine, Job 30. 4.

MAMMON, a Syriac word signifying riches, not to be made a chief object of pursuit, Matt. 6. 24; Luke 16. 9, 13.

MAMRE, *rebellious, changing*, the brother of Aner and Eschol, was an Amorite, and the friend of Abraham, Gen. 14. 13;—the country where he dwelt, called by his name, 13. 18; 23. 17.

MAN, his primeval dignity, Gen. 1. 26, 27; 2. 7; Psa. 8. 5; Eccl. 7. 29;—his fall, Gen. 3. 17; 6. 5; 8. 21; Psa. 14. 3; Jer. 17. 9;—universal corruption of his nature, Job 14. 4; Psa. 51. 5; John 3. 6; Rom. 3. 23; Gal. 5. 17; Eph. 2. 1, &c.;—his mortality, Job 7. 10; 14. 5, 7, 10, 12; Eccl. 12. 7; Rom. 5. 12; 1 Cor. 15. 23;—what is best for him in this world, Eccl. 2. 24; 3. 12, 22; 5. 18; 7. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8; 9. 7;—the great business of his life, 12. 13; Amos 4. 12; Luke 10. 27; Mark 8. 36; 2 Pet. 1. 10.

—, his frailties, Psa. 62. 9; 78. 39; 103. 14; 144. 4; 148. 3; Rom. 7. 18; 1 Pet. 1. 24.

—, his dignity restored by Christ, 1 Cor. 15. 49; Eph. 5. 25, 27; Phil. 3. 21; Col. 3. 4, 10; Heb. 2. 10; 2 Pet. 1. 4; 1 John 3. 2.

MANASSEH, *forgetfulness*, the eldest son of Joseph, Gen. 41. 51;—blessed by his grandfather, Jacob, 48. 8–14; his inheritance, Josh. 13. 29; 17. 1; his descendants, 1 Chron. 7. 14;—the chief men of the half tribe, 5. 23;—conquered by Pul, king of Assyria, 26.

—, king of Judah, succeeds Hezekiah, 2 Kings 21. 1; 2 Chron. 33. 1;—carried to Babylon, 33. 11;—restored, 13;—dies, 20; 2 Kings 21. 18.

MANDRAKES, found by Reuben in the field, uncertain whether they were some kind of pleasant flowers, or citron

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apples, or a plant usually so called, supposed to remove barrenness, and therefore earnestly sought by Rachel, Gen. 30. 14, 15, 16; Song 7. 13.

MANGER, the wooden trough in which horses are fed, served for the cradle of Christ, Luke 2. 7, 12, 16.

MANIFEST, to make apparent, or clearly visible, as God was in the flesh, 1 Tim. 3. 16;—as Christ did his glory, by his miracles, John 2. 11;—as he will make the counsels of men's hearts, 1 Cor. 4. 5.

MANIFOLD, many in number, great and various, as are the mercies of God, Neh. 9. 19, 27;—his works, Psa. 104. 24;—his wisdom, Eph. 3. 10;—our sins, Amos 5. 12.

MANNA, the food with which God miraculously fed the Israelites in the wilderness for forty years, described, Exod. 16. 14, 15;—regulations respecting the gathering and preparing of it, 16–21;—a double quantity to be gathered on the sixth day, as none fell on Sabbath, 22–30;—an omer of it preserved, Exod. 16. 32;—hidden, promised, Rev. 2. 17.

MANOAH, *rest, a present*, the father of Samson, was of the tribe of Dan, Judg. 13. 2;—entreated the Lord that the angel who appeared to his wife might come again to instruct them, 8;—his prayer answered, and his interview with the angel, 9–21;—his fears quelled by his wife, 22, 23.

MANSIONS, fixed dwellings, the abodes of the blessed, John 14. 2.

MANSLAUGHTER, killing a person without malice, as in a sudden quarrel, or by accident;—the law respecting it, Exod. 21. 18; Num. 35. 22; Deut. 19. 4; Josh. 20. 1.

MAN-STEALING, laws against it, Exod. 21. 16; Deut. 24. 7.

MAR, to disfigure, Lev. 19. 27;—to spoil or render useless, 2 Kings 3. 19; Jer. 13. 7; Mark 2. 22.

MARAH, a place on the east side of the western gulf of the Red Sea, so named from its bitter waters, Exod. 15. 23.

MARAN-ATHA, a Syriac term, meaning *the Lord cometh*, 1 Cor. 16. 22. See Anathema.

MARBLE, a hard stone of various colours, which takes a fine polish, provided by David for building the temple, 1 Chron. 29. 2;—pillars and pavement of, in Ahasuerus' palace, Esth. 1. 6.

MARCHES of the Israelites in the wil-

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derness from one encampment to another. See Journeys.

MARESHAH, a city of Judah, about eighteen miles west from Jerusalem, Josh. 15. 44;—near to it Asa routed the Ethiopians, 2 Chron. 14. 9.

MARINERS, seamen or sailors, the inhabitants of Zidon were, Ezek. 27. 8, 9, 27, 29;—those in the ship with Jonah, ch. 1. 5.

MARK, or **MARCUS**, *polite, shining*, the evangelist, and son of one *Mary*, in whose house Peter found the Christians praying for his deliverance from prison, Acts 12. 12;—accompanies Paul and Barnabas to Antioch, Acts 12. 25;—his conduct disapproved of by Paul, and left by him on his second progress, 15. 38;—accompanied Barnabas, 39;—sister's son to Barnabas, Col. 4. 10.

MARRIAGE, its institution, Gen. 2. 21;—to be contracted between one man and one woman, Lev. 18. 18; Mal. 2. 14, 15; Matt. 19. 5, 9; Rom. 7. 2, 3; 1 Cor. 7. 2, 12, 14;—is honourable, Heb. 13. 4;—indissoluble, Matt. 19. 6; 1 Cor. 6. 16; Eph. 5. 31;—unlawful ones, Lev. 18. 1, &c.;—with strangers forbidden to the Jews, Ezek. 10. 1; Neh. 13. 23;—lawful for all Christians, 1 Cor. 7. 38; 1 Tim. 5. 14; Heb. 13. 4;—when prudent, 1 Tim. 5. 14; 1 Cor. 7. 2, 9;—not prudent in time of persecution, 1. 7, 26;—between persons of different religions censured, Gen. 34. 14; Deut. 7. 3; Josh. 23. 12; 2 Kings 8. 18; 2 Cor. 6. 14;—attended with feasting, Gen. 29. 22; Matt. 22. 3; John 2. 1;—the happiness of a suitable one, Prov. 12. 4; 18. 22; 19. 14; 31. 10, &c.;—the misery of an unsuitable one, 12. 4; 19. 13; 21. 9, 19; 25. 24; 27. 15;—duties of, see *Husbands and Wives*;—none in heaven, Matt. 22. 30; Mark 12. 25; Luke 20. 35.

MARROW, the fat contained in the hollow of bones, Job 21. 24;—the secret dispositions, thoughts, and designs of the soul, Heb. 4. 12;—the rich blessings of grace, Psa. 63. 5; Isa. 25. 6.

MART, a place of public traffic, Isa. 23. 3.

MARTHA, *who becomes bitter*, the sister of Lazarus, too much occupied at the entertainment of Jesus, Luke 10. 38;—her behaviour at the death of her brother, John 11. 1, 20;—Jesus sups at her house, 12. 2.

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MARTYRDOM, suffering death for attachment to Christ and his gospel, the obligation of submitting to it, rather than renounce Christ, Matt. 10. 28, 37; 16. 24; Mark 8. 34; Luke 14. 26; Acts 5. 40; 9. 16; 20. 24; 21. 13; 1 Cor. 4. 12; Phil. 1. 29; 1 Tim. 4. 10; 1 Pet. 4. 19; Rev. 12. 11;—will be amply rewarded, Matt. 5. 10; Rom. 8. 17; 2 Tim. 1. 12; 2. 12; 1 Pet. 4. 13; Rev. 2. 10; 6. 11; 7. 14.

—of Stephen, Acts 7. 57;—of the apostle James, 12. 2;—of the ancients, Heb. 11. 13, 36.

—, sufferings approaching to it, of the apostles, Acts 5. 40;—of Paul, 13. 50; 14. 19; 16. 23; 2 Cor. 6. 4; 11. 23, &c.

MARVEL, to wonder, Gen. 43. 33; Eccl. 5. 8; Matt. 8. 10, 27, &c.

MARVELLOUS, wonderful, Job 5. 9; Psa. 17. 7; John 9. 30.

MARY, *called, bitterness, or mistress of the sea, the mother of Jesus*, a descendant of the royal house of David, Matt. 1. 6-16;—addressed by the angel Gabriel, and conceives by the almighty agency of the Holy Ghost, Luke 1. 26-35;—her song, 46-55;—married to Joseph, who had previously espoused her, Matt. 1. 18, 19;—brings forth the Saviour in Bethlehem, Luke 2. 1-7;—she, with her husband, brought the infant to Jerusalem, to present him to the Lord, 21-24;—she accompanied her husband every year to the passover, 41;—took Jesus with her, when he was twelve years old, 42;—attended him to a marriage, John 2. 1;—inquires for Jesus when he was teaching, Matt. 12. 46; Mark 3. 31; Luke 8. 19;—at his crucifixion, and committed to the care of John, ch. 19. 25;—with the other disciples after the resurrection of Jesus, Acts 1. 14.

—**MAGDALEN**, dispossessed of seven devils, Luke 8. 2;—witnessed Christ's crucifixion, Matt. 27. 56;—attended his burial, 60. 61;—brought spices to embalm his body, Mark 16. 1;—the first to see Jesus after his resurrection, Matt. 28. 1, 9; Mark 16. 1, 9; John 20. 14.

—, the sister of Lazarus, attends the discourse of Jesus while her sister was busy in preparing to entertain him, Luke 10. 39;—pours precious ointment on him at the supper in Bethany, Matt. 26. 7; Mark 14. 3; John 11. 12; 12. 3.

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MARY, the wife of Cleophas, the mother of James and Joseph, Mark 15. 40; John 19. 25.

—, the mother of John Mark, Acts 12. 12.

MASONS, those who work and build, in stone, eminently distinguished in their art in the time of David and Solomon, 2 Sam. 5. 11; 2 Kings 12. 12; 1 Chron. 22. 2; 2 Chron. 24. 12.

MASTERS, their duty to instruct their servants, as well as their children, Gen. 18. 19; Josh. 24. 15; Acts 10. 2; —not to permit them to labour on the Sabbath, Exod. 20. 10; —to use them with tenderness, Lev. 25. 43, 46, 53; Deut. 24. 14; Job 31. 13; Matt. 8. 5; Luke 7. 2; Col. 4. 1; Eph. 6. 9; —to pay them duly, Lev. 19. 12; Deut. 24. 15; Jer. 22. 13; Mal. 3. 5; James 5. 4.

MATRI, *rain, prison*, one of Saul's progenitors, 1 Sam. 10. 21.

MATTAN, *gift, rains, their death*, a priest of Baal, killed before the altar of his false god, 2 Kings 11. 18; 2 Chron. 23. 17.

MATTATHAN, the son of Eleazar, father of Jacob, and grandfather of Joseph, the husband of Mary, Matt. 1. 15, 16.

MATTHEW, *gift of the Lord*, called also *Levi*, the evangelist, and one of the apostles; —called to attend Jesus, Matt. 9. 9; Mark 2. 14; Luke 5. 27; —makes a feast, and introduces many publicans and sinners to Christ, Matt. 9. 10; —numbered with the apostles, 10. 3; Mark 3. 18; Luke 6. 15; Acts 1. 13.

MATTHIAS, *given, or reward of the Lord*, chosen in the place of Judas Iscariot, Acts 1. 26.

MATTOCK, an iron instrument, used for digging stones, or grubbing weeds and roots, 1 Sam. 13. 20, 21; 2 Chron. 34. 6; Isa. 7. 25.

MAUL, a hammer, Prov. 25. 18.

MAZZAROTH, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, or the seven stars, or some other noted constellation, Job 38. 32.

MEAT-OFFERING, rules concerning it, Lev. 2. 1; 6. 14; Num. 15. 1.

MEATS, clean and unclean, Lev. 11. 1; Deut. 14. 3, &c.; —to Christians, Acts 15. 29; Rom. 14. 2, 6, 14, 20; 1 Cor. 8. 8, 10; 10. 25; Col. 2. 16; 1 Tim. 4. 3.

MEDDLING WITH STRIFE, danger of, Prov. 26. 17.

MEDAN, *judgment, habit, covering*, the

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third son of Abraham by Keturah, Gen. 25. 2.

MEDEBA, a city of the tribe of Reuben, situated near to Heabon, Josh. 13. 16; —afterwards it was taken by the Moabites, Isa. 15. 2.

MEDES, inhabitants of Media, destined to conquer Babylon, Isa. 21. 2.

MEDIA, a country bounded on the north by part of the Caspian Sea; on the south by Persia, Susiana, and Assyria; on the east by Parthia and Hyrcania; and on the west by Armenia Major; —it was partly into this country that Shalmaneser carried the ten tribes captive, 2 Kings 17. 6; 18. 11; Isa. 13. 17, 18; 21. 2, 3; Jer. 25. 25.

MEDIATOR, one who interposes between two parties at variance, to effect their reconciliation; —Christ the only one between God and man, 1 Sam. 2. 25; Job 9. 33; 1 Tim. 2. 5; Heb. 8. 6; 9. 15; 12. 24.

MEDICINE, what tends to remove or prevent diseases either of body or soul, Prov. 17. 22; Jer. 30. 13; 46. 11; —leaves of certain trees to become such, Ezek. 47. 17; Rev. 22. 2.

MEDITATION, fixed and deep thought on religious subjects, the duty and benefit of it, Gen. 24. 63; Psa. 1. 2; 4. 4; 77. 12; 107. 43; 119. 15, 78, 97, 148; 143. 5; Prov. 4. 26.

MEEKNESS, a mild and winning sweetness of temper, not easily ruffled by ill treatment, or provoked to resentment; —*is manifested*, by studying not to give just ground of offence to others, Acts 24. 16; 1 Cor. 10. 32; —by calmness under provocations, Luke 21. 19; Tit. 1. 7; —by a forgiving and pacific disposition, Matt. 5. 44; Rom. 12. 18; 2 Tim. 2. 22; —by docility in receiving, and promptitude in obeying the word of God, Jam. 1. 21, 22; —by resignation to the will of God, under trials, 1 Sam. 3. 18; Psa. 39. 9; Job 1. 21.

—, excellency and advantages of, it is observing what God has required, Matt. 11. 29; Gal. 6. 1; Eph. 4. 1, 2; 1 Tim. 6. 11; 2 Tim. 2. 25; —a noble victory over corrupt nature, Prov. 16. 32; 19. 11; —an ornament to our nature, 1 Pet. 3. 4; —productive of much happiness both to its possessor, and those about him, Isa. 29. 19; Matt. 11. 29; —has many promises annexed to it, Psa. 22. 26; 25. 9; 37. 11; 147. 6; 149. 4; Prov. 3. 34; Isa. 29. 19; 57.

MEN

15; 66. 2; Matt. 5. 5; 11. 29; Col. 3. 11; James 3. 13.

+ **MEEKNESS**, to obtain, and to cultivate it, we ought to consider that it is enjoined by God, Zeph. 2. 3; Col. 3. 12; 1 Tim. 6. 11;—attended with many advantages, (see above);—to guard against the contrary temper of mind, Eph. 4. 31; Col. 3. 8, 13, 14;—earnestly to pray for it, Zeph. 2. 3; Matt. 7. 7;—and often to meditate on the examples of it in good men, but especially in Christ. See next article.

examples: of Abraham to Lot, Gen. 13. 8;—of Moses, Num. 12. 3;—of Micaiah to the prophet Zedekiah, 1 Kings 22. 24;—of Jeremiah, ch. 26. 14;—of Jesus, Isa. 53. 7; Matt. 11. 29; John 18. 19, &c.

MEGIDDO, a city of the tribe of Manasseh, said to have been about forty-four miles north of Jerusalem, Josh. 17. 11; Judg. 1. 27;—near to it Jabin's army was routed by Deborah and Barak, Judg. 5. 19;—here too Pharaoh-necho defeated and mortally wounded good King Josiah, 2 Kings 23. 29, 30.

MELCHIZEDEK, *king of righteousness*, king of Salem, and priest of the most high God, blesses Abraham, Gen. 14. 18;—a type of Jesus, Heb. 5. 6; 7. 1, 15;—Abraham said to have paid tithes to him, 7. 2.

MELITA, now called **MALTA**, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of which Paul was shipwrecked, Acts 28. 1, &c.

MELODY, sweet musical sounds, Amos 5. 23;—of the heart ought to accompany the voice, in praise to God, Eph. 5. 19.

MELONS, plants which produce a fruit resembling the cucumber, but larger; the Israelites lusted after those of Egypt, Num. 11. 5.

MEMORIAL, that which hands down, or preserves the memory of a person, or event; as the names of God, Exod. 3. 15;—the day of the passover, 12. 14;—the record of a victory, 17. 14, &c.

MEMPHIS, a celebrated city of Egypt, situated on the west side of the river Nile, about twenty miles south of Cairo, and on the southwest of which stand the renowned *pyramids*: many of the Jews who fled thither from the Assyrians were buried about it, Hos. 9. 6.

MENAHEM, *comforter, conductor*, the son of Gadi, cut off Shallum, and

MER

seized the crown of Judah, 2 Kings 15. 14;—laid waste Tiphsah, for refusing to acknowledge him king, 16;—purchased at 1,000 talents of silver the friendship of the king of Assyria, 19;—reigned ten years, and died, 17. 21, 22.

MEPHIBOSHETH, *reproach from my mouth*, a son of King Saul by Rizpah, 2 Sam. 21. 8, 9;—another of the same name, the son of Jonathan, received by David, 2 Sam. 9. 1;—falsely accused by Ziba, 16. 1;—excuses himself, 19. 24.

MERAB, the eldest daughter of Saul, who promised her in marriage to David, but gave her to another, 1 Sam. 14. 49; 18. 17, 19.

MERCHANTS, those of Midian, and other parts of Arabia, were the most ancient, Gen. 37. 28;—those of Nineveh and Jerusalem, numerous and wealthy, Nah. 3. 16; Ezek. 17. 4.

MERCURIUS, or **MERCURY**, one of the fabulous heathen gods, Acts 14. 12.

MERCY OF GOD, his compassion to the miserable, Exod. 20. 6; 34. 6; 2 Sam. 24. 14; Ps. 57. 10; 86. 5; 100. 5; 103. 8; 119. 64; Isa. 1. 18; 1 Pet. 1. 3;—it is *tender*, Ps. 25. 6; 40. 11; 79. 8; 103. 4;—*rich*, Eph. 2. 4;—*abundant*, 1 Pet. 1. 3;—*free*, Exod. 33. 19; Rom. 9. 18; Tit. 3. 5;—*everlasting*, Ps. 100. 5; 103. 17; 138. 8.

—, the duty of man, Prov. 3. 3; Zech. 7. 9; Luke 6. 36; 10. 30, &c.; Rom. 12. 8; Col. 3. 12; James 3. 17;—the reward of it, Ps. 37. 26; 112. 4, &c.; Prov. 3. 4; 11. 17; 16. 6; 21. 21; Isa. 58. 6; Matt. 5. 7; Luke 6. 35; James 2. 13.

MERCY-SEAT, or **PROPIITIATORY**, the covering, or lid of the ark of the covenant, or holy chest, which contained the tables of the law, and over which the cherubim were placed, and the Shekinah resided; and from which God mercifully spake to his people, Exod. 25. 17, 20, 22; 26. 34; 37. 6; Lev. 16. 13; 1 Chron. 28. 11.

MERIT, human, not to be pleaded with God, Deut. 9. 4; Job 35. 7; Prov. 16. 2; Rom. 4. 2; 11. 6; 2 Tim. 1. 9; Tit. 3. 5.

MERODACH, **MERODACH-BALADAN**, or **BERODACH-BALADAN**, *son of death*, the son of Baladan, king of Babylon, sent to congratulate Hezekiah on his recovery, 2 Kings 20. 12;

MET

Isa. 39. 1;—his image was worshipped, Jer. 50. 2.

MEROM, supposed to be the Samachon, or the upper lake of Jordan, near which Jabin and other kings met to fight Joshua, ch. 11. 5.

MEROZ, a place near the brook Kishon, whose inhabitants refused to assist their brethren when they fought against Jabin, and therefore were anathematized, Judges 5. 23.

MESHA, the king of the Moabites, tributary to the king of Israel, 2 Kings 3. 4;—revolted, 5;—overcome in war, and in rage sacrificed his eldest son, 24-27.

MESHACH, the Chaldean name given Mishaël, one of the three Hebrew youths who were Daniel's companions, Dan. 1. 7.

MESHECH, *drawn by force, surrounded*, the sixth son of Japheth, Gen. 10. 2.

MESOPOTAMIA, a province situated between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, called by the Hebrews *Padan-aram*, or field of Aram, Gen. 28. 2;—here were situated Eden, Shinar, and Babylon; and here Abraham, Nahor, Sarah, Rebekah, Leah, Rachel, and all the children of Jacob, save Benjamin, were born, Gen. 11. 31; 29; 30; Neh. 9. 7; Acts 7. 2;—from it came Balaam to curse Israel, Deut. 23. 4;—persons from it were present in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, Acts 2. 9.

MESSAGE, an awful one to Eglon, Judges 3. 20;—the revelation of God's will so called, 1 John 1. 5.

MESSENGER of the covenant, Christ so called, Mal. 3. 1.

MESS, a share of meat at table, Gen. 43. 34.

MESSIAH, *anointed*, a Hebrew word, of the same import with *Christ* in Greek;—prophecies relating to him, and the glories of his reign, Isa. 2. 2; 9. 6, &c.; 11. 1, &c.; 12; 32. 1, &c.; Jer. 23. 5; 33. 15; Ezek. 34. 23; Dan. 2. 44; 7. 27; Amos 9. 11; Mic. 4. 1; 5. 2, &c.; Zech. 3. 8; 6. 12; 9. 9; Mal. 3. 1;—to be cut off, Dan. 9. 26;—mourning for him, Zech. 12. 10;—expected by the Jews at the time of our Saviour, Mark 15. 43; Luke 2. 38; John 4. 25; 10. 24; 11. 27. See Prophecies, Christ, Jesus.

METHUSELAH, *his death produces, or at his death shall break out, viz., the flood*, the son of Enoch, Gen. 5. 21;—

MID

father of Lamech, 25;—died at the age of 969 years, and was the oldest of whom we read, 27; agreeably to the import of his name, the flood commenced that very year in which he died, A. M. 1656.

MICAH, *poor, humble, stricken*, one of the minor prophets, who began to utter his predictions about 750 years before Christ, Mic. 1. 1;—he continued prophesying about fifty years, in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, Jer. 26. 18.

—, an Ephraimite, the son of a rich and superstitious widow, Judges 17. 1, &c.;—robbed of his gods by the Danites, 18. 18.

MICAHIAH, *who is like to God?* a prophet of the Lord in the days of Ahab, who hated him for his faithfulness, 1 Kings 22. 8;—foretels the death of Ahab, and the defeat of Israel, 17-28.

— the mother of Abijah, 2 Chr. 13. 2;—the son of Gemariah, who informed the princes of Judah that Baruch had read to the people Jeremiah's prophecies, Jer. 34. 11.

MICHAEL, *who is like God*, an archangel, or the chief of the angelic princes, Dan. 10. 13; 12. 1;—his contention with the devil, Jude 9;—fights against the dragon, Rev. 12. 7.

MICHAL, *who has all, perfect*, the daughter of Saul, married to David, 1 Sam. 18. 20;—saves his life by a stratagem, 19. 12;—given to Phalti, 25. 44;—brought back to David, 2 Sam. 3. 13;—despises him for dancing before the ark, 6. 16, 20.

MICHMASH, a city of Benjamin, about nine miles northeast from Jerusalem, near to which Jonathan and his armour-bearer began a noted defeat of the Philistines, 1 Sam. 13. 5; 14. 1, &c.

MIDIAN, *judgment, habit, covering*, the fourth son of Abraham by Keturah, Gen. 25. 2;—he was the father of the Midianites, 37. 28;—he gave name to the land of Midian, into which Moses fled, and where Jethro, his father-in-law, resided, Exod. 2. 15, 16; 18. 1.

MIDIANITES to be vexed for enticing the Israelites to the worship of Baal-peor, Num. 25. 17;—defeated, 31. 1;—offering after the victory over them, Num. 31. 48;—oppress the Israelites, Judges 6. 1;—conquered by Gideon, 7. 16; 8. 17, 28.

MIN

MIGDOL, a place on the west coast of the Red Sea, near to which the Hebrews encamped before they passed through it, Exod. 14. 2;—here Johanan and his associates in rebellion took up their abode, Jer. 44. 1.

MILCOM. See Molech.

MILDEW, a destructive dew, which spots and corrodes plants, Deut. 28. 22; Amos 4. 9; Hag. 2. 17.

MILETUS, or **MILETUM**, a seaport city in Asia Minor, in the province of Caria;—Paul's arrival at, and address to the elders of Ephesus there, Acts 20. 15-17;—Trophimus left sick at, 2 Tim. 4. 20.

MILK, a nutritious aliment of a whitish colour, produced by females for the support of their young; that of cows is the best and most abundant; the Land of Canaan flowed with, or was rich in pasture, Josh. 5. 6;—figuratively, the elementary, or most simple parts of instruction, 1 Cor. 3. 2; Heb. 5. 12;—that which is *gincere* is pure and unadulterated truth, 1 Pet. 2. 2.

MILLS were anciently small, and easily turned by the hand; and in which corn was ground by women and slaves, Deut. 24. 6; Judg. 16. 21; Isa. 47. 2; Jer. 25. 10; Matt. 24. 41.

MILLET, a coarse grain, given to cattle, but seldom used by men, except in times of great scarcity, Ezek. 4. 9.

MILLENNIUM, the thousand years during which Christ shall reign gloriously in his church, Rev. 20. 1-8.

MILLO, a noted person whose family assisted the Shechemites in making Abimelech king, Judg. 9. 6;—a place in Jerusalem, 2 Sam. 5. 9; 1 Kings 9. 15, 24; 2 Kings 12. 20.

MILLION, ten hundred thousand, Gen. 24. 60.

MINCING, walking with a proud and affected gait, Isa. 3. 16.

MIND, a *carнал*, or fleshly, and unrenewed, Rom. 8. 6, 7; Col. 2. 18;—a *spiritual*, or renewed and heavenly, Rom. 8. 6;—a *double*, or deceitful and inconstant, James 1. 8;—a *reprobate*, one given up of God, Rom. 1. 28.

MINISTER, a servant, Christ so called, Rom. 15. 8; Heb. 8. 2;—*angels*, Psa. 104. 4;—those who preach the gospel, and dispense the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper, 1 Cor. 3. 5;—*magistrates*, Rom. 13. 4, 6.

MINISTERS, of the gospel of Christ, are styled *pastors*, Eph. 4. 11;—*teach-*

MIN

ers, 1 Cor. 12. 28;—*labourers*, Matt. 9. 38; 1 Cor. 3. 9;—*workers*, 2 Cor. 6. 1;—*stewards*, 1 Cor. 4. 1, 2; 1 Pet. 4. 10;—*watchmen*, Isa. 52. 8; Eph. 6. 18;—*bishops*, or *overseers*, 1 Tim. 3. 1; Tit. 1. 7;—*rulers*, 1 Tim. 5. 17;—*preachers*, 2. 7; 2 Tim. 1. 11;—*elders*, or *presbyters*, Tit. 1. 5; 1 Pet. 5. 1;—*servants*, 2 Tim. 2. 24; 2 Pet. 1. 1;—*angels*, Rev. 2. 1, 8, 12, 18; 3. 1, 7, 14.

MINISTERS, the qualifications which they ought to possess, 1 Tim. 3. 1-8; Tit. 1. 6-9.

to be treated with respect, Matt. 10. 40; Luke 10. 16; John 13. 20; 1 Cor. 16. 10, 16; Phil. 2. 29, 31; Thess. 4. 8; 5. 12; 1 Tim. 5. 17; Heb. 13. 7, 17;—entitled to a maintenance, Matt. 10. 10; Luke 10. 7; 1 Cor. 9. 7; Gal. 6. 6; 1 Thess. 2. 6; 2 Thess. 3. 9; 1 Tim. 5. 18; 2 Tim. 2. 6;—to be much prayed for, Eph. 6. 18, 19; Col. 4. 3; 1 Thess. 5. 25; 2 Thess. 3. 1.

their duty, to be diligent in studying, preaching, &c., Rom. 12. 7; 1 Cor. 9. 16; Phil. 1. 20; Col. 4. 4; 1 Tim. 4. 6, 13; 5. 17; 2 Pet. 1. 12;—to be much in prayer, Acts 6. 4; Eph. 1. 15-20; 3. 14-19;—to reprove, if necessary, 1 Thess. 2. 2; 1 Tim. 5. 20; 2 Tim. 4. 2; Tit. 1. 13; 2. 15;—to guard men from sin, 1 Cor. 4. 2; 1 Thess. 2. 11; 1 Tim. 4. 6; Heb. 13. 17;—to set good examples, Matt. 23. 3; Rom. 2. 21; 2 Cor. 6. 4; 1 Thess. 2. 10; 2 Thess. 3. 7; 1 Tim. 6. 11; Tit. 2. 7; 1 Pet. 5. 3;—to be peaceable and patient, 1 Cor. 9. 19; 2 Cor. 6. 3; 1 Tim. 3. 3; 2 Tim. 2. 24; Tit. 1. 7;—not worldly minded, 1 Cor. 10. 33; 1 Tim. 3. 3; 2 Tim. 2. 4; Tit. 1. 7; 1 Pet. 5. 2;—how to behave to those who oppose them, Matt. 10. 14; Luke 9. 5; 10. 11; Acts 18. 6; Gal. 6. 1; 2 Tim. 2. 25.

in what light to be considered, 1 Cor. 4. 1; 2 Cor. 5. 20; 6. 1;—to have a regular call from Christ and his church, John 10. 1; Acts 1. 15-26; 14. 23; 26. 16; 1 Tim. 4. 14; Tit. 1. 5; Heb. 6. 4.

MINNI, thought to be the same with Minias, an ancient province of Armenia, Jer. 51. 27.

MINNETH, a city about four miles from Heshbon, which belonged to the Ammonites, when Jephthah made war against them, Judges 11. 33;—famed for its fine wheat, Ezek. 27. 17.

MIR

MINT, a well known herb, of which the Pharisees paid tithes, though not required by the law, Matt. 23. 23.

MIRACLES, wonderful effects, above human or natural power, performed in attestation of divine truth; and therefore the proper evidence of a divine mission, Exod. 4. 2; Josh. 2. 10; 5. 1; 1 Kings 18. 24; John 5. 36; 10. 25; Acts 16. 25;—the reality of those wrought by Christ, and by prophets and apostles, proved by their number and variety;—their being performed publicly, and not in a corner;—before enemies as well as friends;—instantaneously, and not by slow degrees;—independent of all second causes;—were such as *all men could examine* and judge of;—and all served an important end, worthy of a divine author; viz., to establish divine truth. For the illustration of these, see the following articles.

—wrought by *Moses* and *Aaron*;—their rod became a serpent, and swallowed the rods of the magicians, Exod. 7. 10, 12;—turned the waters of the Nile into blood, 20;—covered the land of Egypt with frogs, 8. 6;—caused the dust of the land to become lice, 17;—brought grievous swarms of flies, 24;—a murrain, or death of cattle, 9. 3;—boils and blains on man and beast, 10;—grievous thunder, lightning, and hail, 23;—locusts over the land, 10. 12;—palpable and awful darkness, 21;—divided the Red Sea, 14. 21;—sweetened the bitter waters of Marah, 15. 25;—brought water for all the congregation out of the rock at Rephidim, 17. 6;—obtained victory for Israel over Amalek, by holding up Moses' hand, with the rod of God, 9-13, &c.

—wrought by *Elijah*;—caused the widow of Zarephath's barrel of meal not to waste, 1 Kings 17. 14-16;—raised to life the widow's son, 21-23;—obtained fire from heaven to consume the sacrifice, 18. 30-38;—obtained rain after a long drought of three years and a half, 41-45;—twice brought fire from heaven, which consumed each time a captain and fifty men of Ahaziah, 2 Kings 1. 10, 12;—divided Jordan, 2. 8.

—wrought by *Elisha*;—divided Jordan, 2 Kings 2. 14;—heated the waters at Jericho, 21. 22;—obtained a large supply of water, 3. 16-

MIR

20;—multiplied the widow's oil, 4. 3-6;—raised to life the son of the Shunammite, 32-35;—prevented the fatal effects of poison, 40, 41;—fed a hundred men with a few loaves, 42-44;—cured Naaman's leprosy, 5. 10, 14;—inflicted the leprosy on Gehazi, for his sin, 27;—caused iron to swim, 6. 6;—smote the army of the king of Syria with blindness, 18.

MIRACLES performed by *Christ*;—turned water into wine, John 2. 7;—healed a nobleman's son at Capernaum, 4. 50;—passed unseen through the multitude, Luke 4. 30;—gives a miraculous draught of fishes, 5. 4;—cured a demoniac, Mark 1. 25; Luke 4. 33;—healed Peter's wife's mother, Matt. 8. 15; Mark 1. 29; Luke 4. 38;—cured multitudes, Matt. 4. 24; Mark 1. 34;—cleansed a leper, Matt. 8. 3; Mark 1. 40; Luke 5. 12;—healed the paralytic let down in a bed, Matt. 9. 6; Mark 2. 3; Luke 5. 18;—the impotent man at Bethesda, John 5. 5-9;—the withered hand, on the Sabbath, Matt. 12. 10; Mark 3. 1; Luke 6. 6;—cured a great number, Mark 3. 10; Luke 6. 17;—the centurion's servant, Matt. 8. 5; Luke 7. 1;—raised to life the widow's son, at Nain, 11-15;—healed a demoniac, Matt. 9. 32; Luke 11. 14;—stilled the tempest, Matt. 8. 24; Mark 4. 37; Luke 8. 23;—cast out a legion of devils, Matt. 8. 28; Mark 5. 2; Luke 8. 26;—healed a woman of a bloody issue, Matt. 9. 20; Mark 5. 25; Luke 8. 43;—raised the daughter of Jairus, Matt. 9. 18; Mark 5. 22; Luke 8. 41;—gave sight to two blind men, Matt. 9. 27;—cured a dumb demoniac, 32; Luke 11. 14;—gave power to the apostles to heal, Matt. 10. 1; Mark 3. 15; 6. 7; Luke 9. 1;—healed many, Matt. 14. 14; Luke 9. 11;—fed five thousand with five loaves and two fishes, Matt. 14. 17; Mark 6. 35; Luke 9. 12; John 6. 5;—walked on the sea, Matt. 14. 26; Mark 6. 48;—healed the daughter of the Syrophenician woman, Matt. 15. 22; Mark 7. 24;—one who was deaf and dumb, 32;—healed multitudes, Matt. 15. 30;—fed four thousand with seven loaves and a few fishes, 34; Mark 8. 5;—cured a blind man, Mark 8. 22;—a deaf and dumb demoniac, Matt. 17. 14; Mark 9. 14; Luke 9. 37;—causes a fish to bring the tribute money, Matt. 17. 27;—gives sight to

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a man born blind, John 9. 6, 7;—healed a woman who had been diseased eighteen years, Luke 13. 11;—cured the dropsy, on the Sabbath, 14. 2;—cleansed ten lepers, 17. 12;—raised Lazarus from the grave, John 11. 44;—cured blind Bartimeus, Matt. 20. 30; Mark 10. 46; Luke 18. 35;—caused the barren fig-tree to wither, Matt. 21. 19; Mark 11. 13;—restored the ear of Malchus, Luke 22. 51;—caused a miraculous draught of fishes after his resurrection, John 21. 6.

MIRACLES, wrought by the *apostles*, in the name of Christ;—Peter healed a lame man, Acts 3. 6;—many signs and wonders wrought by the apostles, 5. 2;—the Holy Ghost communicated by Peter and John, 8. 14–17;—Paul heals a cripple at Lystra, 14. 8–10;—casteth out a spirit of divination from a damsel, 16. 16;—the Holy Ghost given by the imposition of his hands, 19. 6;—restored Eutychus to life, 20. 10–12;—healed the father of Publius, and many others, 28. 8, 9.

pretensions to them in proof of idolatry, not to be regarded, Deut. 13. 1;—delusive ones foretold, Matt. 24. 24; 2 Thess. 2. 9; Rev. 13. 13; 16. 14; 19. 20.

MIRIAM, the same as *Mary*, the sister of Moses and Aaron, leads the song after the passage through the Red Sea, Exod. 15. 20;—her punishment for complaining of Moses, Num. 12. 14;—her death, 20. 1.

MIRTH, unseasonable, reprov'd, Prov. 14. 13; 25. 20; Eccl. 2. 1; 7. 2;—sometimes allowable, 3. 4. See Joy.

MISCHIEF, hurt or injury, falls upon the contrivers of it, Psa. 7. 15; 9. 16; 57. 6; 64. 8; Prov. 26. 27; Eccl. 10. 8; Isa. 33. 1.

or violence, complained of and censured, Psa. 140. 1, &c.; Prov. 10. 23; 14. 17; 21. 10.

MISHAEL, asked for, lent, God takes away, the name of several persons, Exod. 6. 22; Neh. 8. 4; Dan. 1. 6.

MIST, a moist vapour, Gen. 2. 6;—blindness, Acts 13. 11;—inextricable gloom, 2 Pet. 2. 17.

MITE, a small brass coin, in value the one-third of a farthing English, Luke 12. 59; 21. 2;—and the one-half of the Roman *quadrans*, translated farthing, Mark 12. 42.

MITRE, a kind of turban or crown for the high priest, Exod. 28. 36; 39. 30.

MOL

MITYLENE, the chief city of the island of Lesbos, through which Paul passed in his way from Corinth, Acts 20. 14.

MIXTURES in seed and cattle to be avoided, Deut. 22. 9, &c.

MIZPAH, or **MIZPEH**, a city of the tribe of Judah, about eighteen miles west from Jerusalem, Josh. 15. 38;—it seems to have been given to the Benjamites, 18. 26;—here Samuel dwelt, 1 Sam. 7. 5;—here he anointed Saul to be king, 10. 17.

—, a city in the tribe of Gad, and in the mountains of Gilead, near mount Hermon, where Jacob and Laban made a covenant, Gen. 31. 49;—here Jephthah resided, Judges 11. 11, 29, 34.

MIZRAIM, tribulations, the son of Ham, Gen. 10. 6, 13.

MNASON, a diligent seeker, an eshorter, an aged disciple of Christ, a native of Cyprus, Acts 21. 16.

MOAB, of the father, the son of Lot by his eldest daughter, and the father of the Moabites, Gen. 19. 37.

MOABITES not to be received into the congregation of Israel, Deut. 23. 3;—conquered by David, 2 Sam. 8. 2;—rebel after the death of Ahab, 2 Kings 1. 1;—defeated, 3. 24;—the king sacrifices his son, 27;—their desolation foretold, Isa. 15. 1, &c.; 16. 1; Jer. 48. 1; Ezek. 25. 8; Amos 2. 1; Zeph. 2. 8;—to be restored, Jer. 48. 47.

MOB, at Thessalonica, raised against Paul by the Jews, Acts 17. 5;—at Ephesus, 19. 25–41;—metaphorically represented, Psa. 65. 7.

MOCKING at others censured, Job 13. 9; Psa. 35. 16; Prov. 17. 5; 30. 17;—of Ishmael at the birth of Isaac, Gen. 21. 9;—of young men at Elisha, 2 Kings 2. 23;—of Herod and his men of war at Christ, Luke 23. 11;—of the Roman soldiers, 36;—of the Jews at the apostles, Acts 2. 13;—of the Athenians at Paul's preaching, 17. 32.

MODERATION, calmness of mind, temperance, equanimity, enjoined, 1 Cor. 7. 39, 31; Phil. 4. 5.

MODESTY, humble and chaste deportment, enjoined, Eph. 5. 3, 4; 1 Tim. 2. 9.

MOLECH, **MOLOCH**, or **MILCOM**, the principal idol of the Ammonites; formed with the face of an ox, his hands stretched out, and hollow within, where fire was placed to

MOR

heat the image, that it might consume the offerings;—children not to be sacrificed to him, Lev. 18. 21; 20. 2;—some of them were, 2 Kings 16. 3; 21. 3, 6; Jer. 32. 35; Ezek. 20. 31.

MONEY, traded with anciently by weight, not coined;—Abraham weighed 400 shekels of silver as the price of his burying place, Gen. 23. 15, 16; Joseph was sold for twenty shekels of silver, 37. 28;—coined, used in the time of Christ, Matt. 22. 19, 20.

—, usefulness of, Eccl. 7. 12; 10. 19;—danger from the love of it, 1 Tim. 6. 10.

MONEY-CHANGERS, persons who, at a certain rate of profit, gave smaller pieces of money for greater, or greater for smaller, to accommodate those who came to the temple; twice driven by Christ out of the courts of the temple, Matt. 21. 12; John 2. 14, 15.

MONTHS. See Year.

MONUMENTS, tombs, or idol temples, by sleeping in which idolaters expected dreams or visions from their gods, Isa. 65. 4.

MOON, its creation and use, Gen. 1. 14, 16; Psa. 104. 19;—stood still, Josh. 10. 12;—an object of idolatrous worship, Deut. 17. 3; Job 31. 26; Jer. 44. 17.

MORAL DUTIES, exhortation to them, Rom. 12. 1, &c.; Eph. 4. 1; 5. 1, &c.; Phil. 4. 8; Col. 3. 1; 1 Thess. 4. 1; 5. 4; Tit. 3. 8; Heb. 13. 1, &c.; 1 Pet. 1. 15; 2 Pet. 1. 5;—comprised in a small compass, Mic. 6. 8; Matt. 7. 12; 22. 37; Gal. 5. 14.

MORDECAI, *bitter bruising*, *myrrh bruised*, the son of Jair, of the family of Saul, and one of the chiefs of the tribe of Benjamin, was carried to Babylon, along with Jehoiachin, king of Judah;—the guardian of Esther, ch. 2. 5;—discovers a treason, 21;—rewarded for it, 6. 6;—his mourning on account of a decree against the Jews, 4. 1;—advanced, 8. 1, 15; 10. 3;—returned to Jerusalem, Ezra 2. 2; Neh. 7. 7.

MORIAH, a mountain within the walls of the northeast part of Jerusalem;—here Abraham offered Isaac intentionally, Gen. 22. 2;—here Solomon built the temple, 2 Chron. 3. 1.

MORNING, *eyelids* of, or first appearance of light, Job 41. 18;—*wings* of, rapid spread of the sunbeams, Psa. 139. 2.

MOU

MORSEL, a small piece of bread, Gen. 18. 5; Psa. 147. 17; Prov. 17. 1; Heb. 12. 16.

MORTAL, liable to death, as the body of man is, Job 4. 17; Rom. 6. 12; 8. 11; 1 Cor. 15. 53.

MORTAR, cement to connect stones in building, Gen. 11. 3; Lev. 14. 42;—also a vessel for braying in with a pestle, Num. 11. 8; Prov. 27. 22.

MORTGAGED land, consigned to a creditor, to be his, if not redeemed within a limited time, Neh. 5. 3.

MORTIFICATION, or putting to death the body of sin, how to be exercised, Eccl. 7. 2; Mark 8. 34; 1 Cor. 9. 25; Gal. 6. 14; Col. 3. 5.

MOSES, *drawn out of the water*, the brother of Aaron, and the illustrious Jewish lawgiver, born, Exod. 2. 2;—the son of Amram, 1 Chron. 6. 3;—saved by Pharaoh's daughter, 5;—kills an Egyptian, Ex. 2. 12;—goes to Midian, 15;—marries Zipporah, 21;—his sons, 22;—God appears to him in the bush, 3. 2;—in Midian, 4. 19;—returns to Egypt, 20;—circumcises his son, 25;—meets Aaron, 27;—his age at the time, 7. 7;—his rod becomes a serpent before Pharaoh, 10;—his song after passing through the Red Sea, 15. 1, &c.;—goes up to mount Sinai, 24. 1;—builds an altar, 4;—continues forty days without food, 18;—desires to see the glory of God, 33. 18;—shown it, 34. 5;—passes a second time forty days without food, 28;—his face shines, 29;—complains of his charge, Num. 11. 10;—smites the rock at Meribah, 20. 7;—his address to the Israelites before his death, and recapitulation of their history, Deut. 1. 1, &c.;—his warning concerning their future disobedience, 31. 29;—his song on the same subject, 32;—blesses the tribes, 33;—not permitted to go over Jordan, 3. 26;—views the land of Canaan from mount Nebo, 34. 1;—dies, 5;—his age, 7;—and character, 10;—his prayer, Psa. 90;—his laws to be remembered, Mal. 4. 4;—the Israelites said to be baptized to him, 1 Cor. 10. 1;—his faith celebrated, Heb. 11. 23-28.

MOUNTAINS, the most famous mentioned in Scripture are, Amalek, in the tribe of Ephraim, Judges 12. 15;—*Cafeary*, on the northwest of Jerusalem, Luke 23. 33;—*Carmel*, near the Mediterranean, Josh. 19. 26;—*Ebal*, near to Gerizim, in Samaria, 8. 30;—

MUL

En-gedi, near the Dead Sea, 15. 62;—**Gaash**, in Ephraim, 24. 30;—**Gilboa**, south of the valley of Jezreel, 2 Sam. 1. 21;—**Gilead**, beyond Jordan, Gen. 31. 21;—**Gerizim**, in Samaria, Judges 9. 7;—**Hermion**, beyond Jordan, Josh. 11. 3;—**Hor**, in Idumea, Num. 20. 25;—**Horeb**, near to Sinai, Deut. 1. 2;—**Lebanon**, or **Libanus**, which separates Canaan on the north from Syria, 3. 25;—**Moriah**, on which the temple was built, 2 Chron. 3. 1;—**Nebo**, part of the mountains of Abarim, Num. 32. 3;—**Olives**, on the east of Jerusalem, Matt. 21. 1;—**Paran**, in Arabia Petrea, Gen. 14. 6; Deut. 1. 1;—**Pisgah**, in the country of Moab, Num. 21. 20;—**Seir** in Idumea, Gen. 14. 6;—**Sinai**, in Arabia Petrea, Exod. 19. 2; Deut. 33. 2;—**Sion**, or **Zion**, in Jerusalem, near to Moriah, 2 Sam. 2. 5; 2 Kings 19. 21;—**Tabor**, in Lower Galilee, to the north of the great plain, Judges 4. 6.

MOURNING, for the dead, not to be attended with disfiguring the body, Deut. 14. 1;—accompanied with plaintive music, Matt. 9. 23;—preferable to laughter, Eccl. 7. 2;—threatened to the Israelites, Amos 8. 10; Micah 1. 16; Zech. 12. 11;—over mystical Babylon, Rev. 18. 19.

—, for sin, the evidence of repentance, Psa. 38. 6; 51. 2; Matt. 5. 4; 1 Cor. 5. 2; James 4. 9.

— for Jacob, Gen. 50. 3;—for Aaron, Num. 20. 29;—for Moses, Deut. 34. 8;—of David for his child, 2 Sam. 12. 16;—of the king of Israel for the famine in Samaria, 2 Kings 6. 30;—of David for Saul and Jonathan, 2 Sam. 1. 11;—for Abner, 3. 31;—for Absalom, 18. 23, &c.;—for his friend, Psa. 35. 13;—of the Israelites after the destruction of Jerusalem, Lam. 2. 10;—of Darius on the condemnation of Daniel, ch. 6. 18.

MUFFLERS, veils or masks with which women cover their face, all except the eyes, Isa. 3. 19.

MULBERRY-TREES, trees, which, as the name imports, produce berries full of cooling and pleasant juice, 2 Sam. 6. 23, 24.

MULES, the mongrel produce of the horse and ass, very sure-footed, and hardy for travelling;—David and his sons rode on them, 2 Sam. 13. 29;—Solomon rode on one at his coronation, 1 Kings 1. 33, 38;—Ahab

MUZ

had vast numbers of them, 1 Kings 18. 5.

MULTITUDE, not to be followed to do evil, Exod. 23. 2; Matt. 7. 13.

MUNITION, a fort or fortification, Isa. 20. 7; 33. 16; Nah. 2. 1.

MURDER, killing any person wilfully and unlawfully, forbidden, Exod. 20. 13; Deut. 5. 17;—punishable with death, Gen. 9. 6;—laws relating to it, Num. 35. 30; Lev. 24. 17.

—, uncertain, how expiated, Deut. 21. 1.

—, of Abel by Cain, Gen. 4. 8;—of the sons of Gideon, Judges 9. 5, 24;—of Abner by Joab, 2 Sam. 3. 27;—of Amasa by Joab, 20. 8;—of Baasha by Zimri, 1 Kings 16. 9;—of Naboth by Ahab, 21. 8;—Zechariah by Joash, 2 Chron. 24. 21;—of Zechariah king of Israel by Shallum, 2 Kings 15. 10;—of Amon by his servants, 21. 23.

MURMURING, or unreasonable complaining, censured, 1 Cor. 10. 10; Phil. 2. 14; Jude 16.

— of the Israelites at Moses in Egypt, Exod. 5. 20; 14. 11;—at Marah, 15. 23;—at Sin for want of bread, 16. 2;—for water, 17. 2;—at Taberah, Num. 11. 1;—at the report of the spies, 14. 1;—after the death of Korah, &c., 16. 41;—loathing manna, &c., 21. 5.

MURRAIN, a plague among cattle, Exod. 9. 3.

MUSE, to think closely, or to consider, Psa. 143. 5.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS invented, Gen. 4. 21;—used at the conveyance of the ark, 1 Chron. 15. 28;—regulated for the national worship by David, 16. 42; 2 Chron. 29. 25;—to be used in praising God, Psa. 33. 2; 81. 2; 92. 3; 108. 2; 150. 3;—their effect on Saul, 1 Sam. 16. 14, 23;—many of them mentioned as used in Babylon, at the worship of the golden image, Dan. 3. 5, 10, 15.

MUSTARD, a well-known plant, which grew in Canaan to the height of a tree, Matt. 13. 31.

MUSTER, to array, or to put an army into rank and order, 2 Kings 25. 19; Isa. 13. 4; Jer. 52. 25.

MUTUAL, relating to both parties, Rom. 1. 12.

MUZZLE, to put any thing in, or on, the mouth of a beast to restrain it

NAD

from eating, Deut. 25. 4; 1 Cor. 9. 9; 1 Tim. 5. 18.

MYRA, a city of Lycia, where Paul embarked for Rome, Acts 27. 5.

MYRRH, a kind of gum which is taken from the trunk and larger branches of the myrrh-tree, and used by the ancients in embalming the dead, and perfuming garments, &c., Psal. 45. 8; Prov. 7. 17; Esther 2. 12; John 19. 39.

MYRTLE, a beautiful and fragrant tree, ever green, and which produces rosy flowers, Neh. 8. 15; Isa. 41. 19; 55. 13; Zech. 1. 8, 10, 11.

MYSIA, a province of Asia Minor, situated south of Bithynia;—here Paul preached, Acts 14. 7, 8.

MYSTERY, that which was hid, or known, *obscurely or darkly* before, but is now clearly revealed; as the calling of the Gentiles, Eph. 3. 3; Col. 1. 26;—the doctrines of the gospel, Mark 4. 11; Rom. 16. 25;—some spiritual truth, *couched or hidden* under external representation or similitude, Rev. 1. 20; 17. 7;—truths which, after they are revealed, have something in them dark and unfathomable, 1 Tim. 3. 16.

NAAMAH, *comely, pleasant*, daughter of Lamech and sister of Tubal-cain, Gen. 4. 22;—also the name of an Ammonitess, the wife of Solomon, and mother of Rehoboam, 1 Kings 14. 21.

NAAMAN, *beautiful, prepared for motion*, a general in the army of the king of Syria, 2 Kings 5. 1;—directed by a little maid to apply to Elisha for the cure of his leprosy, 2. 3;—slights the means prescribed by the prophet, 11;—prompted by his servants, he uses it, and is cured, 14;—his grateful acknowledgments to the prophet, 15;—resolves to serve only the God of Israel, 17, 18.

NABAL, *stupid, senseless*, a rich man of the tribe of Judah;—his ungrateful behaviour to David, 1 Sam. 25. 2;—his death, 38.

NABOTH, *fruits, words, prophecies*, an Israelite of the city of Jezreel, had a vineyard near the palace of Ahab, which he coveted, 1 Kings 21. 1, 2;—refuses to part with it, 3;—murdered by the contrivance of Jezebel, 1 Kings 21. 1, &c.

NADAB, *free, princely*, and **ABIHU**, sons of Aaron, slain for offering strange fire, Lev. 10. 1, &c.

NAO

NADAB, king of Israel, succeeds his father Jeroboam, 1 Kings 14. 20;—dies, 15. 27.

NAHALLAL, a city of the tribe of Zebulun, Josh. 19. 15;—given to the Levites, 21. 35.

NAHASH, *serpent, brass, foretelling*, a king of the Ammonites, threatens the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead, 1 Sam. 11. 1;—defeated by Saul, 11.

NAHOR, *hoarse, dry, hot, angry*, son of Terah, and brother of Abraham, Gen. 11. 26;—married Milcah, 29;—his descendants, Gen. 22. 20.

NAHUM, *comforter, penitent, guide*, one of the minor prophets, who uttered his predictions about 713 years before Christ, Nah. 1. 1.

NAILS, large spikes or pegs, were commonly fixed in the walls of the houses, in ancient times, for hanging clothes, &c., on, Ezra 9. 8; Isa. 22. 23, 25.

NAIN, a city of Palestine, about two miles south of mount Tabor, memorable as the place where Christ restored to life the son of a widow, Luke 7. 8-11.

NAIOTH, a place near Ramah, where Samuel and David dwelt, 1 Sam. 19. 18, 19, 22.

NAKED, the duty and reward of clothing the, Matt. 25. 34-36;—guilt and punishment of alighting them, 41-43; figuratively, those who are destitute of personal holiness, Rev. 3. 17, 18.

NAME, reputation or character, the value of a good one, Prov. 15. 30; 22. 1; Eccl. 7. 1;—how to be obtained, Psal. 112. 6; Prov. 10. 7.

— OF GOD, to be revered, Ex. 20. 7; Lev. 19. 12; Psal. 111. 9; Matt. 6. 9.

— OF JESUS, to be revered, Phil. 2. 10;—prayer to be made in it, John 14. 13; 16. 23; Rom. 1. 8; Eph. 5. 20; Col. 3. 17; Heb. 13. 15; 1 Pet. 2. 5.

NAMES given for particular reasons: in the case of Noah, Gen. 5. 29;—of Abraham, 17. 5;—of Sarah, 15;—of Isaac, 19; 21. 6;—of the sons of Jacob, 29. 33, &c.;—of John the Baptist, Luke 1. 7, 13;—of Jesus, Matt. 1. 21.

NAOMI, *my beautiful, agreeable, or pleasant one*, the wife of Elimelech, and the mother-in-law of Ruth, ch. 1. 2-5;—returns from the land of Moab to Bethlehem, 6-22;—sends Ruth to glean, 2. 2;—instructs her how to act towards Boaz, 3. 3, &c.

NAZ

NAPHTALI, *my wrestling*, the sixth son of Jacob, Gen. 30. 8; 35. 25;—his sons, 46. 24;—prophetic blessing given him by his father, 49. 21;—to his descendants by Moses, Deut. 33. 23;—inheritance of his tribe, Josh. 19. 32;—his descendants, 1 Chron. 7. 13.

NARCISSUS, *surprise, astonishment*, the Christians of his family at Rome kindly saluted, Rom. 16. 11.

NARROW, the way to heaven is, Matt. 7. 14.

NATHAN, *giver, gift*, a prophet of the Lord, commends David for his intention to build a temple, 2 Sam. 7. 3;—reproves him for his adultery with Bath-sheba, 12. 1;—prevents Adonijah from being made king, 1 Kings 1. 11-27;—sent by David to anoint Solomon, 32, &c.;—wrote the history of David, 1 Chron. 29. 29.

NATHANAEL, *the gift of God*, a disciple of Christ, much commended by him, and supposed to be the same with Bartholomew, attends Jesus, John 1. 45-50;—saw Christ after his resurrection, 21. 2.

NATIONS, all shall worship the Lord, Psa. 86. 9;—the gospel to be preached to all, Matt. 24. 14; Mark 13. 10; Luke 24. 47;—that oppress the Jews to be destroyed, Jer. 25. 12;—represented as angry before the great day of wrath, Rev. 11. 18.

NATIVE COUNTRY, country in which a person is born, Jer. 22. 10.

NATIVITY, the birth of a person, or the origin of a nation, Ezek. 16. 3, 4;—place of birth, Gen. 11. 28; Ruth 2. 11; Jer. 46. 16.

NATURE, the ordinary course of things which God has fixed, Rom. 1. 26, 27;—the light of reason, 2. 14;—common sense, or the general consent of nations, 1 Cor. 11. 14;—substance or essential parts, Heb. 2. 16;—birth, or natural descent, Gal. 2. 15; Eph. 2. 3.

NAUGHTY, useless, corrupt, or bad, Prov. 6. 12; 17. 4; Jer. 24. 2.

NAVY, a fleet of ships, 1 Kings 9. 26, 27; 10. 11, 22.

NAZARETH, a small city of the tribe of Zebulun, in Lower Galilee, situated about seventy-three miles north of Jerusalem, and to the west of mount Tabor;—noted for the wickedness of its inhabitants, Mark 1. 9; Luke 4. 29; John 1. 46;—here Christ dwelt from his childhood till he commenced his public ministry, Luke 2. 51; 4. 16;—

NEH

here he preached, and an attempt was made to put him to death, 16-30.

NAZARITES, persons devoted to the service of God, or bound by a vow, either for a specified time, or for life;—rules concerning them, Num. 6. 2, &c.

NEAPOLIS, a city on the east of Macedonia, which Paul visited, now called Napoli, Acts 16. 11.

NEBAIOTH, *words, prophecies, fruits*, the eldest son of Ishmael, Gen. 25. 13; 1 Chron. 1. 29.

NEBAT, *beholder*, of the tribe of Ephraim, and race of Joshua, was the father of Jeroboam the first king of the ten tribes, who revolted from the house of David, 1 Kings 11. 26.

NEBO, a city of the tribe of Reuben, Num. 32. 38; Jer. 48. 1;—another city in the land of Judah, Ezra 2. 29; 10. 43; Neh. 7. 33;—likewise the name of a mountain, beyond Jordan, where Moses died, Deut. 32. 49.

—, an idol of the Chaldeans, supposed to be the moon, Isa. 46. 1.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, *groans of judgment*, the great king of Babylon, carries Jehoiakim captive, 2 Chron. 36. 6;—and Jehoiachin, 10;—foretold to conquer the neighbouring nations, Jer. 27. 1;—uses divination in marching to Jerusalem, Ezek. 21. 19;—takes Jerusalem, and burns it and the temple, 2 Chron. 36. 19;—his dream of the great image, Dan. 2. 1, &c.;—requires all men to worship his golden image, 3. 1, &c.;—his dream of the great tree, 4. 5;—interpreted by Daniel, 19;—his praise of the true God, 2. 47; 3. 28; 4. 37;—his arrogance, 4. 30;—his insanity, 33;—restoration, 35.

NEBUZAR-ADAN, *fruits, prophecies of judgment*, general of the armies of Nebuchadnezzar, besieged Jerusalem, 2 Kings 25. 8;—destroyed that city, and took the people captive, 9-20; Jer. 39. 1-14;—liberated the prophet Jeremiah, 40. 1-8.

NECESSARY, things that are most so, Job 23. 12; Prov. 4. 7; Eccl. 12. 13; Matt. 6. 33; Luke 10. 42; 12. 31; John 6. 27.

— for temporal life, Gen. 28. 20; Prov. 30. 8; 1 Tim. 6. 8.

NECESSITY excuses, legal injunctions, Matt. 12. 1, &c.; Mark 2. 23; Luke 13. 15.

NECROMANCY. See Divination.

NEHEMIAH, *consolation, repentance, or rest of the Lord*, the inspired penman

NIC

- of the book which bears his name, laments the state of Jerusalem, Neh. 1. 1, &c.;—his prayer, 5;—sent by Ahasuerus to Jerusalem, 2. 1;—arrives there, 9;—urges the Jews to build, 17;—rebukes the usurers, 5. 6;—finishes the wall, 6. 15.
- NEIGH, to cry as a horse, Jer. 5. 8; 8. 16; 13. 27.
- NEIGHBOUR, to be loved as one's self, Lev. 19. 18; Matt. 22. 39; Mark 12. 33; James 2. 8.
- NEPHEWS, the sons of a brother or sister, used to signify grandchildren, Judg. 12. 14; Job 18. 19; Isa. 14. 22; 1 Tim. 5. 4.
- NERGAL, an idol of the Cuthites, a tribe of the Chaldeans or Persians, 2 Kings 17. 30.
- NERO, one of the most wicked and infamous of the Roman emperors, from whose household some were converted to the Lord, Phil. 4. 22.
- NETHER, the lower, Exod. 19. 17; Deut. 24. 6; Josh. 15. 19; Ezek. 31. 14, 16, 18.
- NETHINIMS, servants who carried wood, drew water, &c., for the use of the tabernacle and temple, 1 Chron. 9. 2; Ezra 2. 43, 58; 7. 7, 24; Num. 3. 28.
- NETOPHAH, a city and district of the same name, lying between Bethlehem and Anathoth, 1 Chron. 9. 16; Ezra 2. 22; Neh. 7. 26; Jer. 40. 8.
- NEW CREATURE, every one who is in Christ is, 2 Cor. 5. 17; Gal. 6. 15. See Regeneration.
- HEART and SPIRIT promised, Ezek. 11. 19; 36. 26, 27.
- MOONS, offerings on them, Num. 28. 11.
- JERUSALEM, the glorious state of the church during the millennium, Rev. 3. 12; 21. 2.
- HEAVENS and EARTH, promised, Isa. 65. 17; 66. 22; Rev. 21. 1.
- NIBHAZ, the idol-god of the Avites, who was worshipped in the likeness of a dog, 2 Kings 17. 31.
- NICANOR, a conqueror, one of the seven deacons of the church at Jerusalem, honourably mentioned, Acts 6. 3-6.
- NICODEMUS, innocent blood, conqueror of the people, a Pharisee and ruler among the Jews, his conversation with Jesus, John 3. 1;—pleads in his favour, 7. 50;—comes to embalm him, 19. 39.
- NICOLAS, conquering the people, one

NOA

- of the deacons of the church in Jerusalem, Acts 6. 5.
- NICOLAITANS, an early sect of heretics, the disciples of one Nicolas, who taught a community of wives; imputed their wickedness to God as the cause, &c., Rev. 2. 6, 15.
- NICOPOLIS, a city where Paul informs Titus he determined to winter; but it is uncertain whether it was a city of this name in Macedonia, or one in Epirus, Tit. 3. 12.
- NIGHT, used for a season of adversity, Isa. 21. 12;—a time of ignorance, Rom. 13. 12;—death, John 8. 4.
- NIGHT-WATCHES, the periods into which the night was divided, for changing the watchmen or sentinels, Ps. 63. 6; 119. 148. See Watches.
- NILE, a celebrated river of Egypt, which flows from the south to north about 1500 miles, and falls by several streams into the Mediterranean Sea;—it is called *Sihor*, Josh. 13. 3; Jer. 2. 18;—and the River of Egypt, Gen. 15. 18.
- NIMROD, rebellion, ruler's sleep, the son of Cush, and founder of the Babylonian empire;—his exploits, Gen. 10. 8-10.
- NINEVEH, an ancient and renowned city, founded by Ashur the son of Shem, Gen. 10. 11;—it is said to have been sixty miles in circumference, and in the time of Jonah, its population, reckoning children the fifth part, must have been 600,000; but soon after the time of Christ not a trace of it could be found; threatened with destruction, Nah. 1. 2; 3;—Jonah preaches there, ch. 3. 3;—spared on repentance, 10. 11.
- NISAN. See Abib.
- NISROCH, an idol of the Assyrians, 2 Kings 19. 37; Isa. 37. 38.
- NITRE, or SALTPETRE; but what is thus named in Scripture must have been very different from ours, Prov. 25. 20; Jer. 2. 22.
- NO, a once populous city of Egypt, thought to be Thebes, or Diospolis, but its situation is now scarcely known, Jer. 46. 25; Ezek. 30. 14, 15, 16; Nah. 3. 8.
- NOAH, rest, comfort, born, Gen. 5. 28;—his character, 6. 9;—forewarned to build the ark, 13. 14, &c.;—saved from the deluge, 8. 1;—offered sacrifices to God, 22;—his intoxication, 9. 21;—his age and death, 29;—his descendants, 10. 1;—mentioned together with Job and Samuel as singularly righteous,

OAT

Ezek. 14. 14;—his faith celebrated, Heb. 11. 7;—called a preacher of righteousness, 2 Peter 2. 5.

NOB, a small city of the priests in the tribe of Benjamin or Ephraim, to which David fled from Saul, 1 Sam. 21. 1;—here Doeg, by Saul's orders, murdered eighty-five priests with their families, 22. 18, 19;—here the Benjamites resided after the captivity, Neh. 11. 32.

NOBLES, persons of high birth and station, Exod. 24. 11; Judg. 5. 13;—not many such called, 1 Cor. 1. 26.

NOISOME, offensive, disgusting, noxious, Psa. 91. 3; Ezek. 14. 21; Rev. 16. 2.

NOPH. See Memphis.

NOTABLE, very remarkable, distinguished, Dan. 8. 5, 8; Matt. 27. 16; Acts 2. 20; 4. 16.

NOVICE, one newly converted, and who is unexperienced and unskilful, 1 Tim. 3. 6.

NOURISH, to feed or maintain, Gen. 47. 12; 2 Sam. 12. 3;—to instruct and build up in faith and comfort, 1 Tim. 4. 6.

NUMBERS, one of the inspired books of Moses, so called because it contains the numberings of the Israelites.

NURSE, a woman who suckles a child, or takes care of children, Exod. 2. 7;—figuratively, good kings and queens, Isa. 49. 23;—faithful ministers of the gospel, 1 Thess. 2. 7.

NURTURE, education, instruction, Eph. 6. 4.

NYMPHAS, *bridegroom*, a Christian in Laodicea, noted for the piety of his household, Col. 4. 15.

OAK, a tree slow in its growth, and firm and durable in its wood, and which abounded in Canaan, Gen. 35. 4, 8; Josh. 24. 26; Judg. 6. 11; 2 Sam. 18. 9; Ezek. 27. 6.

OARS, instruments to row boats with, Isa. 33. 21; Ezek. 27. 6, 29.

OATHS, or solemn vows, to be strictly performed, Num. 30. 2; Psa. 15. 4; Matt. 5. 33;—false ones condemned, Lev. 6. 3; 19. 12; Jer. 7. 9; Ezek. 17. 15; Zech. 5. 4; 8. 17; Mal. 3. 5.

—, light ones not to be taken, Exod. 20. 7; Lev. 19. 12; Zech. 5. 3; Matt. 5. 34; 23. 16; James 5. 12.

—, examples, of God, to Abraham, Gen. 22. 16; Heb. 6. 13;—against Amalek, Exod. 17. 16;—against Mo-

OBE

ses, Dent. 4. 21;—against the house of Eli, 1 Sam. 3. 14;—to David, 2 Sam. 3. 9; Psa. 89. 35; 110. 4;—against the Israelites, Num. 14. 28-35; Deut. 1. 34; Psa. 95. 11;—against the Assyrians, Isa. 14. 24;—for the restoration of Israel, 54. 9; 62. 8;—against the Jews going to Egypt, Jer. 44. 26.

OATHS imposed on Abraham's servant, Gen. 24. 3;—on Joseph by Jacob, 47. 31; 50. 5;—on the Israelites by Joseph, 50. 25.

— required in case of a pledge, Exod. 22. 11;—of the spies of Rahab, Josh. 2. 12;—mentioned in the prayer of Solomon, 1 Kings 8. 31;—in favour of Joash by the high priest, 2 Kings 11. 4;—of the priests and Levites by Ezra, ch. 10. 5;—by Nehemiah, ch. 5. 12;—of the people, 10. 29;—of Jesus by the high priest, Matt. 26. 63.

— taken voluntarily by Isaac and Abimelech, Gen. 21. 31;—by Jacob to Laban, 31. 53;—by Moses, Josh. 14. 9;—by David and Jonathan, 1 Sam. 20. 42;—by Saul to the witch of Endor, 28. 10;—by David, Psa. 132. 2;—(or rather appeals) by Paul, Rom. 1. 9; 2 Cor. 1. 18, 23; 11. 31; Gal. 1. 20; 1 Thess. 2. 5, 10.

—, rash ones, by Esau to Jacob, Gen. 25. 33;—by the Israelites to the Gibeonites, Josh. 9. 19;—by Jephthah, Judg. 11. 30;—(or adjuration) by the high priest to Jesus, Matt. 26. 63;—by the Israelites in Mizpeh, 21. 1;—by Saul, 1 Sam. 14. 24, 39, 44;—by Herod to the daughter of Herodias, Matt. 14. 7, 9.

OBADIAH, *servant of the Lord*, the prophet who wrote that book which bears his name, and who is supposed to be the same with the governor of Ahab's house, who concealed and fed 100 prophets whom Jezebel sought to destroy, 1 Kings 18. 3, 4;—meets Elijah, 7.

—, a valiant man who came to join David's army in the wilderness, 1 Chron. 12. 9;—another whose Jehoshaphat sent into the cities of Judah to instruct the people, 2 Chron. 17. 7;—another, one of the principal men in the days of Nehemiah, ch. 10. 5.

OBEDE, a *servant*, the son of Boaz and Ruth, was the father of Jesse, and grandfather of David, Ruth 4. 17;—also the name of one of David's valiant men, 1 Chron. 11. 47.

OBEDE-EDOM, a *servant of Edom*, receives the ark, and his prosperity in

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consequence of it, 2 Sam. 6. 10; 1 Chron. 13. 14.

OBDIANCE to the revealed will of God, is expressly commanded, Deut. 13. 4; 27. 10; 30. 2, 8; Jer. 7. 23; 26. 13; Matt. 7. 21;—it ought to be *universal*, 2 Cor. 7. 1; James 2. 10, 11;—*sincere*, Psa. 51. 6; 1 Tim. 1. 5;—*cheerful*, 1 Cor. 9. 17; 2 Cor. 9. 7;—the fruit of *love*, 5. 14; 1 John 5. 3;—*diligent*, Heb. 7. 11, 12; 2 Pet. 1. 5;—*uniform*, Psa. 106. 3; 119. 44, 117; Acts 2. 42;—*persevering*, Rom. 2. 7; Gal. 6. 9;—from respect to the *authority* of God, and with an eye to his *glory*, 1 Cor. 10. 31;—to be performed in dependence on the assistance of the Holy Spirit, Psa. 71. 16; 1 Pet. 1. 2;—and with reliance on the blood of Christ for its acceptance with God, Eph. 1. 6.

—, advantages of, it *adorns* and *commends* the gospel, Matt. 5. 16;—is an *evidence* of a gracious state, 7. 21; James 1. 22–25;—rejoices the hearts of God's people, Acts 11. 23; 3 John 3;—silences gainsayers, Titus 2. 8; 1 Pet. 2. 15;—is accompanied with present peace, Psa. 25. 12, 13; 119. 165;—is glorifying to God, John 15. 8; Phil. 1. 11;—leads to eternal glory, Rom. 2. 7; 6. 22; Rev. 22. 14.

—, better than sacrifice, 1 Sam. 15. 22; Psa. 50. 8; 51. 16; Prov. 15. 8; Isa. 1. 11, &c.; Jer. 7. 21; Hos. 6. 6; Amos 5. 22; Mic. 6. 6; Matt. 9. 13; 12. 7.

— of Christ, as Mediator, was cheerful and voluntary, Psa. 40. 6–8; Heb. 10. 5–7;—absolutely perfect, 1 Pet. 2. 22; Heb. 7. 26;—well pleasing and acceptable to God, Matt. 12. 18; John 8. 29; 2 Pet. 1. 17.

OBEISANCE, honour and reverence to a superior, Gen. 37. 7, 9; 43. 28; Exod. 18. 7; 2 Sam. 1. 2; 14. 4.

OBLATION, an offering or sacrifice, Lev. 2. 4; 3. 1; 7. 14, &c. See Offering and Sacrifice.

OBSCURE, dark, or little known, Prov. 20. 20; Isa. 29. 18; 58. 10; 59. 9.

OBSERVATION, a mark or notice, Luke 17. 20.

OBSERVE, to mark with attention, Gen. 37. 11; Deut. 11. 32;—to put in practice, Exod. 12. 17; 31. 16; Matt. 28. 20.

OBSTINACY, or stubbornness, reprov- ed, Deut. 21. 18; 30. 17; 1 Sam. 15. 23; Psa. 58. 4; Prov. 29. 1; Isa. 30. 9;

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42. 18; 43. 8; Jer. 5. 21; Ezek. 12. 24; Matt. 13. 15; Acts 3. 23; 7. 51.

OCCUPATION, trade or employment, Gen. 46. 33; Acts 18. 3; 19. 25.

OCCUPY, to employ or use, Exod. 38. 24; Ezek. 27. 9; Luke 19. 13.

OCCURRENT, taking place, 2 Kings 5. 4.

ODOUR, a fragrant or sweet smell, Lev. 28. 31; John 12. 3.

OFFENCES, or grounds of causing others to stumble and offend, to be avoided, Matt. 5. 29; 18. 7, &c.;—not to be given to Christian brethren, 1 Cor. 8. 9; 9. 19, &c.; 10. 32;—how to behave when they arise, Psa. 25. 9; Matt. 18. 15.

OFFERINGS, OBLATIONS and SACRIFICES, in the Jewish worship, were of three kinds:—those which were *bloody*, and which consisted of slain animals, Lev. 1. 2, 14; 3. 2, 7;—those which consisted of *fruits and meats*, 2. 17, 23, 10;—and those which consisted of *drink or wine*, Exod. 29. 40; Num. 15. 4, 7.

— by fire were the *burnt-offering*, Lev. 1. 3, &c.; the *meat-offering*, 2. 1, &c.;—*peace-offering*, 3. 1, &c.;—the *sin-offering*, 4. 2, &c.;—the *trespass-offerings*, 5. 15, &c.;—and the *consecration-offering* for the priests, 8. 22, &c.

—, besides those which were prescribed and obligatory, there were *free-will offerings* sometimes made, Lev. 22. 21; Num. 15. 3; Deut. 16. 10; 23. 23; Ezra 1. 4; 3. 5; 7. 16.

—, those called *thank-offerings* were of the same kind with the *peace-offerings*, and were intended to return thanks to God for favours obtained, 2 Chron. 29. 31; 33. 16; Amos 5. 22.

— to be according to ability, 1 Chron. 29. 13, &c.; Ezra 2. 69; Mark 12. 43; 2 Cor. 8. 12; 1 Tim. 6. 17;—for the tabernacle, Exod. 35. 4, &c.;—for its dedication, Num. 7. 1;—of David for the temple, 1 Chron. 29. 2, &c.;—of the primitive Christians, Acts 4. 34.

OF SACRIFICES to be without blemish, Lev. 22. 21.

OF THE WICKED an abomination, Prov. 15. 8; 21. 27; Isa. 1. 13.

OFFICERS, or servants, intrusted with authority over others; as those of Pha-

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- *oach*, Gen. 40. 2; of David, 1 Chron. 26. 29; 27. 25;—of Solomon, 1 Kings 4. 7; 2 Chron. 8. 10.
- OFFSCOURING**, the refuse, or basest of all things, Lam. 3. 45; 1 Cor. 4. 13.
- OFFSPRING**, children, or posterity, Job 5. 25; 21. 8; 27. 14; Isa. 44. 3; 48. 19; Rev. 22. 16.
- OG**, *a cake, bread baked in the ashes*, a mighty giant, king of Bashan, conquered, Num. 21. 33; Deut. 3. 1.
- OIL**, for burning in the sanctuary, Exod. 27. 20; Lev. 24. 1;—the sacred for consecrating, Exod. 30. 23; 37. 29;—of the widow not failing, 1 Kings 17. 14;—multiplied, 2 Kings 4. 4;—used as a medicine, Luke 10. 34;—applied to the sick, James 5. 14.
- OINTMENT**, oil perfumed, used to anoint the head, &c., Psa. 133. 2; Eccl. 9. 8; Matt. 26. 7;—used as a medicine, Eccl. 10. 1; Isa. 1. 6.
- OLD AGE** to be respected, Lev. 19. 32; 1 Tim. 5. 1;—what renders it valuable and venerable, Prov. 21. 31; 20. 29;—the infirmities of it, Eccl. 12. 1, &c.;—the duty required of it, Tit. 2. 2.
- of the antediluvians, Gen. 5. 1, &c.;—of Abraham, 25. 7;—of Isaac, 35. 29;—of Jacob, 47. 28;—of Joseph, 50. 26;—of Moses, Deut. 34. 7;—of Caleb, Josh. 14. 10.
- OLIVE-TREE**, an evergreen which produces an oblong fruit, from which an oil is expressed, Deut. 24. 20; 28. 40;—its leaves and branches an emblem of peace, Gen. 8. 11;—saints compared to, Psa. 52. 8;—the church, Rom. 11. 17, 24;—two in the vision of Zechariah, ch. 4. 3.
- OLIVES, MOUNT OF**, situated on the east side of, and near Jerusalem, from which it was separated by the brook Kidron;—David went up it when he fled from Absalom, 2 Sam. 15. 30;—Jesus thence foretells the destruction of Jerusalem, &c., Matt. 24. 1, &c.;—ascends to heaven from it, Acts 1. 12.
- OLYMPIC GAMES**, were celebrated by the ancient Greeks in honour of Jupiter Olympius, every fifth year, for five days in succession, in the plains of Elis, near the city of Olympia and mount Olympus, in the Morea of Greece. They were attended by immense multitudes of all ranks, and consisted in feats of valour and agility; such as the foot and chariot race, wrestling, boxing, leaping, and throw-

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- ing the quoit; and the victor in any of them had awarded him, by the judges, a chaplet of wild olive. Similar to them were the *Isthmian Games*, celebrated in the Isthmus of Corinth; and those instituted by Herod in some parts of Judea. Though none of these is directly mentioned in Scripture; yet there are several obvious and beautiful allusions to them, 1 Cor. 9. 24–27; Phil. 3. 12–14; 1 Tim. 6. 12; 2 Tim. 2. 5; 4. 7, 8; Heb. 12. 1–3.
- OMEGA**. See Alpha.
- OMER**. See Homer.
- OMITTED**, neglected, left undone, Matt. 22. 33.
- OMNIPOTENCE OF GOD**, his power to do all things, Gen. 17. 1; 18. 14; Job 23. 13; 42. 2; Psa. 135. 6; Jer. 32. 17; Dan. 4. 35; Matt. 19. 26; Luke 1. 37; Rev. 19. 6.
- OMNIPRESENCE OF GOD**, his being present everywhere, 1 Kings 8. 27; Psa. 139. 7, &c.; Prov. 15. 3; Jer. 23. 28.
- OMNISCIENCE OF GOD**, his seeing and knowing all things, Job 28. 6; 28. 24; 34. 21; Psa. 33. 13; 94. 9; 139. 1, &c.; Jer. 32. 19; Matt. 10. 29; Acts 15. 18. See God.
- OMEL**, *a sheaf of corn, bitterness, rebel*, king of Israel, succeeds Zimri, 1 Kings 16. 21;—builds Samaria, 24;—dies, 28;—statutes of, Mic. 6. 6, 16.
- ON**. See Heliopolis.
- ONAN**, *pain, force, iniquity*, son of Judah, his sin and punishment, Gen. 38. 4–20.
- ONESIMUS**, *profitable, useful*, a slave of Philemon, who had fled from him, and come to Rome, where he was converted; was sent back recommended to his master by Paul, Philem. 10;—sent by Paul to Colosse, Col. 4. 9.
- ONESIPHORUS**, *bringing profit*, one of the primitive Christians, not ashamed of Paul's chains, 2 Tim. 1. 16;—his household saluted, 4. 19.
- ONIONS**, much used in Egypt, Num. 11. 5.
- ONYCHA**, an odoriferous spice, Exod. 30. 34.
- ONYX**, a precious gem, half transparent, with variously coloured belts and veins, Exod. 28. 20; Job 28. 16; Eek. 28. 13.
- OPERATION**, work, Psa. 28. 5; Isa. 5. 12; 1 Cor. 12. 6; Col. 2. 12.
- OPHEL**, a part of mount Zion, rising higher than the rest, and near to the

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- truth of the temple, 2 Chron. 27. 3; 33. 14; Neh. 3. 26; 11. 21.
- OPHIR**, *abounding with ashes*, the son of Joktan, and descendant of Shem, Gen. 10. 29;—also the name of a country possessed by his posterity, which abounded in gold and precious stones, 1 Kings 9. 28; 10. 11; 22. 48; 1 Chron. 29. 4; 2 Chron. 6. 18; Job 22. 24; Isa. 13. 12.
- OPPORTUNITY** to do good, not to be neglected, Isa. 55. 6; Matt. 5. 25; John 9. 4; 12. 35; Gal. 6. 10.
- OPPOSERS**, or adversaries, of the truth, how to behave to them, Luke 9. 54; 2 Thess. 3. 14; 2 Tim. 2. 24.
- OPPRESSION**, severity, or unjust and harsh treatment, forbidden, Exod. 22. 21; Psa. 12. 5; Prov. 22. 16, 22; Jer. 22. 17; Ezek. 22. 29; Mic. 2. 3; Zech. 7. 10; Mal. 3. 5.
- OPPRESSIONS** that are in the world, Eccl. 3. 16; 4. 1; 5. 8; 7. 7.
- ORACLE**, a divine revelation, such as is the whole inspired volume, 2 Sam. 16. 23; Acts 7. 38; Rom. 3. 2; 1 Pet. 4. 11;—the Holy of holies, from which God often revealed his will to the Jews, 1 Kings 6. 16; 8. 6; 2 Chr. 4. 20; Psa. 28. 2.
- ORATION**, a public discourse, or speech, Acts 12. 21.
- ORATOR**, an eloquent public speaker, Isa. 3. 2; Acts 24. 1.
- ORCHARD**, a garden of fruit trees, Song 4. 13; Eccl. 2. 5.
- ORDINANCES OF GOD** are his fixed arrangements of natural events, Job 38. 33; Psa. 119. 91; Jer. 31. 35, 36;—his commandments in general, Ex. 18. 20; Lev. 18. 4;—his directions respecting his worship, Mal. 3. 7, 14; Heb. 9. 1, 10;—the offices of civil magistracy, Rom. 13. 2.
- ORDINATION**, or the regular appointment of Christian ministers, Mark 3. 14; Acts 1. 22; 6. 3; 1 Tim. 4. 14; 5. 22; 2 Tim. 2. 2; Tit. 1. 5;—not to be given to those who are not duly qualified to receive it, Acts 6. 3; 1 Tim. 3. 10; 5. 22.
- ORGAN**, a musical instrument, early invented, though probably very different from that now in use, Gen. 4. 21; Job 21. 12; 30. 31; Psa. 150. 4.
- ORNAMENTS**, such as jewels, rings, bracelets, &c.; given by Abraham's servant to Rebekah, Gen. 24. 22;—earrings, 35. 4; Exod. 32. 2;—of Solomon's bride, Cant. 1. 10;—various,

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- used by the Israelitish women, Isa. 3. 18, &c.;—Christian wives cautioned against them, 1 Pet. 3. 3-5.
- ORION**, a southern constellation, or group of stars, Job 9. 9; 38. 31; Amos 5. 8.
- ORPHANS**, those who are early deprived of one or both of their parents, the charge concerning them, Exod. 22. 22; Deut. 10. 18; 24. 17; 27. 19; Job 22. 9; 31. 17; Prov. 23. 10; Isa. 1. 17, 23; James 1. 27;—are under the protection of God, Psa. 10. 14, 18; 68. 5; 146. 9; Prov. 23. 11.
- OSPREY** and **OSSIFRAGE**, birds of the falcon, or hawk kind, unclean, Lev. 11. 13; Deut. 14. 12.
- OSTRICH**, the tallest of all fowls, with long legs and neck, and short wings; measuring seven or eight feet high, and much sought for its beautiful and valuable feathers;—described, Job 39. 13-18; Lam. 4. 3.
- OTHNIEL**, *the time of God*, the son of Kenaz, by his valour obtained for his wife Achsah, the daughter of Caleb, Judges 1. 11;—delivers Israel from the king of Mesopotamia, Judges 3. 9.
- OUCHES**, sockets for fastening the precious stones in the high priest's ephod, Exod. 28. 11, 13, 14; 39. 6, 13.
- OVEN**, a place for baking of bread, Lev. 2. 4; 26. 26;—persons inflamed with lust, compared to, Hos. 7. 4, 6, 7;—the day of judgment, Mal. 4. 1.
- OVERCHARGE**, to fill or burden too much, Luke 21. 34; 2 Cor. 2. 5.
- OVERLAY**, to cover, Exod. 25. 11; 26. 32;—to smother, 1 Kings 3. 19.
- OVERPLUS**, what is left more than sufficient, Lev. 25. 27.
- OVERSEER**, one who overlooks, or takes charge of a business, Gen. 30. 4; 41. 34; 2 Chron. 2. 18;—a pastor or bishop, Acts 20. 28.
- OVERSHADOW**, to cover with a shadow, Matt. 17. 5; Mark 9. 7; Acts 5. 15;—to operate by Almighty and creating agency, Luke 1. 35.
- OVERSIGHT**, superintendence or charge of, Num. 3. 32; 4. 16; 1 Pet. 5. 2; error or mistake, Gen. 43. 12.
- VERTHROW**, to overturn, defeat, or ruin, Gen. 19. 25; Exod. 14. 27; Deut. 12. 3; Acts 5. 39; 2 Tim. 2. 18.
- OVERWHELM**, to swallow up, Psa. 78. 53; 124. 4;—to cover with gloom and sorrow, 55. 5; 61. 2; 77. 3.
- OUTCAST**, an exile, one driven from

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home and country, Psa. 147. 2; Isa. 11. 13; 16. 3, 4; 27. 13; Jer. 49. 36.

OUTGOINGS, outmost or farthest borders, Josh. 17. 9, 18; 18. 19; 19. 14, 22; Psa. 65. 8.

OUTLANDISH, of another country or nation, Neh. 13. 26.

OUTRAGEOUS, violent, furious, Prov. 27. 4.

OWE, to be in debt to another, Matt. 18. 24, 28; Luke 7. 41; 16. 5;—to be guarded against, Rom. 13. 8.

OWL, a bird which hides itself by day, and flies by night, and which has a mournful and fearful screech or scream, Lev. 11. 16, 17; Deut. 14. 15, 16; Job 30. 29; Psa. 102. 6; Isa. 13. 21; Mic. 1. 8.

OX, that goes: the law concerning it, Exod. 21. 28, 35;—of an enemy to be restored, 23. 4; Deut. 22. 1;—that treads the corn not to be muzzled, Deut. 25. 4;—quoted by Paul, 1 Cor. 10. 9.

OZEM, *fasting, eagerness*, the sixth son of Jesse, and brother of David, 1 Chron. 2. 15.

OZIAS, *strength from the Lord*, the son of Joram, and father of Joatham, Matt. 1. 8, 9.

PAARAI, *opening*, the Arbite, one of David's mighty men, 2 Sam. 23. 35.

PACIFY, to appease, reconcile, or quiet one who is angry, Prov. 16. 14; Esth. 7. 10; Eccl. 10. 4; Ezek. 16. 63.

PADAN-ARAM, the country, in Mesopotamia, from which Rebekah, Isaac's wife, was brought, Gen. 24. 10; 25. 20;—to it Jacob fled from Esau, 28. 6, 7; 31. 18; 35. 9, 26.

PADDLE, an iron instrument for digging holes in the earth, Deut. 23. 13.

PAINTING of the face, the practice of proud and shameless women, 2 Kings 9. 30; Jer. 4. 39; Ezek. 23. 40.

PALACE, a magnificent house, fit for kings, 1 Kings 16. 18; 21. 1; 2 Chron. 9. 11;—the temple at Jerusalem, 1 Chr. 29. 1, 19;—the church, Ps. 45. 15.

PALESTINA, a name given to the Holy Land, from the *Palestines*, or *Philistines*, who possessed a great part of it, Exod. 15. 4; Isa. 14. 29, 31.

PALM-TREE, grows very tall and upright, and is an evergreen, producing fruit, called *dates*, Exod. 15. 27; Lev. 23. 40; Deut. 34. 3; Judg. 1. 16;—its branches a symbol of joy and victory, John 12. 31; Rev. 7. 9.

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PALSY, a well-known disease which causes a privation of motion, and sometimes of feeling: cases of cured, Matt. 4. 24; 8. 6; 9. 2; Luke 5. 18; Acts 8. 7; 9. 33.

PAMPHYLIA, a province of Asia Minor, which gives name to that part of the Mediterranean Sea which washes its coasts, Acts 27. 5;—in Perga, one of its principal cities, Paul and Barnabas preached the gospel, 13. 13; 14. 24;—in this province John Mark deserted them, 15. 36–38.

PANIC FEAR, or sudden consternation and terror, threatened, Exod. 15. 16; Lev. 26. 8, 36; Deut. 2. 25; 32. 30; Josh. 23. 10.

—of the inhabitants of Canaan before Jacob, Gen. 35. 5;—before Joshua, ch. 2. 9; 5. 1;—of the Philistines before Jonathan, 2 Sam. 14. 15;—before David, 1 Chron. 14. 15, &c.;—of the Assyrians at the siege of Samaria, 2 Kings 7. 6.

PAPER-REEDS, a kind of bulrushes which grow along the banks of the Nile, in Egypt, of the skins or films of which paper was made, Isa. 19. 7; 2 John 12. See Books.

PAPHOS, a famous city of Cyprus, situated on the western coast of the island, where Paul preached, and converted Sergius Paulus, the Roman proconsul, Acts 13. 6, 12;—here Elymas the sorcerer was struck blind, 8. 11.

PARABLE, a similitude, or allegorical fable, or figurative representation, founded on something real or apparent in nature or history, designed to convey and illustrate some important truth;—Jotham's, of the trees making a king, Judg. 9. 7;—of the poor man's ewe lamb by Nathan, 2 Sam. 12. 1;—of two brothers striving together, 14. 6;—of the prisoner that made his escape, 1 Kings 20. 39;—of the thistle and the cedar, 2 Kings 14. 9;—of the vineyard yielding wild grapes, Isaiah 5. 1.

PARABLES OF JESUS, of the unclean spirit, Matt. 12. 1, 3; Luke 11. 24;—of the sower, Matt. 13. 3; Mark 4. 3; Luke 8. 5;—of the tares, Matt. 13. 24;—of the grain of mustard seed, 13. 31; Mark 4. 30; Luke 13. 18;—of the leaven, Matt. 13. 33; Luke 13. 20;—of the hidden treasure, Matt. 13. 44;—of the pearl of great price, 45;—of the seed opening insensibly, Mark

PAR

4. 26;—of the net cast into the sea, Matt. 13. 47;—of the unmerciful servant, 18. 23;—of the labourers in the vineyard, 20. 1;—of the two sons sent into the vineyard, 21. 28;—of the wicked husbandmen, 33; Mark 12. 1; Luke 20. 9;—of the servant returning from the field, 17. 7;—of the ten pounds, 19. 11;—of the invitation to the marriage feast, Matt. 22. 1; Luke 14. 16;—of the man without the wedding garment, Matt. 22. 11;—of the ten virgins, 25. 1;—of the talents, 14;—of the good shepherd, John 10. 1;—of the barren fig-tree, Luke 13. 6;—of the prodigal son, 15. 11;—of the foolish rich man, Luke 12. 13;—of the good Samaritan, 10. 30;—of the rich man and Lazarus, 16. 19;—of the unjust steward, 1;—of the lost sheep, 15. 4; Matt. 18. 12;—of the lost piece of money, Luke 15. 8;—of the importunate widow, 18. 1;—of the Pharisee and publican, 18. 10;—of the nobleman who went to receive a kingdom, 19. 11;—of the creditor who had two debtors, 7. 41.

PARADISE, the earthly, in which Adam was put, Gen. 2. 8.

—, the heavenly, promised to the penitent thief, Luke 23. 33;—Paul caught up to, 2 Cor. 12. 4;—the tree of life in it, Rev. 2. 7.

PARAMOUR, a whorish lover or mistress: the heathen so called, whose idolatries the Jews followed, Ezek. 23. 20.

PARAN, a desert of Arabia Petrea, lying to the southward of Palestine, and to the northeast of the eastern gulf of the Red Sea: here Ishmael dwelt, Gen. 21. 21;—here the cloud rested in the march of the Israelites, Num. 10. 12;—here they pitched their camp, 12. 16;—from it the spies were sent to view the Land of Promise, 13. 3;—to it David went after the death of Samuel, 1 Sam. 25. 1.

PARCHED, scorched, or dried, Isa. 35. 5; Jer. 17. 6.

PARCHMENT, sheep-skin, &c., dressed for writing on, before the invention of paper made of rags, 2 Tim. 4. 13.

PARDON OF SINS. See Forgiveness.

OF INJURIES. See Forgiveness, Revenge.

PARENTS to be honoured, Exod. 20. 12; Deut. 5. 16; Eph. 6. 2;—law against cursing them, Exod. 21. 17;

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Lev. 20. 9; Prov. 20. 20;—or smiting them, Exod. 21. 15.

PARENTS, their duty, to educate their children religiously, Gen. 18. 19; Deut. 4. 9; 6. 6, 7; 11. 19; 32. 46; Psa. 78. 5; Prov. 22. 6; Joel 1. 3; Eph. 6. 4;—not to spare necessary correction, 1 Sam. 3. 13; Prov. 13. 24; 19. 18; 22. 15; 23. 13, 14; 29. 15, 17;—not to discourage them too much, Eph. 6. 4; Col. 3. 21;—to provide for them, 2 Cor. 12. 14; 1 Tim. 5. 8;—partiality to be avoided, Gen. 37. 3, 4; Matt. 22. 16; 1 Tim. 5. 21;—their joy or sorrow from their education, Prov. 10. 1; 15. 20; 17. 21, 25; 19. 13; 29. 15, 17.

—, examples, of Abraham, Gen. 18. 19;—of David, 1 Chron. 28. 9;—of Job, ch. 1. 5;—of Lemuel, Prov. 31. 1;—of the parents of Timothy, 2 Tim. 1. 5; 3. 16.

PARLOUR, a room for reception and entertainment of visitants, Judges 3. 20; 23; 1 Sam. 9. 22.

PARMENAS, *abiding*, one of the seven deacons of the church in Jerusalem, Acts 6. 5, 6.

PARRICIDE, or the murder of a father, punishable with death, Exod. 21. 15;—committed by the sons of Sennacherib, 2 Kings 19. 37.

PARTHIANS, the inhabitants of Parthia, in the northwest of Persia, Acts 2. 9.

PARTIALITY, unfair and unjust treatment of others, to be avoided, Matt. 22. 16; James 2. 1, 9; Jude 16.

PARTRIDGE, a bird which frequents the mountains, 1 Sam. 26. 20; Jer. 17. 11.

PASHUR, *whiteness, or freedom*, to be punished for smiting Jeremiah, ch. 20. 1.

PASSION, natural affection or infirmity, Acts 14. 15; James 5. 17;—suffering and death, Acts 1. 3.

PASSOVER, one of the most solemn of the Jewish festivals, so called because the destroying angel *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, while he slew all the first-born of the Egyptians:—instituted, Exod. 12. 3, 43; 13. 5;—rules concerning it, Lev. 23. 4; Num. 9. 1; Deut. 16. 1;—offerings on it, Num. 28. 16;—observed by Hezekiah, 2 Chron. 30. 1;—by Josiah, 35. 1;—after the captivity, Ezra 6. 19;—Christ compared to it, 1 Cor. 5. 7.

PASTORAL LIFE, the origin of it, Gen. 4. 20. See Shepherd.

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PASTORS, shepherds, or ministers of the gospel, whose business it is to feed the sheep of Christ, Jer. 3. 15; 10. 21; 23. 1, 2; Eph. 4. 11.

PASTURE, a place for feeding flocks and herds of cattle, Gen. 47. 4; 1 Chron. 4. 39; 40. 41;—spiritual nourishment, Psa. 23. 2; John 10. 9.

PATARA, a seaport town of Lycia, which Paul visited, Acts 21. 1.

PATE, the crown of the head, Psa. 7. 16.

PATHROS, a city and canton of Egypt, mentioned by several of the prophets, Isa. 11. 11; Jer. 44. 1, 15; Ezek. 29. 14; 30. 14;—had its name probably from Pathrusim, Gen. 10. 14.

PATIENCE, or calmness of mind in bearing evils, persisting in duty, and in waiting for promised good, recommended, Job 2. 10; Psa. 37. 1, 7; Prov. 3. 11; 24. 10; Eccl. 7. 8; Mic. 7. 7, 9; Luke 21. 19; Rom. 12. 12; 1 Thess. 5. 14; Heb. 10. 36; 12. 1, &c.; James 1. 3; 5. 7; 1 Pet. 2. 19; 2 Peter 1. 6.

_____, motives to cultivate it, are the command of God, 1 Tim. 6. 11; Heb. 12. 1; 2 Pet. 1. 6;—his patience with us, Exod. 34. 6; Rom. 2. 4; 9. 22; 1 Pet. 3. 20;—our present state renders it necessary, Heb. 10. 36;—the evils which flow from the want of it, and the advantages which attend it, Eccl. 7. 8; Psa. 37. 7–11;—our trials are less than we deserve, Ezra 9. 13; Lam. 3. 39;—they are intended for our benefit, Rom. 8. 28; 2 Cor. 4. 17;—they will soon terminate in triumph, Rom. 8. 18; James 5. 7, 8;—the example of good men, and especially of Christ. See next article.

_____, examples, Num. 12. 3;—of Job, ch. 1. 20;—of David, Psa. 40. 1;—of the Thessalonians, 1 Thess. 1. 3;—of the religious in former times, Heb. 10. 34;—of Christ, Isa. 53. 7; 1 Pet. 2. 23.

OF GOD, is his long-suffering or forbearance, Num. 14. 18; Psa. 86. 15;—he is called the God of patience, Rom. 15. 5;—it is exercised towards his ancient people, Isa. 30. 18, 20;—and towards his enemies, Eccl. 8. 11; Rom. 2. 4; 2 Pet. 3. 9;—it is manifested by giving warnings of his judgments, Amos 1. 1; Jon. 1. 2; 1 Pet. 3. 20; 2 Pet. 2. 5;—by delaying to execute them, Psa. 50. 21; 2 Pet. 3. 9.

_____, examples of, to-

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wants the antediluvians, Gen. 6. 3;—the inhabitants of Sodom, 18. 20, 21; Pharaoh, Exod. 5. 2; 7. 4;—the Israelites in the wilderness, Acts 13. 18;—the Amorites and Canaanites, Gen. 15. 16; Lev. 18. 28;—the Gentile world, Acts 17. 30;—fruitless professors, Luke 13. 7.

PATMOS, now called **PATINO**, an island of that part of the Mediterranean called the Egean Sea, situated about forty-five miles westward of Miletus. It is about twenty-five or thirty miles in circumference, and is of a barren soil; to it the apostle John was banished, and here he had the prophetic visions recorded in the Apocalypse, Rev. 1. 9.

PATRIARCH, the head or prince of a family, applied chiefly to those who lived before the time of Moses, Acts 2. 29; 7. 8, 9; Heb. 7. 4.

PATRIMONY, the goods or inheritance left by a father to his child, Deut. 18. 8.

PATTERN, an example or model, Exod. 25. 9, 40; Num. 8. 4; Tit. 2. 7; Heb. 8. 5; 9. 23.

PATTERNS, Christ and the prophets and apostles are to be ours, Matt. 11. 29; John 13. 15; 1 Cor. 4. 16; 11. 1; Phil. 2. 5; 3. 17; 1 Thess. 1. 6; Heb. 6. 12; 12. 2; 1 Pet. 2. 21; 1 John 2. 6. See Example.

PAUL, *little, a worker*, the great apostle of the Gentiles, was of the tribe of Benjamin, Rom. 11. 1;—was a Pharisee of the strictest order, Acts 23. 6;—educated by Gamaliel, 22. 3;—a persecutor of Stephen, 8. 1;—of the church in general, 9. 1;—struck blind on his way to Damascus, 3. 22. 6; 26. 13;—baptized, 9. 18;—escapes in a persecution at Damascus, 23; 2 Cor. 11. 33;—leaves Jerusalem with Barnabas, and goes to Antioch, Acts 12. 25;—appointed with Barnabas to preach to the Gentiles, 13. 1;—goes to Cyprus, 4;—strikes Elymas blind, and converts the governor, 8;—comes to Antioch in Pisidia, 14;—at Iconium, 51;—at Lystra, where he cures a lame man, 14. 8;—stoned there, 19;—at Derbe, 20;—returns to Antioch, 26;—sent to Jerusalem with Barnabas about the question of circumcision, 15. 2;—circumcises Timothy at Lystra, 16. 1;—sails from Troas to Macedonia, 11;—at Philippi converts Lydia, 16. 14;—imprisoned, 23;—released by a miracle, 26;—at Thessalonica, 17. 1;—at Berea, 10;—at Athens, 15;—at

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Corinth, 18. 1;—**at Ephesus**, 19;—**returns to Antioch**, 22;—**his third progress**, 23;—**passes through Galatia**, *ib.*;—**to Ephesus**, 19. 1;—**miracles wrought by him there**, 19. 11;—**goes to Macedonia**, 20. 1;—**in Greece**, 2;—**at Troas**, 6;—**raises Eutychus to life there**, 12;—**at Miletus addresses the elders of the church of Ephesus**, 18;—**at Cesarea**, 21. 8;—**at Jerusalem**, 17;—**apprehended**, 33;—**addresses the people**, 22. 1, &c.;—**bound**, 25;—**pleads before the Sanhedrim**, 23. 1;—**sent to Cesarea**, 12. 33;—**pleads before Felix**, 24. 1, &c.;—**preaches before Drusilla**, 24;—**pleads before Festus**, and **appeals to Cesar**, 25. 8, 10;—**before Agrippa**, 26. 1, &c.;—**sails for Rome**, 27. 1;—**shipwrecked at Melita**, 28. 1;—**cures many persons there**, 7;—**arrives at Rome**, 16;—**addresses the Jews there**, 17;—**continues there two years**, 31;—**his character of the heathen world**, Rom. 1. 19, &c.;—**of the Jews**, 2. 17;—**exhorts to moral duties**, 12. 1, &c.;—**to candour**, 14. 1; 15. 1;—**his preaching not rhetorical**, 1 Cor. 2. 3;—**his condescension to all persons**, 9. 19; 10. 33;—**disclaims dominion over the faith of Christians**, 2 Cor. 1. 24;—**his zeal and disinterestedness**, 4. 1; 6. 4; 7. 2; 11. 7; 12. 13;—**exhorts to a liberal contribution to the poor Christians at Jerusalem**, 8. 7;—**complains of his opposers at Corinth**, 10. 2; 11. 13;—**his revelations**, 12. 1, &c.; **Gal. 2. 2**;—**his sufferings**, 2 Cor. 11. 23; **Phil. 1. 13**;—**threatens his opposers**, 2 Cor. 13. 2;—**an apostle appointed by Christ himself**, Gal. 1. 1, 12;—**his history**, 1. 16, &c.;—**opposes Peter**, 2. 11;—**desires to die**, Phil. 1. 20;—**his advantages as a Jew**, 3. 4;—**rejoices in his sufferings**, Col. 1. 24;—**at Philippi and Thessalonica**, 1 Thess. 2. 2;—**proposes his example to Christians**, 1 Cor. 11. 1; **Phil. 3. 17**; 2 Thess. 3. 7;—**commends himself**, 2 Cor. 11. 5; 12. 11; 1 Thess. 2. 5;—**calls himself the chief of sinners**, 1 Tim. 1. 15;—**his near view of death**, 2 Tim. 4. 6;—**leaves his cloak and parchments at Troas**, 13;—**sends Tychicus to Ephesus**, 4. 12;—**deserted at his first hearing before Nero**, 16;—**his epistles commended by Peter**, 2 Pet. 3. 15.

PAVILION, a tent, chiefly one for a king, prince, or general, 1 Kings 20. 12; 16; **Jer. 43. 10**;—**God makes dark-**

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ness his, 2 Sam. 22. 12; **Psa. 18. 11**;—**hides his people in his**, 27. 5; 31. 20.

PEACE to be cultivated, **Psa. 34. 14**; 133. 1; **Prov. 3. 30**; 15. 17; 17. 1, 14. 17; 20. 3; 25. 8; **Zech. 8. 19**; **Mark 9. 50**; **Rom. 12. 18**; 14. 19; 2 Cor. 13. 11; 1 Thess. 5. 13; **Heb. 12. 14**; 2 Tim. 2. 22; 1 Pet. 3. 11;—**by what means**, **Prov. 15. 1**; 25. 9, 15; **Col. 3. 13**; 1 Thess. 4. 11.

—**given by Jesus**, **John 14. 27**;

—**of God**, **Phil. 4. 7**.

—**MAKERS**, their blessedness, **Matt. 5. 9**; **James 3. 18**.

—**OFFERINGS**, rules concerning them, **Lev. 3. 1, &c.**; 7. 11;—**the priests' portion of them**, 28.

PEACOCK, a large and well known fowl, with a fine crest of feathers, and a tail peculiarly beautiful;—**imported by Solomon**, 1 Kings 10. 22; 2 Chron. 9. 21;—**described**, **Job 39. 13**.

PEARL, a hard, white, shining gem, found in some shellfish, **Job 28. 18**; **Matt. 7. 6**; 13. 45;—**the gates of the new Jerusalem**, each of one, **Rev. 21. 21**.

PECULIAR TREASURE and **PEOPLE**, the church is to God, **Exod. 19. 5**; **Deut. 14. 2**; **Psa. 135. 4**; **Tit. 2. 14**.

PEDIGREE, genealogy, or descent by parentage, **Num. 1. 18**.

PEELED, stripped of the bark, clothes, or skin, **Isa. 18. 2, 7**; **Ezek. 29. 18**.

PEEP and **MUTTER**, to look slyly and speak softly or curiously, as it were out of the belly, or the art of *ventriloquism*, practised by witches and wizards, **Isa. 8. 19**; 29. 4.

PEKAH, *opening of the Lord*, the son of Remaliah, commanded the army of Pekahiah, king of Israel, and, after conspiring to slay him, succeeded him, 2 Kings 15. 25;—**confederate with Rezin, king of Syria**, against Judah, **Isa. 7. 1**;—**slain**, 2 Kings 15. 30.

PEKAHIAH succeeds his father Menahem, 2 Kings 15. 22;—**slain**, 25.

PELATIAH, *deliverance of the Lord*, son of Benaiah, a prince who lived in the time of Zedekiah, king of Judah, **Ezek. 11. 1, 13**;—**another of this name**, son of Hananiah, 1 Chron. 3. 21.

PELEG, *division*, the son of Eber, in whose days men were divided by the confusion of language, **Gen. 10. 25**; 11. 16.

PELETHITES, *judges, destroyers*, valiant soldiers, who were the guards of David, 2 Sam. 8. 18.

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PELICAN, a large fowl of the goose kind, with a long crooked beak, the fore part of the head towards the throat naked, with a bag or pouch under the bill, and which haunts deserts, Lev. 11. 18; Deut. 14. 17; Psa. 102. 6.

PENS, used in writing by the ancients, were not quills, but made of small and strong reeds, Judges 5. 14; Psa. 45. 1; 3 John 13;—those for graving in stone, &c., were of iron, Job 19. 24; Jer. 17. 1.

PENIEL, or **PENUEL**, *the face of God*, a place on the east of Jordan, near the brook Jabbok, so named by Jacob, because he there saw *the face of God*, Gen. 32. 24–30;—here the Gadites built a city, the tower of which Gideon cast down, Judges 8. 8, 9, 17;—it was rebuilt by Jeroboam, 1 Kings 12. 25.

PENTEOST, a stated festival of the Jews, thus named because it was kept on the *fiftieth* day after the second day of the passover: the Israelites called it *the feast of weeks*, because it was kept seven weeks after the passover, Ex. 34. 22;—directions how it ought to be observed, Lev. 23. 15; Deut. 16. 9;—the descent of the Spirit upon it, Acts 2. 1, &c.

PENNY, a Roman coin, current among the Jews in the time of Christ, equal to seven pence three farthings of English money, Matt. 20. 2, 9, 13; Mark 6. 37; 12. 15; Rev. 6. 6.

PEOPLE OF GOD, the church of Israel, Judg. 20. 2; 2 Sam. 14. 13; Psa. 47. 9;—professing and genuine Christians, Heb. 4. 9; 1 Pet. 2. 10.

PEOPLE, their duty to God's ministers, Matt. 10. 14; Luke 10. 16; 1 Cor. 4. 1; 9. 14; Gal. 6. 6; 1 Thess. 4. 8; 5. 12; 1 Tim. 5. 17; Heb. 13. 7, 17.

PEOR, a mountain on the east of Jordan, near to the mountains of Nebo and Pisgah: Balak brought Balaam to the top of, Num. 23. 28;—the idolatry of the Israelites, in worshipping Baal-peor, called the *matter* and the *iniquity* of, 25. 3, 18; 31. 16; Josh. 22. 17.

PERDITION, destruction, final ruin, Phil. 1. 28; 1 Tim. 6. 9; Heb. 10. 39;—Judas, called the son of, John 17. 12;—and also antichrist, 2 Thess. 2. 3.

PERFECT, God is absolutely and infinitely, Matt. 5. 48;—the *law*, or word,

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of the Lord is completely, Psa. 18. 7;—his *work* is, and his *way*, Deut. 32. 4; 2 Sam. 22. 31;—faithful and eminent saints, as Noah and Job, were denominated perfect, Gen. 6. 9; Job 1. 1, 8; 2. 3;—believers in Christ may be so in this life, Eph. 4. 13; Col. 1. 28; 4. 12;—prayer to God to make his people so, John 17. 23; Col. 4. 12; 1 Thess. 3. 10; Heb. 13. 21; 1 Pet. 5. 10.

PERFECTION, to be aimed at, Deut. 18. 13; 1 Kings 8. 61; Matt. 5. 48; Luke 6. 36; 2 Cor. 13. 9, 11; Eph. 5. 1; Heb. 13. 21.

PERFUME, what gives a sweet odour, or agreeable smell, Exod. 30. 35; Prov. 7. 17; 27. 9; Isa. 57. 9.

PERGA, a city of Pamphylia, on the river Caystrus, where Paul and Barnabas preached, Acts 13. 14; 14. 25.

PERGAMOS, a city of Asia Minor, on the river Caicus, about forty miles northwest from Thyatira: the message of Christ to the church there, Rev. 2. 12.

PERILS, or eminent dangers, endured by Paul, 2 Cor. 11. 26.

PERILOUS TIMES, in the last days, 2 Tim. 3. 1.

PERISH, to lose natural life, Num. 17. 12; Jonah 1. 6; Mark 4. 38;—to lose eternal life, John 3. 15; 1 Cor. 1. 18; 2 Cor. 2. 15; 2 Pet. 2. 12.

PERJURY, swearing falsely, forbidden, Exod. 20. 16; Lev. 6. 3; 19. 12; Deut. 5. 20; Zech. 5. 4; 8. 17; 1 Tim. 1. 10;—of Zedekiah against Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Chron. 36. 13.

PERIZZITES, a tribe of the ancient Canaanites, so called because they dwelt in unvalled villages, Gen. 13. 7; 15. 20;—delivered into the hands of Judah, Judg. 1. 4;—Solomon made them pay tribute, 2 Chron. 8. 7.

PERNICIOUS, destructive, very hurtful, 2 Pet. 2. 2.

PERPETUAL, everlasting or endless, Psa. 9. 6; Jer. 50. 5;—to the end of time, Gen. 9. 12; Exod. 31. 16;—the continuance of the legal dispensation, Exod. 29. 9; 30. 8.

PERPLEXED, greatly vexed, or disturbed, Esther 3. 15; Isa. 22. 5; Joel 1. 18; Luke 9. 7; 2 Cor. 4. 8.

PERSECUTION, or oppression and exposure to suffering and death, for Christ's sake, foretold to be the lot of the apostles and primitive Christians, Matt. 10. 18; John 15. 18–21;—how

PET

to behave under it, Matt. 5. 44; 10. 22; Rom. 12. 14; 1 Cor. 4. 12; 2 Cor. 12. 10; 1 Pet. 4. 19;—the reward of it, Matt. 5. 10; 16. 25; Mark 8. 35; Luke 9. 24; 1 Pet. 4. 14; Jam. 1. 2; Rev. 6. 9; 7. 13.

PERSEVERANCE, or steadfast continuance, *in duty* enjoined, Matt. 10. 22; 24. 13; Luke 9. 62; Acts 13. 43; 1 Cor. 15. 58; 16. 13; Col. 1. 23; 2 Thess. 3. 13; 1 Tim. 6. 14; Heb. 3. 6, 14; 10. 38; 2 Pet. 3. 17; Rev. 2. 10, 25.

PERSIA, an ancient kingdom of Asia, bounded on the north by Media, on the west by Susiana, on the east by Carmania, and on the south by the Persian Gulf, 2 Chron. 36. 20; Esth. 1. 3, 14, 18; Ezek. 27. 10; 38. 5;—predictions respecting, Dan. 8. 20; 10. 13, 20; 11. 2.

PERSIANS, the inhabitants of Persia, foretold to conquer Babylon, Isa. 21. 2.

PERSONS of men not regarded by God, or not valued on account of their rank or wealth, Deut. 10. 17; 2 Chron. 19. 7; Job 34. 19; Acts 10. 34; Rom. 2. 11; Gal. 2. 6; Eph. 6. 9; Col. 3. 25; 1 Pet. 1. 17.

—, when not to be regarded by men, Lev. 19. 15; Deut. 1. 17; 16. 19; Prov. 24. 23; Matt. 23. 16; James 2. 1; Jude 16.

PERSUADE, to advise or excite to the performance of something, 2 Chron. 32. 11; 1 Kings 22. 20, 21, 22; Acts 13. 43; 14. 19;—to believe and be assured, Rom. 4. 21; 8. 38; 14. 14; 2 Tim. 1. 12; Heb. 12. 13.

PERVERSENESS, obstinate adherence to what is wrong, Prov. 11. 3; Isa. 59. 9; Ezek. 9. 9.

PERVERT, to put out of order, to corrupt, Deut. 16. 19; 1 Sam. 8. 3; 24. 17; Acts 13. 10; Gal. 1. 7.

PESTILENCE, a contagious and fatal distemper, or kind of plague, threatened for disobedience, Lev. 26. 25; Num. 14. 12; Deut. 28. 21;—three days of, sent on Israel, for the sin of David, by which 70,000 perished, 2 Sam. 24. 13, 15;—foretold by Christ, Matt. 24. 7.

PETER, a rock or stone, the son of Jonas, and brother of Andrew, John 1. 40;—his name originally was *Simon*, 41;—Jesus called him *Cephas*, or *Peter*, which is of the same import, 42;—attends Jesus, Matt. 4. 14; Luke 5. 11; John 1. 41;—rebukes him, Matt.

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15. 22; Mark 8. 32;—is sharply rebuked by Christ, Matt. 16. 23;—acknowledges him to be the Messiah, 16; John 6. 69;—protests that he will not deny him, Matt. 26. 35;—draws his sword in defence of Christ, and cuts off Malchus' ear, John 18. 10;—denies him, Matt. 26. 69; Mark 14. 69; Luke 22. 54; John 18. 15, &c., 25;—sees him after his resurrection, Luke 24. 34; 1 Cor. 15. 5;—three times avows his love to Christ, John 21. 15-17;—addresses the disciples about a successor of Judas, Acts 1. 15;—his speech to the Jews on the day of Pentecost, 2. 14;—cures a lame man at the gate of the temple, 3. 1;—imprisoned together with John, 4. 3;—many cures performed by him, 5. 15;—imprisoned, and released by an angel, 18. 19;—speaks boldly before the magistrates, 29;—communicates the Holy Spirit to the Samaritans, 8. 17;—confounds Simon Magus, 30;—cures Eneas of the palsy, 9. 33;—raises Dorcas to life, 36;—converts Cornelius, 10. 34;—defends himself about preaching to the Gentiles, 11. 2;—imprisoned by Herod, and delivered by an angel, 12. 3, &c.;—opposed by Paul, Gal. 2. 11;—expects to die soon, 2 Pet. 1. 14;—his testimony to the transfiguration of Jesus, 18;—commends Paul's epistles, 3. 15.

PETHOR, a city of Mesopotamia, the native place of Balaam, Num. 22. 5; Deut. 23. 4.

PHALTI, *deliverance, flight*, the son of Laish, married Michal, after Saul had taken her from David, 1 Sam. 25. 44;—from him David afterwards took her, 2 Sam. 3. 15.

PHANUEL, *face, or vision of God*, the father of the prophetess Anna, Luke 2. 36.

PHARAOH, *dispenser, spoiler*, the name of a race of kings who successively sat on the throne of Egypt;—I. mentioned in Scripture, takes Sarah from Abraham, Gen. 12. 15;—restores her, 20.

— II. his prophetic dream, Gen. 41. 1, &c.;—exalts Joseph, 39-45;—his kind reception of Jacob and his sons, 47. 1-10.

— III. oppressed and persecuted the Israelites, Exod. 1. 8-11;—commanded their male children to be drowned, 22;—his daughter saves Moses, and adopts him for her son, 2. 5-10.

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PHARAOH IV. Moses sent to him, Ex. 3. 10;—his obduracy foretold, 19;—God's message to him, 4. 22, 23;—refuses to let Israel go, 5. 1, 2;—hardens his heart, 7. 14;—drowned in the Red Sea, 14. 23.

V. gave protection to Hadad, son of the king of Edom, who was cotemporary with David, 1 Kings 11. 15-22.

VI. gave his daughter in marriage to Solomon, 1 Kings 3. 1;—took Gezer, and gave it as a present to his daughter, 9. 16.

VII. mentioned, in he with whom Hezekiah made a league, 2 Kings 18. 19-21.

NECHO carries Jehoahaz captive to Egypt, 2 Kings 23. 33;—foretold not to return, Jer. 22. 10;—his defeat foretold, Ezek. 17. 17.

HOPHRA, grandson of the former, entered into alliance with Zedekiah, king of Judah, against the king of Babylon, Jer. 46. 2, 16;—predictions against him, Isa. 19. 1, &c.; 20. 4; Ezek. 29. 1; 30. 20-26; 31. 2; 32. 2.

PHARISEES, *separatists*, a much celebrated religious sect among the Jews, who were generally men of influence, Matt. 23. 2;—they laid claim to superior sanctity, Luke 18. 9-12;—for a pretence made long prayers, Matt. 23. 14; Mark 12. 40;—paid tithes of what was not required, Matt. 23. 23; Luke 11. 42;—fasted often, Luke 18. 12;—made broad their phylacteries, Matt. 23. 5;—added the traditions of the fathers to the written law, Mark 7. 3, 8, 13;—but they were proud, arrogant, and avaricious; and therefore their hypocrisy was often exposed and severely censured by Christ, Matt. 5. 20; 15. 3, &c.; 16. 6, 12; 23. 1, 23, 33; Mark 8. 15; Luke 11. 38, 42; 12. 1; 16. 14; 18. 9.

PHARPAR. See Abana.

PHEBE, *shining, pure*, a deaconess of the church at Cenchrea, near Corinth, Rom. 16. 1, 2.

PHENICE, a seaport town on the western shore of the island of Crete, Acts 27. 12;—many converts made there, 11. 19.

PHENICIA, or **PHENICE**, a province of Syria, bounded on the west by the Mediterranean, on the east by Syria, on the south by the mountain Antilibanus, and on the north by the island

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of Aratus:—those scattered by the persecution which followed the death of Stephen, came, Acts 11. 19;—Paul and Barnabas pass through, 15. 3;—Paul went in a ship bound for, 21. 2;—Tyre and Sidon were principal cities of. See these articles.

PHICHOL, *perfection of the mouth*, a general of the army of Abimelech, king of Gerar, Gen. 21. 22.

PHILADELPHIA, a city of the province of Lydia, in Asia Minor, about twenty-four miles east of Sardis:—Christ's message to the church there, Rev. 3. 7.

PHILEMON, *affectionate*, a rich and pious citizen of Colosse, to whom Paul addressed the epistle which bears his name, Philem. 1.

PHILIP, *warlike, lover of horses*, the apostle, attends Jesus, John 1. 43;—Jesus questions him about the loaves, 6. 5;—he desires to see the Father, 14. 8.

—, the deacon, preaches to the Samaritans, Acts 8. 5;—to the eunuch of the queen of Ethiopia, 26;—carried to Azotus, and goes thence to Caesarea, 40;—receives Paul and his companions, 21. 8.

—, the son of Herod the Great, and of Mariamne the daughter of Simon the high priest: his wife, Herodias, was taken from him by his brother, Matt. 14. 3; Mark 6. 17.

PHILIPPI, one of the chief cities of Macedonia, lying on the borders of Thrace, and on the banks of the river Strymon, about seventy miles northeast from Thessalonica: Paul and Silas preached here, by the river, Acts 16. 12, 13;—here Lydia was converted, and she and her family baptized, 14, 15;—here they cast out a spirit of divination, 16-18;—here they were beaten and imprisoned, 22, 23;—here the jailer was converted, and he and his family baptized, 25-34; here a church was formed, to which Paul wrote the Epistle to the Philippians, ch. 1. 1.

PHILISTIA, a part of the southwest of Palestine, so called because possessed by the Philistines, Psal. 60. 8; 87. 4; 106. 9.

PHILISTINES, the inhabitants of Philistia, conquered by Shangar, Judges 3. 31;—oppress the Israelites, 16. 7; 13. 1;—take the ark, 1 Sam. 4. 1, &c.;—put it in the temple of Dagon, 5.

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1;—suffer in consequence of it, 2. 8, 10;—send it back, 6. 10;—defeated after a sacrifice by Samuel, 7. 9;—suffer no smit in Israel, 13. 19;—defeated by Saul, 14. 20, 31;—by David, 2 Sam. 5. 17, 22;—distress Jehoram, 2 Chron. 21. 16;—their destruction foretold, Jer. 47. 1; Ezek. 25. 15; Amos 1. 6; Zeph. 2. 4; Zeph. 9. 5.

PHILOSOPHY, *love of wisdom*, heathen: the folly of it, 1 Cor. 1. 19; 2. 6; Col. 2. 8.

PHINEHAS, *bold countenance*, the son of Eleazar, kills Zimri and Cozbi, Num. 25. 6; Psa. 106. 30.

—, the son of Eli: his guilt and death, 1 Sam. 1. 3; 2. 12, 22, 34; 3. 13; 4. 11.

PHRYGIA, a country of Asia Minor, having the Mediterranean and Hellespont on the northwest, Galatia on the east, and Lydia on the south: the gospel was early preached here, and a church formed, Acts 16. 6; 18. 23.

PHYGELLUS, *fugitive*, and **HERMOGENES**, forsook Paul in his distress, 2 Tim. 1. 15.

PHYLACTERIES were strips, or rolls of parchment, on which there were written certain words, or passages of the law; and which the Jews wore, bound on their foreheads, wrists, or the hem of their garments, from a false interpretation of Exod. 13. 9, 16; Num. 15. 38, 39;—the Pharisees made theirs broad, Matt. 23. 5. See Frontlets.

PHYSICIANS, embalmers of dead bodies, Gen. 50. 2;—doctors of medicine, 2 Chron. 16. 12; Matt. 9. 12; Mark 5. 26;—healers of sorrow and spiritual distress, Jer. 8. 22; Job 13. 4.

PICTURES, for worship, and images of the Canaanites, to be destroyed, Num. 33. 52.

PIERCED, prophecies that Christ should be, Psa. 22. 16; Zech. 12. 10.

PIETY, duty to God, and to parents, required, 1 Tim. 5. 4.

PIGEONS, *young*, or **DOVES**, a burnt-offering, Lev. 1. 14;—offered by those who could not afford a lamb, 5. 6, 7; 12. 8; Luke 2. 24.

PIHAHIROTH, the pass through which the Hebrews marched to the west shore of the Red Sea, Exod. 14. 2.

PILATE, **PONTIUS**, the Roman governor of Judea, questions Jesus, Matt. 27. 11; Mark 15. 1; Luke 23. 1; John 18. 28;—is warned by his wife not to condemn Christ, Matt. 27. 19;—

PIT

attempts to release him, 23;—attests Christ's innocence, 24;—yet delivers him to be crucified, 26.

PILE of wood for burning dead corpses in, allusions to, Isa. 30. 33; Ezek. 24. 9.

PILGRIMAGE, the journey of a pilgrim: human life compared to, Gen. 47. 9; Exod. 6. 4; Psa. 119. 54.

PILGRIMS, those who travel on a religious account: good men compared to, Heb. 11. 13; 1 Pet. 2. 11.

PILLAR, the cloud in the wilderness, which resembled a, Exod. 13. 21;—erected for a monument or memorial by Jacob at Bethel, Gen. 28. 18;—at the grave of Rachel, 35. 20;—by Joshua, 24. 26;—by Absalom, 2 Sam. 18. 18;—two for support and ornament in the temple of Solomon, 1 Kings 7. 15; 2 Chron. 3. 17.

PILOT, one who steers a ship, Ezek. 27. 8, 28.

PINNACLE of the temple, one of its wings, turrets, or battlements, Matt. 4. 5; Luke 4. 9.

PINE-TREE is somewhat akin to the fir, but more solid and durable, Isa. 41. 19; 60. 13.

PISGAH, the highest top of that chain of mountains called Abarim, and so close to Nebo that it forms a part of it: Moses therefore is sometimes said to view Canaan from Nebo, and sometimes from Pisgah, Deut. 3. 27; 34. 1;—Balak brought Balaam to the top of, Num. 23. 14.

PISIDIA, a province of Asia Minor, having Lycaonia on the north, and Pamphylia on the south: here Paul and Barnabas planted a Christian church, Acts 13. 14; 14. 24.

PISON, one of the four great rivers which watered the garden of Eden, now supposed to be Phasis, a famous river of Colchis, or, as some think, the western branch of the Tigris, Gen. 2. 11, 12.

PIT, a hole in the ground, in which eastern monarchs often kept their prisoners, Isa. 24. 22; 30. 14; 51. 14;—the grave, Job 17. 16; Psa. 28. 1; 30. 3;—deep distress, 40. 2; 88. 6;—hell, Rev. 9. 2; 20. 1.

PITCH, a kind of resin drawn from the pine-tree: with it the ark of Noah was covered to secure it from the entrance of water, Gen. 6. 14;—and the little ark in which Moses was put, Exod. 2. 3.

PITHOM and **RAMESES**, two cities

POE

- in Egypt their situation unknown: built of brick made by the Hebrews, Gen. 47. 11; Exod. 1. 11.
- PITY**, tender feeling for pain and misery, manifested by God to his people, Psa. 103. 13; James 5. 11;—required of us to the poor and afflicted, Job 6. 14; Psa. 41. 1, 2; Prov. 28. 8.
- PLAGUE**, a contagious disease, the pestilence: inflicted on Pharaoh on account of Sarah, Gen. 12. 17;—on the Israelites in the wilderness, Num. 14. 37; 16. 46; 25. 9;—for David's numbering the people, 2 Sam. 24. 15.
- PLAGUES OF EGYPT**. See Egypt.
- PLANETS**, those stars (known to the ancients before the invention of telescopes) which change their places in the heavens, and appear brighter and larger than the fixed stars, were *Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn*, 2 Kings 23. 5.
- PLANTS** created, Gen. 1. 11;—children compared to, Psa. 128. 3; 144. 12;—false teachers, Matt. 15. 13;—Christ a plant of renown, Ezek. 34. 29.
- PLATTER**, a large vessel for boiling of meat, or for bringing it to the table, Matt. 23. 5; Luke 11. 39.
- PLEASURE**, enjoyment, its vanity, Eccl. 2. 1-12.
- PLEDGES**, pawns which a lender takes from a borrower to secure the return or payment of what is lent;—laws concerning them, Deut. 24. 6-17.
- PLEIADES**, that cluster of stars vulgarly called the *seven stars*, though their number is vastly greater, Job 9. 9; 38. 31.
- PLENTY**, our duty to be thankful for it, Ex. 23. 16; Deut. 16. 10; Psa. 103. 1, 5.
- PLOTTING**, or forming devices to hurt others, the work of the wicked, Psa. 37. 12.
- PLOUGHING**, or tilling the ground, not to be done with an ox and ass together, Deut. 22. 10;—Elijah found Elisha engaged in, 1 Kings 19. 19;—the sluggard will not engage in, Prov. 20. 4.
- PLOUGHSHARES**, promises that swords shall be beat into, or war cease, Isa. 2. 4; Mic. 4. 3; Joel 3. 10.
- PLUMB-LINE**, the line on which the plummet or leaden weight of masons and carpenters hang, for discovering the exactness of their work: an emblem of the rejection of Israel, Amos 7. 7.
- POETS**, composers of poems or songs, heathen ones alluded to, Acts 17. 28;—the book of Job, the Psalms, the

POO

- Song of Solomon, the Lamentations of Jeremiah, a great part of the prophetic writings, and many passages in the historical books of the Hebrew Scriptures, are poetical compositions.
- POISON** of serpents, Deut. 32. 24; Psa. 58. 4;—of dragons, Deut. 32. 33;—of asps, Job 20. 16; Rom. 3. 13.
- POLICY**, art of government, prudence, Dan. 8. 25.
- POLLUTE**, to defile ceremonially, Exod. 20. 25; 2 Kings 23. 16;—to defile morally, Ezek. 20. 13, 31; 23. 30; 36. 18.
- POLLUX**. See Castor.
- POLYGAMY**, having more wives than one, disapproved, Gen. 2. 24; Matt. 19. 4; Mark 10. 6; Rom. 7. 3; 1 Cor. 7. 2. See Marriage.
- POLYTHEISM**, having more gods than one, expressly condemned, Exod. 20. 2; Isa. 43. 10; 44. 8; Hos. 13. 4.
- POMEGRANATES**, the fruit of a tree of the apple kind, brought by the spies from Canaan, Deut. 8. 8;—representations of, placed at the bottom of the high priest's robe or ephod, Exod. 28. 33, 34; 39. 24, 25.
- POMMEL**, a round ball or knob, 2 Chron. 4. 12.
- POMP**, noisy or gaudy appearance, Isa. 5. 14; 14. 11; Ezek. 7. 24; 30. 18; Acts 25. 23.
- PONDER**, to weigh in the mind, to muse or consider, Prov. 4. 26; 5. 21; 21. 2; Luke 2. 19.
- POND**, or **POOL**, containing standing water, Exod. 7. 19; 2 Sam. 2. 13; 4. 12; Isa. 35. 7; 41. 18; John 5. 2; 9. 7.
- POOR**, those who have little of this world's goods, 1 Sam. 2. 7; Psa. 75. 7;—promises to them, Job 5. 15; 36. 15; Psa. 9. 18; 68. 10; 69. 33; 72. 2, 9; 102. 17; 109. 31; 113. 7; 140. 12; Isa. 14. 30; James 2. 5;—duties of the rich to them, Lev. 25. 35; Deut. 15. 7; Psa. 41. 1; 112. 9; Prov. 3. 9, 10, 27; 11. 24, 25; 14. 21, 31; 19. 17; 22. 9; 28. 27; Isa. 58. 6-12; Ezek. 18. 7, 9; Mark 10. 21; 1 Tim. 6. 17-19; Heb. 13. 16;—character and danger of those who neglect and despise them, Deut. 15. 9; 24. 15; Prov. 11. 26; 17. 5; 21. 13; 28. 27; Matt. 25. 41-46; James 2. 15. 16; 1 John 3. 17;—their advantages, Psa. 37. 16; Prov. 28. 6; Eccl. 5. 12;—in some respects on a level with the rich, Prov. 22. 2; Matt. 11. 5; Luke 7. 22; James 1. 9; 2. 5;—their condition sometimes preferable to that

POT

of the rich, Prov. 15. 16; 16. 8; 19. 1; 28. 6; Matt. 19. 23; Luke 6. 20;—the inconvenience and danger of poverty, Prov. 14. 20; 18. 23; 19. 4, 7; 30. 9; Eccl. 9. 15;—through vice and idleness, Prov. 6. 11; 10. 4; 13. 4; 19. 15; 20. 13; 23. 21; 28. 19.

POOR IN SPIRIT, or the humble, their blessedness, Isa. 66. 2; Matt. 5. 3.

POPLAR-TREE is somewhat similar to the willow, Gen. 33. 37; Hos. 4. 13. **POPULOUS**, full of people, Deut. 26. 6; Nah. 3. 8.

PORCH, a roofed entrance to a lodging, Judg. 3. 23; 1 Chron. 28. 11; 2 Chron. 29. 7; Matt. 26. 71.

PORTERS, those who keep, and shut or open the gates of a city or house, 2 Sam. 18. 26; 2 Kings 7. 10;—David appointed 4,000 in the temple, 1 Chron. 23. 5;—they were divided and arranged under principal directors, 26. 1-13; 2 Chron. 8. 14.

PORTION, the share of goods which is allotted to one, Gen. 14. 24; 31. 14; Luke 15. 12;—God is his people's, Psa. 16. 5; 110. 57; 142. 5; Lam. 3. 24;—the final state of man, Psa. 11. 6; Matt. 12. 46.

POSSIBLE, all things so with God, Gen. 18. 14; Job 42. 2; Jer. 32. 17; Matt. 19. 26; Luke 1. 37; 18. 27.

POST, a pillar, Exod. 12. 7; Judg. 16. 3;—a swift messenger, 2 Chron. 30. 6; Esth. 2. 13; 8. 14; Job 9. 25.

POSTERITY, offspring, children, descendants, Num. 9. 10; 1 Kings 16. 3; 21. 21; Psa. 49. 13; 109. 13.

POT, BOILING, an emblem of Jerusalem, Ezek. 24. 1, &c.

POTENTATE, a mighty sovereign and ruler, 1 Tim. 6. 15.

POTIPHAR, *bull of Africa, fat bull*, a principal officer of Pharaoh's, to whom Joseph was sold, Gen. 37. 36; 39. 1;—advances Joseph, 4;—is deceived by his wife, and casts Joseph into prison, 20.

POTSHERDS, pieces of broken earthen vessels, men compared to, Isa. 45. 9.

POTTAGE, broth, flesh cut in small pieces and boiled with rice, flour, parsley, &c., Gen. 25. 29; 2 Kings 4. 38-40.

POTTER, one who makes earthen vessels, a type of the sovereign power of God, Jer. 18. 2; Rom. 9. 21;—the breaking of his vessels an emblem of the destruction of Jerusalem, 19. 1, 11;

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—field of, purchased with the price of Christ's blood, Matt. 27. 10.

PORTRAY, to paint, or draw a picture, Ezek. 4. 1; 8. 10; 23. 14.

POWER no security against evils, Job 1. 1, &c.; 12. 17; 24. 24; Psa. 33. 16; 44. 6; Luke 1. 51.

—**OF GOD**, a motive to obedience, Psa. 76. 7; Isa. 26. 4; Matt. 10. 28; 1 Pet. 5. 6.

—, all, given to Christ, Matt. 11. 27; 28. 18; John 3. 35; Eph. 1. 20; 1 Pet. 3. 22; Rev. 1. 1.

PRAISE OF GOD, exhortation to it, &c., Psa. 22. 23; 67. 3; 69. 34; 119. 164; Isa. 38. 10; Acta 2. 47; 16. 25;—ought to be offered, not only with the voice, but with the understanding and heart, Psa. 47. 7; 111. 1; 138. 1; 1 Cor. 14. 15; Eph. 5. 19; Col. 3. 16;—should be frequent, Psa. 34. 1; 35. 28; 119. 164; 145. 2; Heb. 13. 15;—should be expressed by singing, Psa. 13. 6; 18. 49; 21. 13; 30. 4; 33. 3; 89. 1; 104. 33; 147. 1; Isa. 12. 5; 42. 10; 44. 23; 48. 20; 49. 13; Matt. 26. 30; Acts 16. 25; Eph. 5. 19; Col. 3. 16; James 5. 13.

—, the subjects of are, God's goodness, love, and mercy, Psa. 28. 7; 57. 9, 10; 63. 3; 89. 1; 106. 1; Isa. 12. 2, 4, 5;—the gift of his Son, Christ Jesus, Luke 1. 63, 69, 70; 2. 10, 11, 13, 14, 28-32; 2 Cor. 9. 15;—redemption, with all its blessings, through him, Isa. 44. 23; Psa. 103. 1-5; 1 Cor. 15. 57; 2 Cor. 2. 14; Eph. 1. 3-6; 1 Pet. 1. 3, 4; Rev. 1. 5, 6; 5. 12, 13; 7. 9, 10;—the obedience and faith of the saints, Rom. 6. 17; 2 Cor. 8. 16; Eph. 1. 15, 16; Phil. 1. 3; Col. 1. 3, 4; 1 Thess. 2. 13; 3. 9; 2 Thess. 1. 3;—all his wonderful works of creation, providence, and grace, Psa. 9. 1; 26. 7; 75. 1; 104. 24; 111. 1, 2; 139. 14; 150. 1, 2; Rev. 15.

PRAISE OF MEN no proper principle of action, Matt. 6. 1; Gal. 5. 26; Phil. 2. 3.

PRANCING OF HORSES, their springing and bounding, Judges 5. 22; Nah. 3. 2.

PRATING, talking excessively and carelessly, Prov. 10. 8; 3 John 10.

PRAYER TO GOD, the obligation and use of it, 2 Chron. 7. 14; Psa. 105. 4; Isa. 63. 15, &c.; Matt. 7. 7; Luke 18. 1; Phil. 4. 6; Col. 4. 2; 1 Tim. 2. 1; 1 Pet. 1. 17.

—, different kinds of: mental or

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ejaculatory, without the utterance of the voice, Exod. 14. 15; 1 Sam. 1. 13;—*secret*, or alone in the closet, Dan. 6. 10; Matt. 6. 6; 14. 23; Luke 6. 12; Acts 10. 9;—*family*, or with our household, Josh. 24. 15; 2 Sam. 6. 20;—*social and public*, Luke 1. 10; Acts 1. 14; 2. 42; 12. 12; 16. 13, 16; 21. 5.

PRAYER, *a due preparation for it*, Psa. 66. 18; 145. 18; Prov. 15. 8, 29; 28. 9; Isa. 1. 15; 29. 13; 59. 2; Mark 7. 6; 11. 25; John 9. 31; 1 Tim. 2. 8; James 1. 6; 4. 3;—*to be presented in faith*, Matt. 21. 22; Mark 11. 24; Heb. 11. 6;—*in the name of Christ*, John 14. 13, 14; 15. 16; 16. 23; Eph. 5. 20; Heb. 13. 15; 1 Pet. 2. 5;—*with dependence on the assistance of the Holy Spirit*, Rom. 8. 15, 26;—*with fervour*, Psa. 59. 17; Luke 6. 12; 11. 8; 18. 1; Rom. 12. 12; Eph. 6. 18;—*frequently*, Psa. 55. 17; 86. 3; 119. 164; Dan. 6. 10; Luke 2. 37; 18. 1; 21. 36; Acts 10. 2; 1 Thess. 3. 10; 5. 17; 1 Tim. 5. 5; 2 Tim. 1. 3; 1 Pet. 4. 7;—*without ostentation*, Matt. 6. 6; Luke 18. 11;—*without vain repetitions*, Eccl. 5. 2; Matt. 6. 7;—*for all conditions of men*, Eph. 6. 18; 1 Tim. 2. 1.

—, *its prevalence when properly made*, Psa. 24. 15; 145. 18; Isa. 30. 19; Jer. 29. 12; Matt. 7. 7; John 15. 7; James 1. 5; 5. 14; 1 Pet. 3. 12; 1 John 3. 22; 5. 14.

—, *examples of answers to it*: of Abraham's servant, Gen. 24. 12;—of Jacob, 32. 9;—of Moses, Exod. 32. 11, 31; Num. 14. 13; Deut. 3. 23;—of Gideon, Judges 6. 17; 37;—of Manoah, 13. 8;—of Samson, Judges 16. 28;—of Hannah, 1 Sam. 1. 10;—of David, 2 Sam. 7. 18; 1 Chron. 29. 10; Psa. 5. 1, &c., &c.;—of Solomon at the dedication of the temple, 1 Kings 8. 22; 2 Chron. 6. 12;—of Hezekiah, 2 Kings 19. 15; 20. 2;—of Manasseh in his distress, 2 Chron. 33. 12;—of Daniel, ch. 9. 3;—of Jonah, ch. 2. 1, &c.;—of Habakkuk, ch. 3. 1, &c.;—of Aza, 2 Chron. 14. 11;—of Jehoshaphat, 20. 6;—of Ezra, 9. 6;—of the Levites, Neh. 9. 5;—of Esther, ch. 4. 16;—of Amos, ch. 7. 2, 5;—of Zacharias for a son, Luke 1. 13;—of Cornelius, Acts 10. 1.

—*to God for others*, of Abraham for Abimelech, Gen. 20. 17;—Isaac for his wife, 25. 21;—Moses for the people, Exod. 32. 11; 33. 12; Num.

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11. 2;—for Miriam, 12. 13;—of Samuel for the people, 1 Sam. 13. 23;—of the Christians for Peter, Acts 12. 5;—of Jesus for his executioners, Luke 23. 34;—of Stephen for his persecutors, Acts 7. 60;—of Paul for the Jews, Rom. 9; 10. 1;—of the church for him, Rom. 15. 30;—for Christians, 2 Cor. 1. 11; Eph. 1. 16; 6. 18; Col. 4. 3; 1 Thess. 5. 25; 2 Thess. 3. 1; Heb. 13. 18;—for enemies, Matt. 5. 44; Luke 23. 34.

PRAYER proper to precede great undertakings: of Elijah before he raised the dead child, 2 Kings 4. 33;—of Jesus before the appointment of the twelve apostles, Luke 6. 12;—of the apostles before the appointment of a successor to Judas Iscariot, Acts 1. 24.

PRAYER, *forms or patterns of it*: of Moses for the people, Num. 6. 22;—on the removal of the ark, 10. 35;—of the elders of a city clearing themselves of a murder, Deut. 21. 8;—on offering the first fruits, 26. 3, 5, 13;—by Jesus for all Christians, Matt. 6. 9; Luke 11. 2; John 17. 1, &c.

PREACHING the gospel of Christ, a divine institution, Matt. 28. 19; Mark 16. 15;—though accounted foolishness by many, yet is the wisdom and power of God, 1 Cor. 1. 18–21;—honoured in the conversion of 3,000, on the day of Pentecost, Acts 2. 41;—other 2,000 added to their number, 4. 4;—the Ethiopian eunuch, 8. 35;—Cornelius and his friends, 10. 34–44;—Lydia, 16. 14;—the jailer at Philippi, 31–34;—and by it all the Christian churches were planted and watered, 1 Cor. 3. 6.

—*of the gospel of Christ* ought to be plain, and easily understood, 1 Cor. 14. 19;—*scriptural* in sentiment and style, 2. 4, 13; Tit. 2. 1;—*full*, keeping nothing back, Acts 20. 20, 27;—*bold* and undaunted, 9. 27, 29; 14. 3;—*solemn*, and free from all theatrical airs and levity, 2 Cor. 4. 5; 1 Tim. 3. 8;—*earnest* and warm, 1 Cor. 2. 4; Col. 1. 28;—*affectionate* and winning, 1 Thess. 2. 7, 8;—and with a desire to bring men to Christ, 2 Cor. 5. 20.

—, *called PROPHESYING*, more useful than the display of spiritual gifts, 1 Cor. 14. 1, &c.

PRECEPTS, injunctions, or commands, Neh. 9. 14; Isa. 28. 10; 29. 13;—the whole word of God, Psa. 119. 4, 15, 27, 40, 45, &c.

PRE

PRECEPTS, or rules of virtue and prudence in general, Prov. chap. 10. to 24.

PRECIOUS, or highly valuable, as Christ is to believers, 1 Pet. 2. 4, 7;—his blood, or sacrifice, 1. 19;—the promises, 2 Pet. 1. 4.

PREDESTINATION, God's predetermination, preordination, or fore-appointment of certain objects to a particular end: thus he is frequently mentioned as disposing of the good things of this world according to his will and pleasure, in such terms as imply his predestination of those matters, as Deut. 8. 18; 1 Chron. 29. 12; 2 Chron. 1. 11, 12; Job 1. 21; 9. 12; Psa. 75. 7; Dan. 4. 17; Acts 17. 26.

—, the establishment of Israel in Canaan; and the destruction of several wicked states, and kingdoms, predestinated, Gen. 12. 7; 13. 15; Exod. 7. 4; 9. 16; Deut. 2. 30; Josh. 11. 20; Isa. 44. 28; 46. 9.

—, particular persons have been predestinated to advance God's glory, and to serve his purposes in different manners: Pharaoh, Exod. 9. 16;—Josiah, 1 Kings 13. 2;—Cyrus, Isa. 44. 28;—Jeremiah, ch. 1. 5;—Paul, Acts 9. 15; Gal. 1. 15, 16.

—, God frequently produces good from men's evil intentions, and this is represented as his predestination, Gen. 50. 20; Job 5. 12; Psa. 33. 10; 127. 1; Prov. 16. 9, 33; 19. 21; Acts 2. 23; 4. 26-28.

—, the means of our redemption, and the propagation of the gospel, were predestinated, Gen. 3. 15; 12. 3; 49. 10; Isa. 6. 7; 53. 2, 10-12; Dan. 9. 26; Zech. 3. 8, 9; 6. 12; 9. 9-11; Matt. 16. 18; Luke 18. 33; John 7. 30; 8. 20; 13. 21; Acts 16. 7; Rom. 9. 9; Eph. 5. 1, 11; 1 Pet. 1. 20.

—, dooms no man to eternal damnation, except as the merited punishment of his unbelief, rejection of Christ, and obstinate continuance in sin, Psa. 9. 17; Matt. 25. 41-43; John 3. 36; Rom. 2. 6, 8, 9; Gal. 6. 7, 8; Rev. 21. 8; 22. 15.

PRE-EMINENCE, superiority, precedence, highest in honour, power, &c., as Christ is, Col. 1. 18;—man has not, above beasts, in respect of liability to death, Eccl. 3. 19;—Diotrephes proudly sought, 3 John 9.

PREJUDICE, prepossession, or a judgment or opinion formed before exami-

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nation: effects of it, 1 Sam. 10. 27; Matt. 13. 55; Luke 19. 14; John 1. 46; 7. 48, 52; 9. 16; Acts 2. 13; 17. 18; 21. 28; 22. 22.

PREMEDITATE, to think of, and study a matter beforehand, Mark 13. 11.

PRESBYTERY, an ecclesiastical court of elders, or presbyters, for ordaining church officers, and governing the church, 1 Tim. 4. 14.

PRESCIENCE OF GOD, his perfect and eternal foreknowledge of all things, Acts 2. 23; 15. 18; Rom. 8. 29; 11. 2; Heb. 4. 13; 1 Pet. 1. 2.

PRESCRIBING, ordering, or commanding, Ezra 7. 22; Isa. 10. 1.

PRESENTS, or **GIFTS**, of Abimelech to Abraham, Gen. 20. 14;—of Abraham's servant to Rebekah, 24. 22, 53;—of Jacob to Esau, 32. 13;—of Jacob and his sons to Joseph, 43. 11;—of Joseph to his brethren, 45. 22;—of David's father to Saul, 1 Sam. 16. 20;—to the captain of the host, 17. 18;—of Jonathan to David, 18. 4;—of the queen of Sheba to Solomon, 1 Kings 10. 10;—of the king of Syria to Elisha, 2 Kings 5. 5;—of the wise men, Matt. 2. 11.

—, advantages resulting from, Prov. 17. 8; 18. 16; 21. 14;—danger of judges accepting of, 29. 4; Eccl. 7. 7.

PRESIDENTS, chief rulers, under the king, Dan. 6. 2, 3, 4, 6.

PRESERVATION, our being daily kept in life, and from hurt, is from God, Psa. 3. 5; 4. 8; 121. 8; Lam. 3. 22; Matt. 6. 11; Acts 17. 28.

PRESUMPTION, or self-confidence and obstinacy, reproved or punished, Psa. 19. 13; Prov. 27. 1; Luke 12. 18; James 4. 13; Rev. 18. 7.

—, sins of, peculiarly heinous, Num. 15. 30; Deut. 17. 12; Psa. 19. 13; 59. 5; Matt. 18. 17; Luke 12. 47; James 4. 17.

PREVARICATION, quibbling, or double dealing, censured;—of Abraham, Gen. 12. 11; 20. 2, 9;—of Isaac, 26. 7, 18;—of Gehazi, 2 Kings 5. 25;—of Ananias and Sapphira, Acts 5. 1, &c. See Lying.

PREVENT, to anticipate, or to go before, Psa. 79. 8; 88. 13; 119. 148; Matt. 17. 25; 1 Thess. 4. 15.

PREVENTION OF EVIL, advised, Prov. 14. 16; 22. 3; Matt. 10. 23.

PREY, to plunder, Jer. 30. 16;—what is taken by spoil or plunder, Gen. 40. 9, 27; Num. 14. 3, 23. 24; 31. 12.

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PRIDE, or CONCEIT, reprov'd, Psa. 101. 5; 131. 1; 138. 6; Prov. 3. 7; 6. 17; 8. 13; 16. 18; 17. 19; 21. 4; 26. 12; 29. 23; Eccl. 7. 16; Isa. 5. 21; Jer. 9. 23; Luke 1. 51; 18. 9; Rom. 12. 16; 1 Cor. 4. 7; 8. 2; 2 Cor. 10. 18; Gal. 6. 3; Phil. 2. 3; James 4. 6.

—, or **AMBITION** to exalt one's self, Psa. 131. 1; Prov. 17. 19; 18. 2; 25. 6; Jer. 45. 5; Mark 9. 34; 10. 42; Luke 11. 43; 14. 9; Rom. 12. 16; 1 Thess. 2. 6;—motives to guard against it, Psa. 10. 4; 12. 3; 18. 27; Prov. 6. 17; 13. 10; 15. 25; 16. 5; 28. 25; Isa. 14. 13, &c.;—the marks of it, Psa. 13. 4; Prov. 17. 19; 30. 12; Matt. 23. 5; Luke 11. 43; John 7. 18.

—, examples of, punished in the case of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, Num. 16. 1;—of Haman, Esth. 3. 1, &c.;—of Nebuchadnezzar, Dan. 4. 30;—of Simon Magus, Acts 8. 9, 10;—of Herod Agrippa, 12. 22.

PRIESTS, those who offered sacrifice to God, instructed the people, and interceded for them: the first mentioned is Melchizedec, Gen. 14. 18;—prior to the time of Moses, no distinct class of men were appointed to this office, but every father of a family seems to have acted as priest of his household; as Abel, Gen. 4. 4;—Noah, 8. 20;—Abraham, 22. 13;—Isaac, 26. 25;—Jacob, 33. 20; 35. 7.

PRIESTS, from the giving of the law by Moses, were appointed to be of the family of Aaron, Exod. 28. 1, &c.;—their consecration, 29. 1, &c.;—their offerings at that time, Lev. 6. 19;—their garments, Exod. 28. 40; 39. 27, &c.;—forbidden to drink wine during their ministration, Lev. 10. 8;—their portion of the sacrifices, Num. 8. 9; Deut. 18. 3;—the heave-offering out of it, Num. 18. 26;—their mourning, Lev. 21. 1;—their marriages, 13;—to be without blemish, 17;—when they must abstain from holy things, 22. 1;—their genealogies, 1 Chron. 9. 10;—distributed into orders by David, 24. 1, &c.;—and Levites, their cities, 6. 54;—who of them returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel, Neh. 12. 1;—their offices in the temple, 44;—ordinances for them in future time, Ezek. 44. 17;—priesthood of Christ foretold and executed, Psa. 110. 4; Jer. 33. 17; Zech. 6. 12; Heb. 4. 14; 5. 1; 7. 11; 8. 1, &c.

PRIEST, HIGH, or chief of all the priests, was Aaron himself, and after

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him the eldest son of the eldest branch of his family, Exod. 28. 1; Num. 20. 28;—he was to be clothed with peculiar garments, Exod. 28. 2-14;—to wear a breastplate, with twelve precious stones, bearing the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, 15-29;—to him pertained the *Urim* and the *Thummim*, 30;—his long robe, had golden bells and pomegranates fixed to its hem, 32-35;—his head was crowned with a mitre, on which was a plate of gold with this inscription, **HOLINESS TO THE LORD**, 36-38;—was to be consecrated by being anointed with the holy oil, and by sacrifice, 29. 1-37; not to uncover his head, or rend his clothes, Lev. 21. 10;—to marry only a virgin of his own people, 13, 14;—he alone entered into the Holy of holies, 16. 1, &c.;—was supreme judge of all controversies in the Jewish church, Matt. 26. 3; Luke 22. 54.

PRIEST, HIGH, *Christ our great*, Heb. 4. 14; this was foretold of him, Psa. 110. 4;—he was called of God, as was Aaron, Heb. 5. 4, 5;—was anointed with the Holy Ghost above measure, Acts 4. 27; 10. 38;—voluntarily offered himself, in soul and body, a sacrifice for all men, Isa. 53. 5, 10; Matt. 20. 28; John 10. 11; Eph. 5. 2; Tit. 2. 14; Heb. 9. 26; 10. 5, 6;—as his sacrifice was infinitely perfect, he needed to offer it only once, Heb. 10. 10-14;—he has entered into the most holy place to present it to God, 9. 12;—he intercedes for his people, Rom. 8. 34; Heb. 7. 25; 1 John 2. 1.

PRINCE, the son of a king, or one possessed of high rule and authority: Christ is the prince of peace, Isa. 9. 6;—the prince of life, Acts 3. 15;—prince of the kings of the earth, Rev. 1. 5;—the devil is called the prince of this world, John 12. 31;—the prince of the power of the air, or those evil spirits who inhabit the aerial regions, Eph. 2. 2;—the Roman emperor, Dan. 9. 26;—chief of a family or tribe, Num. 17. 6.

PRINCESS, the daughter of a king, or, a prince's consort: Solomon had 700 as wives, 1 Kings 11. 3;—figuratively, the city of Jerusalem, Lam. 1. 1.

PRINCIPALITY, royal state, or the attire of the head marking the same, Jer. 13. 18;—chief rulers, Tit. 3. 1;—good angels, Eph. 1. 21; 3. 10;—wicked spirits, 6. 12; Col. 2. 15.

PRO

PRINT, a deep mark, made by cutting, or, wounding, Lev. 19. 28; John 20. 25;—graven or written, Job 19. 23.

PRISON, a place of confinement, Matt. 4. 11; Luke 23. 19;—a low and afflicted condition, Psa. 142. 7; Eccl. 4. 14; Isa. 42. 7;—the grave, 53. 8;—hell, 1 Pet. 3. 19.

PRISONERS, those confined in prison, our duty towards them, Matt. 25. 36; Heb. 13. 3;—of hope, all who hear the gospel, Zech. 9. 12.

PRIVATE, or **SECRET THINGS**, will be revealed and come to judgment, Job 31. 4; 34. 21, &c.; Psa. 139. 11, &c.; Prov. 5. 21; Eccl. 12. 14; Jer. 32. 19; Rom. 5. 16; Heb. 4. 13.

PRIZE, or **REWARD**, in a race, 1 Cor. 9. 24;—eternal bliss, Phil. 3. 14.

PROCESS OF TIME, after some time, Gen. 4. 3; 38. 12; Exod. 2. 23.

PROCLAMATION, a public notice given by authority, Exod. 32. 5; 1 Kings 15. 22; 23. 36; Dan. 5. 29.

PROCURE, to obtain, Prov. 11. 17;—to bring upon one's self, Jer. 2. 17; 4. 18; 26. 19.

PROFANE, not holy, but allowed for common use, Ezek. 42. 20; 44. 23;—*person*, one who despises or abuses sacred things, Lev. 21. 7; Heb. 12. 16;—to use holy things, as if they were base or common, Lev. 18. 21; 21. 12; Ezek. 23. 39; Matt. 12. 5; Acts 24. 6.

PROFESS, to declare openly and plainly, Deut. 26. 3; Matt. 3. 23; Tit. 3. 16.

PROFESSION, an open and avowed declaration of our belief, 1 Tim. 6. 12; Heb. 3. 1;—to be held fast, 4. 14; 10. 23.

PROFITABLE, or beneficial, we cannot be to God, Job 22. 2;—godliness is to us, 1 Tim. 4. 8;—all Scripture is, 2 Tim. 3. 16.

PROFOUND, deep, Hos. 5. 2.

PROGENITORS, forefathers, Gen. 49. 26.

PROGNOSTICATORS, persons who pretend to foretell the various events of every month of the year, Isa. 47. 13.

PROLONG, to lengthen, or make long, Deut. 4. 26, 40; 32. 47; Job 5. 11; Psa. 61. 6; Isa. 53. 10.

PROMISES OF GOD are the gracious declarations of his word, in which he engages to bestow blessings on his people: they are great and precious, 2 Peter 1. 4;—they are made through Christ, 2 Cor. 1. 20;—their accomplishment is conditional, Exod. 16. 26;

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Lev. 26. 3, 4; Deut. 7. 12-15; 1 Kings 6. 11, 12; 8. 61; Psa. 103. 17, 18; Ezek. 18. 24; John 15. 8, 7; Rom. 11. 20-22; Heb. 6. 10-12; 10. 26, 27, 38; 2 Pet. 3. 17, 18; 2 John 8; Rev. 3. 11. **PROMISES OF GOD TO Noah**, Gen. 8. 21; 9. 9, &c.;—to Abraham, 12. 7; 13. 14; 15. 1; 17. 1, &c.; 15. 18. 10; 22. 15;—to Hagar, 16. 10; 21. 17;—to Isaac, 26. 2;—to Jacob, 28. 13; 31. 3; 32. 12; 35. 11; 46. 3;—to David, 2 Sam. 7. 5, 12;—to Solomon, 2 Chr. 1. 7; 7. 12.

—of *temporal blessings*, in general, Psa. 34. 9, 10; Matt. 6. 33; Phil. 4. 19;—particularly of food and raiment, Psa. 37. 3; 111. 5; Matt. 6. 25, 26, 30, 31, 32;—of safety and protection, Deut. 33. 12; Psa. 91. 1-4; 112. 7; 121. 3; Isa. 33. 16; 43. 2;—of peace, Lev. 26. 6; Psa. 29. 11; 119. 165; Isa. 32. 18;—of direction, Psa. 37. 23; 73. 24; Prov. 3. 6; Isa. 42. 16;—of success and prosperity, Psa. 1. 3; 128. 2; Isa. 65. 21-23;—a blessing on a good man's children and household, Psa. 102. 28; 112. 2; Prov. 3. 33; 13. 22; 14. 11, 26;—on all he hath, Exod. 23. 25; 26. 11; 28. 3-8.

—relating to *trouble and affliction*. See Affliction.

—of *deliverance from famine and want*, Job 5. 20; Psa. 33. 18, 19; 37. 19; Isa. 41. 17;—from war and enemies, Deut. 20. 4; Job 5. 20; Psa. 37. 40; Prov. 3. 25, 26; 16. 7; Isa. 41. 11, 12; Jer. 32. 17, 18;—from oppression and injustice, Psa. 12. 5; 72. 4, 14; 109. 31; Isa. 54. 14;—from slander and reproach, Job 5. 21; Psa. 31. 20; 37. 6; Isa. 51. 7, 8; Matt. 5. 11, 12; 1 Pet. 4. 14.

—to the stranger, Deut. 10. 18; Psa. 146. 9; Ezek. 11. 16;—to the poor and helpless, Psa. 9. 18; 69. 33; 72. 12, 13; 102. 17; 107. 41; 113. 7; James 2. 5;—the widow and fatherless, Exod. 21. 22, 23; Deut. 10. 18; Psa. 10. 14, 18; 68. 5; 146. 9; Prov. 15. 25; 23. 10, 11; Jer. 49. 11; Hos. 14. 3;—to the prisoner and captive, Deut. 30. 4; Psa. 68. 6; 146. 7; Isa. 49. 25.

PROMISES of spiritual blessings, in general, Psa. 25. 10; 34. 10; 84. 11; Rom. 8. 30; Eph. 1. 3; 2 Pet. 1. 3;—particularly of pardon of sin, Exod. 34. 7; Psa. 65. 3; 103. 12; 130. 4, 8; Isa. 43. 25; 44. 22; Jer. 31. 34; Mic. 7. 18, 19;—of the most heinous sins,

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Isa. 1. 18; 1 Cor. 6. 9-11; 1 John 1. 7;—of all sins, Psa. 103. 3; Jer. 33. 8; Ezek. 33. 16; 36. 25;—justification, Num. 23. 21; Isa. 45. 25; 53. 11; Acts 13. 39; Rom. 3. 24; 5. 1, 9; 8. 33, 34;—reconciliation, Isa. 27. 5; Rom. 5. 9, 10; 2 Cor. 5. 18, 19; Eph. 2. 13-17; Col. 1. 21;—adoption, Isa. 63. 16; Rom. 8. 14, 15; 9. 26; 2 Cor. 6. 18; Gal. 3. 26; 4. 4, 5; Eph. 1. 5; 1 John 3. 1, 2;—access to God through Christ, with acceptance, Eph. 1. 6; 2. 18; 3. 12; 1 Pet. 2. 4, 5, Heb. 10. 19, 20;—hearing of prayer, Job 22. 27; Psa. 34. 6, 15, 17; 50. 15; 91. 15; 145. 19; Isa. 30. 19; 58. 9; 65. 24; Jer. 29. 12; Zech. 13. 9; Matt. 7. 7, 8, 11; 21. 22; John 14. 13; 15. 7; 16. 23, 24; 1 John 3. 22; 5. 14;—sanctification, Isa. 1. 18; Ezek. 36. 25-27; 1 Cor. 6. 11; 1 Thess. 5. 23; Tit. 2. 14;—knowledge and wisdom, Prov. 2. 6; Isa. 2. 3; 29. 18, 24; 52. 6; James 1. 5;—teaching and guidance, Psa. 25. 8, 12; 32. 8; 73. 24; Isa. 49. 10; 58. 11;—support under temptation, and deliverance from it, Isa. 40. 29; 41. 10; Rom. 16. 20; 1 Cor. 10. 13; 2 Cor. 12. 9; Heb. 2. 18; 2 Pet. 2. 6;—fruitfulness, and increase in grace, Psa. 1. 3; 92. 12-14; Jer. 31. 12; Hos. 14. 5; Mal. 4. 2; John 15. 2, 5;—that God will never forsake them, Psa. 37. 28; 94. 14; Isa. 42. 16; 49. 14, 15; 54. 9, 10; Jer. 32. 40; Lam. 3. 31, 32; Heb. 13. 5;—that they shall be preserved to eternal life, John 10. 28, 29; Rom. 8. 38, 39; 1 Cor. 1. 8; Phil. 1. 9; 1 Thess. 5. 23, 24.

PROMISES of an interest in God, as the covenant God of his people, 2 Sam. 23. 5; Isa. 55. 3; Jer. 31. 31-34;—as their God, Gen. 17. 7; Lev. 48. 14; Isa. 41. 10; Jer. 30. 22; 2 Cor. 6. 16; Heb. 8. 10;—their portion, Psa. 16. 5; 72. 26; Lam. 3. 24;—his presence with them, Exod. 33. 14; Psa. 140. 13; Isa. 41. 10; Ezek. 34. 30; John 14. 23;—his love to them, Deut. 7. 13; Psa. 42. 8; Isa. 43. 4; Jer. 31. 3; Hos. 14. 4; Zeph. 3. 17;—his mercy to them, Psa. 103. 13, 17; Isa. 30. 18; Hos. 11. 8;—his help to them, Deut. 33. 27, 29; Isa. 11. 17; Hos. 13. 9; Heb. 13. 6;—his care for them, Deut. 32. 11, 12; Psa. 33. 18; Isa. 46. 3, 4; 63. 9; Zech. 2. 8; 1 Pet. 5. 7.

of the influences of the Holy Spirit, Prov. 1. 23; Isa. 32. 15; 59. 21; Ezek. 36. 27; Luke 11. 13; John

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4. 10, 14; 7. 38, 39; 14. 14, 17; Gal. 3. 14; 1 Cor. 2. 12;—his teaching, Luke 12. 12; John 16. 13; 1 Cor. 2. 10; 1 John 2. 27;—his help in prayer, Zech. 12. 10; Rom. 8. 15, 26, 27; Gal. 4. 6;—his witnessing with the spirits of his people, Rom. 8. 16; 2 Cor. 1. 23; 5. 5;—his sealing them to redemption, 2 Cor. 1. 22; Eph. 1. 13; 4. 30;—his comforting them, John 14. 16; 15. 26; 16. 7; Rom. 14. 17.

PROMISES of support in death, Psa. 23. 4; 37. 37; 73. 26; Prov. 14. 32; Isa. 25. 8; Hos. 13. 14; Rom. 8. 38, 39; 1 Cor. 15. 55-57; 2 Tim. 1. 12;—of happiness to the soul immediately after death, Luke 16. 25; 23. 43; Phil. 1. 21, 23; 2 Cor. 5. 8; Heb. 12. 23; Rev. 14. 13;—of a glorious resurrection, Job 19. 26, 27; Isa. 26. 19; Dan. 12. 2; Luke 20. 35, 36; John 5. 28, 29; 6. 39, 40, 54; 11. 25; Rom. 8. 11; 1 Cor. 15. 21, 22, 42, 52, 53, 54; 2 Cor. 5. 1-4; Phil. 3. 21; 1 Thess. 4. 14;—of everlasting happiness in heaven, Dan. 12. 3; Matt. 13. 43; 25. 34, 46; John 14. 2, 3; Rom. 2. 7; 8. 17, 30; 2 Cor. 4. 17, 18; Col. 3. 4; 1 Thess. 4. 17; 2 Pet. 1. 11; Rev. 2. 10; 7. 15-17; 21. 22, 23.

PROMOTION, advancement or preferment, sometimes unexpected, 1 Sam. 2. 7; 75. 6; Dan. 2. 21;—of Joseph, Gen. 39. 1, &c.; 41. 39;—of Moses, Exod. 3. 1, 10;—of David, 2 Sam. 2. 4; 5. 1;—of Mephibosheth, 2 Sam. 9. 1, &c.;—of Jehu, king of Israel, 2 Kings 9. 2.

PRONOUNCE, to declare or speak plainly, Lev. 5. 4; 13. 3; Judges 12. 6; Neh. 6. 12; Jer. 11. 17.

PROPHECY, the foretelling of such future events as were beyond the reach of human sagacity, and which therefore none but God could reveal: holy men of God thus spake and wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, Num. 11. 25; 24. 2; 2 Sam. 23. 2; 2 Chron. 20. 14; Neh. 9. 30; Isa. 48. 16; Ezek. 2. 2; 3. 12; Mic. 3. 8; Zech. 7. 12; Acts 1. 16; 11. 28; 21. 11; 28. 25; 1 Tim. 4. 1; 2 Pet. 1. 21;—not always understood by the prophets themselves, 1 Pet. 1. 10-12.

PROPHECIES relating to Christ: general ones declaring the coming of a Messiah, Gen. 3. 15; Deut. 18. 15; Psa. 89. 20; Isa. 2. 2; 9. 6; 28. 16; 32. 1; 35. 4; 42. 6; 49. 1; 55. 4; Ezek. 34. 24; Dan. 2. 44; Mic. 4. 1;

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Zech. 3. 8;—his excellency and dignity, and the design of his mission, Gen. 12. 3; 49. 10; Num. 24. 19; Deut. 18. 18; Psa. 21. 1; Isa. 59. 20; Jer. 33. 16;—his divinity, Psa. 2. 11; 45. 7; 72. 8; 110. 1; Isa. 9. 6; 25. 9; 40. 10; Jer. 23. 6; Mic. 5. 2; Mal. 3. 1;—the nation, tribe, and family he was to descend from, Gen. 12. 3; 18. 18; 21. 12; 22. 18; 26. 4; 28. 14; 49. 8; Psa. 18. 50; 89. 4, 29, 36; 132. 11; Isa. 11. 1; Jer. 23. 5; 33. 15;—the time when he was to appear, Gen. 49. 10; Num. 24. 17; Dan. 9. 24; Hag. 2. 7; Mal. 3. 1;—the place of his birth, Num. 24. 17, 19; Mic. 5. 2;—that a messenger should go before him, Isa. 40. 3; Mal. 3. 1; 4. 5;—that he was to be born of a virgin, Gen. 3. 15; Isa. 7. 14; Jer. 31. 22;—that he was to be worshipped by the wise men, Psa. 72. 10, 15; Isa. 60. 3, 6;—that there should be a massacre at Bethlehem, Jer. 31. 15;—that he should be carried into Egypt, Hos. 11. 1;—that he was to be distinguished by peculiar grace and wisdom, and by the descent of the Holy Spirit upon him, Isa. 11. 2; 42. 1; 61. 1;—that he should be a prophet, Deut. 18. 15;—that he should preach the word of the Lord, Psa. 2. 7; Isa. 2. 3; 61. 1; Mic. 4. 2;—that he should work miracles, Isa. 35. 5;—that he should cast the buyers and sellers out of the temple, Psa. 69. 9;—that he should be a priest and offer sacrifice, 110. 4;—that he should be hated and persecuted, 22. 6; 35. 7, 12; 109. 2; Isa. 49. 7; 53. 3;—that the Jews and Gentiles should conspire to destroy him, Psa. 2. 1; 22. 12; 41. 5;—that he should ride triumphantly into Jerusalem, 8. 2; Zech. 9. 9;—that he should be sold for thirty pieces of silver, 11. 12;—that he should be betrayed by one of his own familiar friends, Psa. 41. 9; 55. 12;—that his disciples should forsake him, Zech. 13. 7;—that he should be accused by false witnesses, Psa. 27. 12; 35. 11; 109. 2;—that he should not plead upon his trial, 38. 13; Isa. 53. 7;—that he should be insulted, buffeted, and spit upon, Psa. 35. 15, 21;—that he should be scourged, Isa. 50. 6;—that he should be crucified, Psa. 22. 14, 17;—that they should offer him gall and vinegar to drink, 15; 69. 21;—that they should part his garments, and cast lots upon his vesture, 22. 18;—that

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he should be mocked by his enemies, 16; 109. 25;—that his side should be pierced, Zech. 12. 10;—also his hands and his feet, Psa. 22. 16; Zech. 13. 6;—that he should be patient under his sufferings, Isa. 53. 7;—that he should pray for his enemies, Psa. 109. 4;—that a bone of him should not be broken, 34. 20;—that he should die with malefactors, Isa. 53. 9, 12;—that he should be cut off in the midst of his days, Psa. 89. 45; 102. 24;—that there should be an earthquake at his death, Zech. 14. 4;—and a remarkable darkness, Amos 5. 20; 8. 9; Zech. 14. 6;—that he should be buried with the rich, Isa. 53. 9;—that he should rise again from the dead, Psa. 16. 10; 30. 3; 41. 10; 118. 17; Hos. 6. 2;—that he should ascend into heaven, and sit on the right hand of God, Psa. 16. 11; 24. 7; 68. 18; 110. 1; 118. 19;—that his betrayer should die suddenly and miserably, 55. 15, 23; 109. 17;—that the potter's field should be bought with the purchase money, Zech. 11. 13. Compare these with the article on Christ.

PROPHECIES, other prophecies accomplished: concerning Abraham's posterity in Egypt, Gen. 15. 13;—concerning Isaac, 18. 10; 21. 1;—of Joseph's advancement, 37. 5; 42. 6;—of the builder of Jericho, Josh. 6. 26; 1 Kings 16. 34;—of the death of Eli's sons, 1 Sam. 2. 34; 4. 11;—of the death of Saul, 28. 19; 31. 2;—of the birth of Josiah, 1 Kings 13. 2; 2 Kings 23. 15;—of the death of a prophet, 1 Kings 13. 22, 30;—of the destruction of the house of Jeroboam, 14. 10; 15. 29;—of the death of his son, 14. 12, 17;—of the destruction of the house of Baasha, 16. 3, 11;—of the great drought in the reign of Ahab, 17. 1; 18. 41;—of the invasion of the king of Syria, 20. 22, 26;—of the revenge of the death of Naboth, 21. 19; 22. 38;—of the destruction of the house of Ahab, 21. 21; 2 Kings 10. 11;—of the death of Jezebel, 1 Kings 21. 23; 2 Kings 9. 36;—of the production of water to supply an army, 3. 17, 20;—of plenty in a siege of Samaria, 7. 1, 18;—of the death of the lord who did not believe the prophet, 7. 2, 20;—of the reign of the sons of Jehu to the fourth generation, 10. 30; 15. 12;—of the destruction of the king of Assyria, 19. 7, 35, 37;—of the Babylonish captivity, 20. 17; 24.

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13; Jer. 27. 1-7; 29. 11-14;—the total desolation of Nineveh, Nah. 1. 1-10; 3. 7; Zeph. 2. 13;—and of Babylon, Jer. 50. 35-40; 51. 24-26, 37, 64.

PROPHECIES, spoken by Christ, respecting his sufferings and the manner of his death, Matt. 16. 21; 17. 22, 23; 20. 18, 19; Mark 8. 31; 9. 31; 10. 32, 39; Luke 9. 22; 18. 31-33;—the time he should remain in the grave, Matt. 12. 40;—his resurrection on the third day, 16. 21; Mark 8. 31; 9. 31; Luke 9. 22; 18. 33; John 2. 19, 21;—the place where his disciples were to prepare the passover, Matt. 21. 1-3; Mark 11. 2; Luke 19. 30, 31;—that Judas would betray him, Matt. 26. 21, 23, 25; Luke 22. 3, 4; John 13. 21-26; that Peter would deny him, Matt. 26. 34; Mark 14. 30; Luke 22. 34; John 13. 38;—that his other disciples would forsake him, Matt. 26. 31; Mark 14. 27; John 16. 32;—that he should ascend into heaven, John 6. 62; 16. 28; 20. 17;—the sending of the Holy Ghost as the *Comforter* to his apostles, 14. 16, 26; 15. 26;—that they should be endowed with the gift of tongues, Mark 16. 17;—the persecutions to which they should be subjected, Matt. 23. 34-36; 24. 9; Mark 13. 9; John 16. 1-4;—the sufferings and death of Peter, 21. 18, 19;—the destruction of the city and temple of Jerusalem, Matt. 24. 1, 2; Mark 13. 1, 2; Luke 19. 41-44; 21. 6;—the signs by which this should be preceded, Matt. 24. 3-7; Mark 13. 5-8; Luke 21. 8-11;—the rejection of the Jews, and the preaching of his gospel in all nations, Matt. 8. 11, 12; 24. 14; Luke 13. 28, 29.

PROPHET, one who, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, foretells future events, 1 Sam. 3. 20; 1 Kings 18. 22; 19. 16; Jer. 1. 5;—one qualified by the extraordinary gifts of the Holy Spirit to teach and explain divine truths, 1 Cor. 12. 10; 14. 1, 3, 5, 22, 24, 31;—one under the influence of an evil spirit, and who imitated the true prophets, 1 Sam. 18. 10; 1 Kings 22. 22;—a heathen poet, Tit. 1. 12.

PROPHETS, a succession of them promised, Deut. 18. 15;—their duty, 1 Sam. 12. 23; Isa. 58. 1; 62. 6; Jer. 1. 8, 17; 23. 28; Ezek. 2. 6; 3. 9, 11, 17; 34. 2;—to be respected, Jer. 25. 4; 26. 4;—sometimes despised, Jer. 23. 23, 34, 35;—a blessing to the people, Isa. 30. 20; Jer. 3. 15; Amos 8. 11;—

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a presumptuous one to be put to death, Deut. 18. 20;—false ones described and complained of, Isa. 56. 10; Jer. 6. 13; 23. 1; Ezek. 22. 25; 34. 2; Mic. 3. 11; Mal. 1. 6;—the danger of following them, Deut. 13. 1-3;—judgments denounced against them, 5; Jer. 14. 15; 23. 21, 25; 28. 15; 29. 31; Ezek. 13. 3; 14. 9;—one from Judah meets Jeroboam at Bethel, 1 Kings 13. 1;—is killed by a lion, 23;—lying ones complained of, Jer. 14. 13; 23. 9;—such to be destroyed, 25. 34;—reproved, Ezek. 13. 1;—foretold to arise in the Christian church, Matt. 7. 15; 24. 11, 24; Acts 20. 29; 1 Tim. 4. 1; 2 Pet. 2. 1; 3. 3.

PROPHETESSES, female prophets; Miriam, Exod. 15. 20;—Deborah, Judg. 4. 4;—Huldah, 2 Kings 22. 14; Noadiah, Neh. 6. 14;—Anna, Luke 2. 36;—the daughters of Philip, Acts 21. 9.

PROPIRATION, that which atones for and covers our guilt, as the mercy-seat covered the tables of the law, Rom. 3. 25; 1 John 2. 2; 4. 10. See *Atonement*.

PROPORTION, an equal part, 1 Kings 7. 36;—symmetry, or agreement of one part with another, Job 41. 12;—analogy of faith, or harmony of its different parts, Rom. 12. 6.

PROSELYTE, a stranger made a convert to the Jewish religion, Acts 2. 10; 6. 5; 13. 43;—*of the gate*, was one permitted to dwell in the land of Israel; and who, without submitting to circumcision, or any other ceremony of the law, worshipped the true God, according to the moral law, and the rules imposed on the children of Noah;—*of justice*, was one who received circumcision, and the whole law of Moses, and enjoyed all the privileges of a native Hebrew.

PROSEUCHE, prayer, or rather an *oratory*, or place for prayer, commonly surrounded with the shade of trees; Christ continued in one all night engaged in prayer, Luke 6. 12;—Paul and his attendants spent the Sabbath in one, near to Philippi, Acts 16. 13.

PROSPECT, view, or side, from which the adjacent ground was seen, Ezek. 40. 44, 46; 43. 4.

PROSPERITY, or **ADVERSITY**, of a worldly kind, no evidence of virtue or vice, or of the favour or displeasure of God, Job 12. 6; 20. 4; 21. 7, 18;

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PSA. 17. 10; 73. 3, 13; 92. 7; Eccl. 8. 14; 9. 2; Jer. 12. 1; Hab. 1. 16; Mal. 3. 14; Matt. 5. 45; Luke 13. 1; 16. 19, John 9. 2; Acts 28. 4;—advantages and evils of, will be adjusted hereafter, **PSA.** 37. 1; Eccl. 5. 8; 8. 12; Jer. 5. 39; Luke 16. 25; Rom. 8. 18.

PROSPERITY a dangerous state, Deut. 6. 10; Prov. 1. 32; 30. 8; Luke 6. 24; 12. 16; James 5. 1.

of the wicked not to be envied, Job 12. 6; 20. 5; 21. 7, 18; **PSA.** 37. 1; 73. 1, 18; 92. 7; Eccl. 8. 12; Jer. 12. 1, &c.; Luke 16. 19.

—, or **CALAMITY**, of nations, causes thereof: of the Amorites, Gen. 15. 16;—of Sodom, 18. 20;—of the Israelites, Lev. 26. 3; Deut. 7. 12; 28. 1; Judg. 2. 20; 1 Kings 8. 33; 11. 14, 23; 2 Kings 17. 7; **PSA.** 78. 33; 107. 11, 34; Prov. 14. 34; 28. 2; Isa. 47. 8; 50. 1; Jer. 4. 18; 7. 17; 9. 13; 12. 4; 15. 1; 16. 10; 17. 19; 22. 3; 44. 3, &c.; Ezek. 5. 5; 14. 13; Hos. 4. 1; Amos 4. 6; Matt. 23. 37.

PROTECTION, a defence or cover from evil, Deut. 32. 38.

PROTEST, to give a solemn declaration of one's opinion, or resolution, Gen. 43. 3; 1 Sam. 8. 9; Zech. 3. 6; 1 Cor. 15. 13.

PROVE, to try or examine one's self, 2 Cor. 13. 5; 1 Thess. 5. 21;—to manifest by argument or evidence, Acts 9. 22; Rom. 3. 10;—to try by some mercy or affliction, that men may know themselves, and be known by others, Exod. 16. 4; Deut. 8. 2.

PROVENDER, dry food for cattle; such as hay or corn, Gen. 24. 25, 32; 42. 27; 43. 24; Judg. 19. 19, 21; Isa. 30. 24.

PROVERB, a short and pithy moral sentence, maxim, comparison, or enigma, expressed in a style that is poetical and figurative, Prov. 1. 1, &c.;—a byword, Deut. 28. 37; 1 Sam. 10. 12; **PSA.** 69. 11;—a kind of parable, John 16. 25, 29.

PROVIDE, to procure beforehand, to prepare, or to supply, Gen. 22. 8; 30. 30; Job 38. 41; Matt. 10. 9; Rom. 12. 17; 1 Tim. 5. 8.

PROVIDENCE, prudent foresight and care in managing affairs, Acts 24. 2.

— **OF GOD** is his continual superintendence and care over creation: asserted, Exod. 21. 13; Job 1. 12; 2. 6; 5. 6; 23. 14; **PSA.** 65. 9; 75. 6; 105. 14; 113. 7; 127. 1; 147.

PSA

6; Prov. 16. 9, 23; 19. 21; 20. 24; 21. 30; Eccl. 9. 1, 11; Jer. 10. 23; Matt. 6. 26; 10. 29; John 3. 27;—it is *universal*, extending to all creatures, from the highest to the lowest; and to all events, from the greatest to the most minute, **PSA.** 135. 6; Jer. 31. 35; Dan. 4. 34, 35; Matt. 10. 29, 30; Acts 17. 25–28;—*unerringly wise*, **PSA.** 104. 24; Isa. 28. 29;—sometimes *dark* and mysterious, **PSA.** 18. 11; 77. 19; Rom. 11. 33;—always *just*, Deut. 32. 4; **PSA.** 97. 2; Hos. 14. 9;—perfectly *holy*, **PSA.** 145. 17;—exercuted with almighty power, Job 9. 12; Dan. 4. 35;—commonly connected with the use of second causes, or *means*, 1 Kings 22. 28, 34; Acts 27. 31, 34.

PROVINCE, a country, or part of a kingdom, 1 Kings 20. 14, 15; Ezra 4. 15; 6. 2; Esth. 1. 1;—a country subject to the Roman empire, Acts 23. 34; 25. 1.

PROVISION, or **FOOD**, Gen. 41. 25; 45. 21;—that for Solomon's household for one day, 1 Kings 4. 22, 23;—God's promise to bless Zion's, **PSA.** 132. 15; not to be made for the gratification of sinful inclinations, Rom. 13. 14.

PROVOCATION, the cause of making one angry, as sin does God, 1 Kings 15. 30; 21. 29; 2 Kings 23. 26; Neh. 9. 18; **PSA.** 95. 8.

PROVOKE, to enrage, or rouse to anger, Exod. 23. 21; Num. 14. 11; Deut. 31. 20; 1 Cor. 10. 22; Eph. 6. 4;—to stir up, or to excite, Rom. 11. 11, 14; Heb. 10. 24.

PRUDENCE, wisdom applied to practice, recommended, Prov. 12. 16, 23; 13. 16; 14. 8; 15. 5; 19. 11; 22. 3; 27. 11, 12; Matt. 10. 16; James 3. 13.

PRUNE, to cut off superfluous branches from trees and vines, to promote their fruitfulness, Lev. 25. 3, 4; Isa. 5. 6.

PSALMS, exhorting to virtue, **PSA.** 1. 4. 11. 19. 24. 32. 37. 41. 49. 81. 84. 95. 119. 125;—expressive of the character and faults of the righteous and the wicked, **PSA.** 7. 10. 12. 14. 15. 36. 52. 53. 58. 73. 82. 101. 112. 125. 126. 131. 133;—of prayer in general, **PSA.** 4. 5. 26. 28. 71. 86. 110. 123. 132. 141. 144;—of supplication in distress, **PSA.** 13. 17. 22. 25. 31. 35. 38. 40. 43. 54. 55. 59. 60. 64. 69. 70. 74. 80. 83. 88. 94. 120. 123. 137. 140. 142. 143;—of confession and repentance, **PSA.** 6. 39. 41. 42. 51. 74. 77. 79. 85. 102;—expressing trust in God, **PSA.** 3. 12. 16. 23.

PUL

27. 44. 46. 56. 57. 61. 62. 71. 77. 91. 121. 127. 130. 138;—celebrating the perfections of God, Psa. 8. 19. 29. 33. 50. 65. 68. 76. 93. 96. 97. 99. 104. 107. 113. 114. 135. 136. 139. 147;—of praise and thanksgiving, Psa. 9. 18. 20. 23. 30. 34. 40. 47. 48. 63. 66. 67. 75. 76. 87. 92. 98. 100. 103. 108. 111. 115. 116. 117. 118. 122. 124. 126. 129. 134. 145. 146. 148. 149. 150;—historical, Psa. 78. 89. 105. 106. 135. 136;—prophetic of Christ, Psa. 2. 21. 22. 45. 72. 109. 110.

PSALMIST, one who composed psalms, 2 Sam. 23. 1.

PSALTRY, a kind of harp, or dulcimer, much used among the Hebrews, in the praise of God, Psa. 33. 2; 57. 8; 71. 22; 81. 2; 92. 3; 108. 2; 144. 9; 150. 3.

PTOLEMAIS, a seaport town of Canaan, on the shore of the Mediterranean, about thirty-two miles south of Tyre, Acts 21. 7;—its former name was *Accho*, Judges 1. 31.

PUBLIC WORSHIP, decency to be observed in it, 1 Cor. 11. 18; 14. 40.

PUBLICANS, tax-gatherers, or officers appointed to collect the revenue exacted from the Jews by the Roman emperor. Among the Romans there were two sorts of them. One class consisted of those who farmed from the emperor the taxes of a whole province, or part of a country, at a stipulated sum, and they were generally men of influence. Zaccheus is supposed to have been of this class, Luke 19. 22. The other class consisted of underlings, who collected the taxes; and who were generally so oppressive in their exactions, and wicked in their practice, that they were abhorred by the Jews as the very refuse of mankind, Matt. 9. 11; 18. 17; Mark 2. 16; Luke 5. 30;—some good, Matt. 21. 31; Luke 18. 13; 19. 2, 7.

PUBLIUS, common, the governor of Melita: Paul cures his father, Acts 28. 8.

PUFF at a person, to hiss and make mouths at him, Psa. 10. 5; 12. 5;—up, to fill with self-conceit, 1 Cor. 4. 6, 18, 19; 5. 2; 8. 1; 13. 4; Col. 2. 18.

PUL, *beam*, or *destruction*, king of Assyria, invades the kingdom of Israel, 2 Kings 15. 19;—conquers the half tribe of Manasseh, 1 Chron. 5. 26.

PULPIT, an elevated place for a public speaker, Neh. 8. 4.

PULSE, coarse grain; such as peas, or

PUR

beans, 2 Sam. 17. 28; Dan. 1. 12, 16.

PUNISHMENT of the wicked in general, Job 15. 20; 18. 5; 20. 4; 27. 13;—due to them in this life, Psa. 11. 6; Prov. 11. 19, 21; 21. 15; 22. 8; Isa. 57. 21; Rom. 2. 8;—abandonment to their own lusts, Psa. 81. 12; Isa. 63. 17;—subjection to terror, Psa. 53. 5; Prov. 28. 1;—exposure to shame, Psa. 53. 5; Prov. 3. 35;—the ruin of their family and name, Psa. 34. 16; 37. 28; 104. 35; Prov. 2. 22; 12. 7; 14. 11; 24. 20;—without hope, Job 8. 13; Psa. 112. 10; Prov. 10. 28; 11. 7;—eternal, Isa. 66. 24; Dan. 12. 2; Matt. 18. 8; 25. 41, 46; Mark 3. 29; 9. 43; Luke 3. 17; 2 Thess. 1. 9; Jude 7;—in proportion to guilt, Matt. 11. 22, &c.; 23. 14; Luke 12. 47;—examples, in Cain, Gen. 4. 11;—Er, the son of Judah, 38. 7;—of the family of Eli, 1 Sam. 2. 31;—of Eli and his sons, 4. 11, 18;—of Gehazi, 2 Kings 5. 27;—of Sennacherib, 19. 35, 37;—of Judas Iscariot, Acts 1. 18;—of Ananias and Sapphira, 5. 1;—of King Herod, 12. 23;—of Elymas, 13. 11. See Wicked.

PUNISHMENTS, of a civil kind among the Jews, and other ancient nations—*retaliation*, or returning stripe for stripe, eye for eye, &c., Exod. 21. 23–25; Deut. 19. 21;—*fining* in a sum of money, Exod. 21. 18, 19, 22, 32;—*scourging*, not above forty stripes at once, Deut. 25. 3; 2 Cor. 11. 24;—*imprisonment*, Lev. 24. 12; Num. 15. 34;—*plucking off the hair*, Isa. 50. 6; Neh. 13. 25;—*killing with the sword*, Judges 8. 21; 1 Kings 2. 25; Acts 12. 2;—*hanging*, Deut. 21. 22, 23; Josh. 8. 29; 10. 26;—*stoning to death*, Josh. 7. 25; 1 Kings 12. 18; 21. 13; Acts 7. 58;—*throwing of persons from the top of a rock, or precipice*, 2 Chron. 25. 12; Luke 4. 29;—*beheading*, Judg. 9. 5; 2 Kings 10. 7; Matt. 14. 10;—*sawing asunder*, Heb. 11. 37;—*tearing to pieces alive*, 2 Sam. 12. 31;—*crucifixion*, which they borrowed from the Romans, Matt. 27. 35, 38;—*burning with fire*, Lev. 20. 14; 21. 9.

PURCHASES, the manner of making them, by Abraham, Gen. 23. 3;—by Boaz, Ruth 4. 7;—by Jeremiah, ch. 32. 7, 44.

PUR, or **PURIM**, a festival among the Jews, in memory of the lots cast by Haman, Esth. 9. 20.

QUE

PURIFICATIONS were of various kinds among the Hebrews; some for deliverance from ceremonial uncleanness, Lev. 8. 15; 12. 4, 6; Num. 31. 23;—others from moral transgressions, Num. 19. 9, 17.

PURITY OF HEART, or perfection of character required, Rom. 6. 19; Eph. 1. 4; Phil. 2. 15; 2 Pet. 3. 14;—respecting the works of the flesh, Gal. 5. 16; Eph. 5. 3; Col. 3. 5; 1 Pet. 2. 11.

PURLOIN, to take what belongs to another in a secret and thievish manner, Tit. 2. 10.

PURPLE, a beautiful red colour, tinged with blue, dyed with the blood of a shellfish, found in plenty on the northwest coast of Canaan: cloth and skins of this dye were used for the curtains of the tabernacle, Exod. 25. 4; 26. 1, &c.;—Daniel was clothed with scarlet, ch. 5. 7;—Mordecai, Est. 8. 15;—Christ in mock majesty, Mark 15. 17.

PURTENANCE, what pertains or belongs to any thing, Exod. 12. 9.

PUTEOLI, a city in Italy, about eight miles from Naples, Acts 28. 13.

PUTREFYING, rotting, Isa. 1. 6.

QUADRUPEDS, four-footed animals, created, Gen. 1. 24.

QUAILS, a species of birds of a middle size, between sparrows and pigeons, sent to the Israelites, Ex. 16. 12; Psa. 78. 27; 105. 40;—in anger, Num. 11. 31.

QUAKE, to shake as with terror, mount Sinai did, Exod. 19. 18;—the ground on which stood the army of the Philistines did, 1 Sam. 14. 15;—the earth did at the death of Christ, Matt. 27. 51.

QUARRELS, contests or grounds of strife, Lev. 26. 25; 2 Kings 5. 7; Mark 6. 19;—to be avoided, Prov. 3. 36; 17. 14; 20. 3; 25. 8;—to be forgiven, Col. 3. 13;—whence they arise, James 4. 1.

QUARRIES, mines out of which stones are cut or digged, Judg. 3. 19, 26.

QUARTUS, the fourth, a disciple mentioned by Paul, Rom. 16. 23.

QUATERNION, a company of four, Acts 12. 4.

QUEEN, the wife or consort of a king, Neh. 2. 6; Esth. 1. 9;—a sovereign princess, or ruler of a kingdom, 1 Kings 10. 1, 4, 10; Acts 8. 27;—the church of Christ, Psa. 45. 9;—the antichristian church, Rev. 18. 7;—the moon, Jer. 44. 17, 25.

RAB

QUENCH, to put out fire, Num. 11. 2; Psa. 118. 12;—to allay thirst, Psa. 104. 11;—to resist and suppress the calls and influences of the Spirit, 1 Thess. 5. 19.

QUESTIONS are of various kinds: religious and sincere, Deut. 6. 20; Acts 9. 6;—blasphemous, John 8. 48;—curious, Luke 13. 13;—foolish and unlearned, 2 Tim. 2. 23; Tit. 3. 9;—hard, or difficult, 1 Kings 10. 1;—captious and ensnaring, Mark 12. 14;—leading, or pointing to the answer to be given, Num. 23. 19;—hypocritical, Matt. 2. 7;—accusatory, Neh. 2. 19;—affirmative, Num. 12. 2;—negative, Num. 23. 8.

QUICK, the living, Num. 16. 30; Acts 10. 42; 2 Tim. 4. 1; 1 Pet. 4. 5;—very tender and sensible, Lev. 13. 10, 24;—very ready, Isa. 11. 3.

QUICKEN, to give natural life to the dead, Rom. 4. 17; 8. 11;—to give spiritual life, Eph. 2. 1, 5; Col. 2. 13;—to enliven with fresh vigour and activity, Psa. 80. 18; 119. 25, 37, 40, &c.

QUICKSANDS, or **SYRTES**, sand banks on the north of Africa, fatal to ships, Acts 27. 17.

QUIVER, a case for holding arrows, Gen. 27. 3; Job 39. 23; Psa. 127. 5; Isa. 22. 6; 49. 2.

QUIVERED, quaked, or trembled, Hab. 3. 16.

RAAMAH, greatness, thunder, bruising, the fourth son of Cush, who is supposed to have peopled Arabia Felix, Gen. 10. 7;—his descendants brought to Tyre precious stones, gold, and spices, Ezek. 27. 22.

RABBAH, or **RABBATH**, the capital city of the Ammonites, stood near the source of the river Arnon, Deut. 3. 11;—Joab besieged it, and took it, 2 Sam. 11. 1;—predictions against, Jer. 49. 2, 3; Ezek. 25. 5; Amos 1. 14.

RABBATH-MOAB, the capital of the Moabites, sometimes called *Ar*, Num. 21. 28; Isa. 15. 1.

RABBI, a title of dignity among the Hebrews, signifying *master* or *doctor of the law* it was much coveted by the Scribes and Pharisees, Matt. 23. 7;—Christ dissuades his disciples from affecting it, 8;—the disciples frequently applied it to Christ, John 1. 38, 49; 3. 2, 26; 6. 25; 20. 16.

RAI

RAISHAKEH, *cup-bearer, or chamberlain of the prince*, his blasphemous message, 2 Kings 18. 19.

RACA, a Syriac term of reproach and contempt, signifying *empty, vain, beggarly, foolish*: danger of thus calling a brother, Matt. 5. 22.

RACE, a running match, not always to the swift, Eccl. 9. 11;—the Christian course compared to, 1 Cor. 9. 24;—to be run with patience, Heb. 12. 1.

RACHEL, a *sheep*, is met by Jacob, Gen. 29. 9-12;—married to him, 28;—frets on account of her barrenness, 30. 1;—bears Joseph, 23;—bears Benjamin, and dies, 35. 18;—represented as mourning for her children, Jer. 31. 15.

RAGE, violent anger or fury, 2 Kings 5. 12; 2 Chron. 16. 10; Prov. 6. 34; Dan. 3. 13.

RAGGED ROCKS, uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited, Isa. 2. 21.

RAGS, worn-out clothes or tatters, slothfulness brings men to, Prov. 23. 21;—legal righteousness compared to filthy, Isa. 64. 6.

RAHAB, *proud, quarrelsome, extended*, a Canaanitish harlot, or *inn-keeper* of Jericho, receives the spies sent by Joshua, ch. 2. 1;—saved at the destruction of Jericho, 6. 25;—the wife of Salmon, Matt. 1. 5;—saved by her faith, Heb. 11. 31;—by works, James 2. 25.

—, a name given to *Egypt*, significative of the pride and strength of that kingdom, Psa. 87. 4; 89. 10; Isa. 51. 9.

RAILING, or reproachful speech, to be avoided, 1 Cor. 5. 11; 1 Pet. 3. 9; 2 Pet. 2. 11; Jude 9.

RAIMENT, clothes or dress, given as an expression of esteem, Gen. 24. 53; 45. 22; Esth. 4. 4;—of a neighbour not to be held as a pledge, Exod. 22. 26, 27.

RAIN, the vapour exhaled by the sun from the seas and the earth, and which falls from the clouds in drops, Lev. 26. 4; Eccl. 11. 3;—extraordinary for forty days, at the deluge, Gen. 7. 12;—promised in due season, Lev. 26. 4; Deut. 11. 14; 28. 12;—usually fell in plenty twice a year; the one called the *former rain*, in September or October, Hos. 6. 3;—the other called the *latter rain*, in March, Prov. 16. 15; Jer. 5. 24; Hos. 6. 3; Joel 2. 25; 29. 28.

RAINBOW, one of the most beautiful

RAV

phenomena in nature, a meteor in form of a partly-coloured semicircle, appearing only in a rainy sky opposite to the sun; caused by the refraction of his rays on a watery cloud, and visible only when he is not more than forty-two degrees above the horizon: a token that there will not be another general deluge, Gen. 9. 13-16;—one seen around the throne, Rev. 4. 3;—on the head of an angel, 10. 1.

RAISINS, dried grapes, 1 Sam. 25. 18; 30. 12; 2 Sam. 16. 1; 1 Chron. 12. 40.

RAM, a male sheep: one caught in a thicket by the horns appeared to Abraham, Gen. 22. 13;—offered in sacrifice, Exod. 29. 16, 18; Lev. 9. 2, 4;—figuratively, an emblem of monarchy, Dan. 8. 3, 4, 6, 7, 20.

RAM, or **BATTERING-RAM**, an engine anciently much used in besieging cities, for making a breach in their walls, Ezek. 4. 2; 21. 22.

RAMAH, a city of Benjamin, about six miles northward from Jerusalem, Josh. 18. 25;—in it dwelt Elkanah and Samuel, 1 Sam. 1. 1, 19; 7. 17; 8. 4; 23. 1;—here the Jewish prisoners were disposed of, after their capital was taken, which occasioned the mourning of Rachel's daughters, Jer. 40. 1; 31. 15;—rebuilt by those who returned from Babylon, Neh. 7. 30; 11. 33.

—, another city of the same name in the tribe of Naphtali, on the frontiers of Asher, Josh. 19. 29, 36.

RAMESSES. See *Pithon*.

RAMPART, a bank or fence for the protection of a city, Lam. 2. 8;—the sea was as one to No, Nah. 3. 8.

RANSOM, the price paid for the pardon of an offence, or the redemption of a slave or captive, Exod. 21. 30; 30. 12; Prov. 6. 35;—Christ the ransom of mankind, Matt. 20. 28; 1 Tim. 2. 6. See *Atonement and Redemption*.

RASE, to destroy or overthrow completely, Psa. 137. 7.

RASHNESS, unguarded haste in speaking or acting, censured, Psa. 31. 22; 116. 10; Prov. 14. 29; Eccl. 5. 2; Isa. 32. 4; Acts 19. 36.

RAVENS, birds of prey, nearly of the size of a common hen, of a black colour, with a bluish back: feed Elijah, 1 Kings 17. 4, 6;—God feedeth them, Job 38. 41; Psa. 147. 9; Matt. 12. 24.

RAVENING, robbing and devouring. Gen. 49. 27; Psa. 22. 13; Ezek. 22. 15, 27; Matt. 7. 15.

REC

- RAZOR**, a well-known instrument used in shaving, Ezek. 5. 1;—a deceitful and flattering tongue, Psa. 52. 2.
- READING**, the book of the law publicly, practised, Rked. 24. 7; Josh. 8. 34; 2 Kings 22. 8; 23. 2; Neh. 8. 3, 18; 9. 3;—the apostolical epistles in the churches, commanded, Col. 4. 16; 1 Thess. 5. 27.
- READY**, or prepared for the coming of the Lord, we are commanded to be, Matt. 24. 44; Luke 12. 40;—to every good work, Tit. 3. 1;—to give an answer respecting the ground of our hope, 1 Pet. 3. 15.
- REALM**, a kingdom or empire, 2 Chron. 20. 30; Ezra 7. 13, 23; Dan. 1. 20; 6. 3.
- REAP**, to cut down grain in harvest, Lev. 19. 9; 23. 10, 22; 25. 11; Ruth 2. 9;—to receive the fruit of works, good or bad, Job 4. 8; Psa. 126. 5; Prov. 22. 8; Hos. 8. 7; 10. 12; Gal. 6. 7, 8.
- REASON** to be employed in religion, Isa. 1. 18; 5. 3; Luke 12. 57; 1 Cor. 10. 13; 11. 13; 1 Pet. 3. 15;—not a sufficient guide, Deut. 12. 8; Prov. 3. 5; 14. 12; Rom. 1. 22, &c.; 1 Cor. 2. 14.
- REBEKAH**, *fatted, pacified*, meets the servant of Abraham, Gen. 24. 15, 45;—married to Isaac, 67;—bears Esau and Jacob, 25. 24;—deceives her husband, 27. 1. &c.
- REBELLION**, the act of rising up against lawful authority:—*examples*, of Aaron and Miriam against Moses, Num. 12. 1;—of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, 16. 1;—of Absalom against David, 2 Sam. 15. 1;—of the servants of Zimri against him, 1 Kings 16. 9;—of the sons of Sennacherib against him, 2 Kings 19. 37.
- REBUKE**, to reprove or check for a fault, Lev. 19. 17; Prov. 9. 8; Luke 17. 3; 1 Tim. 5. 1, 20; 2 Tim. 4. 2; Tit. 1. 13; 2. 15;—to chasten or correct for sin, Psa. 6. 1; 38. 1; 39. 11; Isa. 54. 9; Rev. 3. 19;—to drive away, Matt. 17. 18; Mark 1. 25; Luke 4. 39.
- RECEIVE CHRIST**, to believe in him, by admitting with the whole heart the gospel testimony concerning him, Matt. 10. 40; John 1. 12; Col. 2. 6;—to accept of him as our wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption, 1 Cor. 1. 30.
- RECHABITES**, a singular people, who neither built houses, nor sowed, nor planted, nor drank wine: their exam-

RED

- ple recommended to the Israelites, Jer. 35. 1-19.
- RECKON**, to count or compute, Lev. 25. 50; 27. 18; Matt. 18. 24;—to judge or conclude, Rom. 6. 11; 8. 18.
- RECOMMENDATION**, letters of, in favour of Aquila and Priscilla, Acts 18. 27;—not wanted by Paul, 2 Cor. 3. 1;—of Titus, 2 Cor. 8. 22;—of Tychicus, Eph. 6. 21; Col. 4. 8;—of Aristarchus, &c., 4. 10;—of Onesimus, Philem. 1, &c.
- RECOMPENSE**, requital of deeds, either good or evil, Deut. 32. 35; Job 15. 31; Luke 14. 12; Rom. 1. 27; 11. 9.
- RECONCILIATION**, the restoring to friendship of parties at variance: of God and man by Christ, Rom. 5. 10; 2 Cor. 5. 18; Eph. 2. 16; Col. 1. 20;—with an offended brother, Matt. 5. 23; Rom. 12. 18.
- RECORD**, to mark in a register, Neh. 12. 8, 22;—to declare, Exod. 20. 24; 1 Chron. 16. 4; Isa. 8. 2; Acts 20. 26, authentic memorial, Ezra 6. 2;—the gospel, 1 John 5. 10, 11.
- RECORDER**, a secretary or one who registers events, Neh. 12. 22; 2 Sam. 8. 16; 2 Kings 18. 18; 2 Chron. 34. 8.
- RECOVER**, to regain health, property, &c., Judg. 11. 26; 1 Sam. 30. 8; 2 Kings 1. 2; 5. 3; Psa. 39. 13; Mark 16. 18.
- RED SEA**, or **ARABIAN GULF**, an arm of the Indian Ocean, which stretches along the west side of Arabia, and the east of Ethiopia and Egypt; and which from the Straits of Babel-mandel on the south, to the Isthmus of Suez on the north, is about 1,200 miles long. As the Edomites had long the command of it, it was called the Sea of Edom, or *Red Sea*, Edom signifying *red*, Exod. 10. 19; 13. 18; 15. 4, 22; 23. 31, &c., &c.
- REDEEM**, to buy back persons or things which are sold, or forfeited, Exod. 13. 13; Lev. 25. 25; 29. 48; Num. 18. 15;—to deliver from temporal evil, Exod. 6. 6; Job 5. 20; 6. 23; Mic. 4. 10;—to rescue from sin and hell, Gal. 3. 13; 4. 5; Tit. 2. 14; Rev. 5. 9.
- REDEEMER**, he who ransoms and saves, the *Lord Jehovah* is to his people, Psa. 19. 14; 78. 35; Isa. 41. 14; 43. 14; 44. 6, 24;—Jesus Christ is emphatically so called, Job 19. 25; Isa. 59. 20.
- REDEMPTION BY CHRIST**, Matt.

REG

20. 26; 1 Cor. 1. 30; Gal. 3. 13; Eph. 1. 7; Col. 1. 14; 1 Tim. 2. 6; Heb. 9. 12; 1 Pet. 1. 18; Rev. 5. 9;—it includes deliverance from the *curse* of the law, Gal. 3. 13;—from *sin* in its guilt, power, and defilement, Eph. 1. 7; Rom. 6. 14; Tit. 2. 14; Lev. 1. 5;—from the tyranny of *Satan*, 1 John 3. 8;—the undue ascendancy of the *world*, Gal. 1. 4;—from the power of *death*, and the dominion of the *grave*, Hos. 13. 14; 1 Cor. 15. 57;—from *hell*, 1 Thess. 1. 10.

REED, a hollow and slender plant growing in fenny and watery places, Job 40. 21;—any thing feeble and easily broken, 2 Kings 18. 21; Isa. 36. 6; 42. 3; Matt. 11. 7;—a Jewish measure of six cubits and three inches, Ezek. 40. 3; Rev. 11. 1; 21. 15, 16;—figuratively an unstable mind, Matt. 7;—a weak saint, Isa. 42. 3.

REFORMATION, or AMENDMENT, must be universal, Matt. 5. 19; James 2. 10;—time of, meaning the advent of Christ, Heb. 9. 10.

REFRESH, to revive and strengthen, Exod. 23. 12; 31. 17; 1 Kings 13. 7; 1 Sam. 16. 23; Rom. 15. 32; 1 Cor. 16. 18.

REFUGE, God is to his people, Deut. 33. 27; Psa. 9. 9; 14. 6; 46. 1.

—, cities of, appointed for those who unawares, and without design, should kill any person. These cities were six in number, all easy of access; the roads to them kept in good repair; and where crossways met, posts were set up with an inscription pointing to that which led to refuge, Num. 35. 6; Deut. 4. 41; 19. 1; Josh. 20. 1, &c.

REFUSING TO HEAR THE CALL OF GOD, the danger of, Prov. 1. 24.

REGARDING INIQUITY IN THE HEART, danger of, Psa. 66. 18.

REGENERATION, a change of heart and life, effected by the agency of the Holy Spirit, John 3. 8; Tit. 3. 5;—it is called being *born again*, John 3. 3;—*born* of the Spirit, 5. 6;—being quickened, Eph. 2. 1;—passing from death to life, 5. 24; 1 John 3. 14;—a new creature, 2 Cor. 5. 17; Gal. 6. 15;—Christ formed in the heart, Col. 1. 27;—partaking of a divine nature, 2 Pet. 1. 4;—in its *nature* it is a *supernatural* change, John 3. 6; Eph. 2. 4, 5;—*internal*, invisible, and inexplicable, John 3. 8;—*visible* in its effects, 1 John 3. 9; 4. 7; 5. 4;—*uni-*

REL

versal, extending to all the faculties, affections, and actions of life, 2 Cor. 5. 17;—*essential* to salvation, John 3. 3, 5; Gal. 6. 15;—the *evidences* of this change are, hatred of, and abstinence from sin, 1 John 3. 9;—love to Christ and his people, 1 Pet. 1. 8; 1 John 4. 7; 3. 14;—love to the word of God, and delight in meditating on it, Psa. 1. 2; 119. 97;—love to the public ordinances of religion, 26. 8; 27. 4; 84. 1-4;—deadness to the world, and victory over it, Gal. 6. 14; 1 John 5. 4;—heavenly mindedness, Psa. 73. 25; Isa. 26. 8; Matt. 6. 21;—fruitfulness in holiness, Rom. 6. 22; Gal. 5. 22; Eph. 4. 24.

REGION, a country, or tract of land, Deut. 3. 4; 1 Kings 4. 11, 24; Matt. 3. 5; 4. 16.

REGISTER, a public record for marking genealogies and important events, Ezra 2. 62; Neh. 7. 5, 64.

REHEARSE, to tell over, Exod. 17. 14; Judg. 5. 11; 1 Sam. 8. 21; 17. 31; Acts 11. 4; 14. 27.

REHOB, a city of Ashur, which seems to have stood on the north border of Canaan, Num. 13. 21; Josh. 19. 28; 21. 31.

REHOBAM, *enlarger of the people*, the son and successor of Solomon, 1 Kings 12. 1; 2 Chron. 10. 1;—the ten tribes revolt from him, because of his tyrannical conduct, 16; 1 Kings 12. 16;—forbidden to invade Israel, 2 Chron. 11. 1;—his wives and children, 18;—invaded by Shishak, 12. 1;—his death, 16; 1 Kings 14. 31.

REJECTION, or abandonment by God, for impenitence, Psa. 81. 12; Prov. 1. 29; Matt. 7. 23; Mark 16. 16; John 3. 18; Acts 7. 42; Rom. 1. 24; 2 Thess. 2. 11; Rev. 3. 16.

REIGN, to rule as a sovereign, Gen. 37. 8; Exod. 15. 18; 2 Sam. 5. 4, 5; Luke 1. 33; 19. 14; Rom. 5. 17, 21; 6. 12.

REINS, or **KIDNEYS**, figuratively the inmost parts, or the soul, Job 16. 13; 19. 27; Psa. 7. 9; 26. 2; Isa. 11. 5.

REJOICING, on what accounts allowable, Lev. 23. 40; Deut. 16. 14; Psa. 105. 3; 67. 12; Prov. 2. 2; Acts 5. 41; Rom. 12. 15; 1 Thess. 5. 16; 1 Pet. 4. 13. See Joy.

RELAPSING, or falling back into sin, dangerous, Matt. 12. 43; John 5. 14; Heb. 6. 4; 2 Pet. 2. 20.

REP

RELEASE YEAR OF, every seventh year, Exod. 21. 2; Deut. 15. 1; 31. 10; Jer. 34. 14.

RELIEVE, to free others from hardships, a duty, Lev. 25. 35; Psa. 146. 9; Isa. 1. 17; Lam. 1. 11, 16; 1 Tim. 5. 10, 16.

RELIGION, the ritual of the Hebrew worship, Acts 26. 5; Gal. 1. 13, 14;—genuine and practical godliness called pure and undefiled, James 1. 27.

REMEDY, a cure or reparation, 2 Chron. 36. 16; Prov. 6. 15; 29. 1.

REMISSION, pardon, Matt. 26. 28; Luke 1. 77; 24. 47; Heb. 9. 22. See Forgiveness.

REMIT, to pardon or declare to be pardoned, John 20. 23.

REMNANT, a part which is left, Lev. 2. 3; 5. 13; Matt. 22. 6; Rom. 9. 27; 11. 5.

REMPHAN, an object of idolatrous worship among the Egyptians, Acts 7. 42. See Chium.

RENDING OF CLOTHES, or tearing their border, an expression of grief, Gen. 27. 29; 2 Chron. 34. 27; Ezra 9. 3; Job 1. 20; 2. 12.

RENEWING, or making new, Rom. 12. 2; Eph. 4. 23; Col. 3. 10; Tit. 3. 5. See Regeneration.

RENOUNCE, to give up with, 2 Cor. 4. 2.

RENOWN, wide-spread fame, Gen. 6. 4; Num. 1. 16; 16. 2; Ezek. 16. 14; 34. 29.

REPENTANCE, a change of mind, arising from conviction that we have done wrong, and leading to amendment of conduct: its necessity, 1 Kings 8. 47; Psa. 7. 12; Ezek. 18. 30; Luke 13. 3; 15. 7; 24. 47; Acts 2. 38; 3. 19; 17. 30; 26. 20; 2 Pet. 3. 9;—when genuine it includes just views of the evil of sin, Gen. 39. 9; Psa. 51. 4;—conviction of guilt and danger, 38. 4; 40. 12;—sincere contrition and sorrow, Job 42. 6; 2 Cor. 7. 10;—humble confession to God, 1 Kgs. 8. 47; Psa. 32. 5; 51. 3;—forsaking of sin in heart and practice, 101. 3; 119. 104, 113, 128, 163;—endeavours after universal obedience, 119. 6, 15, 117; Eph. 4. 22; James 3. 13;—carefulness against relapses into sin, 2 Cor. 7. 10, 11.

—, exhortations to it, Lev. 26. 40; Deut. 30. 1; Isa. 1. 16; Jer. 3. 12; 4. 4; 22. 1; 26. 1, &c.; Ezek. 18. 30; Hos. 6. 2; 12. 6; 14. 1;

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Joel 1. 8; 2. 12; Amos 5. 4; Zeph. 2. 3; Zech. 1. 3; Acts 3. 19;—motives to it, 1 Sam. 7. 3; Neh. 1. 9; Job 22. 23; Psa. 32. 5; Isa. 1. 16; Jer. 4. 1; Ezek. 33. 11; Zech. 1. 3; Rev. 2. 5;—if genuine, will be followed by pardon, Lev. 26. 40; Deut. 4. 29; 30. 1-3; Prov. 28. 13; Isa. 55. 6, 7; Jer. 18. 8; 36. 3; Ezek. 18. 21; 36. 31; Acts 2. 38;—danger in delaying it, Psa. 18. 41; 119. 60; Prov. 1. 28; 29. 1; Isa. 55. 6; Jer. 7. 16; 11. 11; 14. 10; Ezek. 8. 18; Mic. 3. 4; Zech. 7. 13; Matt. 25. 10; Luke 12. 20; 19. 44; Acts 3. 23; Rom. 13. 12; 2 Cor. 6. 2; Heb. 3. 7, 13; 12. 17; Rev. 2. 22;—preached by John the Baptist, Matt. 3. 2; Mark 1. 4; Luke 3. 3;—by Jesus, Matt. 4. 17; Mark 1. 5;—by the apostles, Acts 2. 38; 3. 19; 8. 22; 17. 30; 26. 20;—by Christ, Rev. 2. 5, 16, 21; 3. 3;—ascribed to God, Gen. 6. 6; Deut. 32. 36; 1 Sam. 15. 1; 2 Sam. 24. 16.

REPETITIONS in prayer, or saying the same thing over and over again, merely for the sake of length, condemned, Matt. 6. 9.

REPLENISH, to fill with, Gen. 1. 28; Isa. 2. 6; 23. 2; Jer. 31. 25; Ezek. 26. 2; 27. 25.

REPHAÏM, a valley on the southwest of Jerusalem, in which the Philistines opposed David, after he was anointed king, 2 Sam. 5. 18, 22; 23. 13; 1 Chron. 11. 15; 14. 9;—it was fruitful in corn, Isa. 17. 5.

REPHIDIM, a place on the east side of the western gulf of the Red Sea, where the Hebrews pitched their camp, Exod. 17. 1;—here Amalek fought with them, 8.

REPORTS, or **RUMOURS**, of an evil kind, not to be lightly spread or credited, Exod. 23. 1; Lev. 19. 16; Psa. 15. 3; 1 Cor. 13. 7; Tit. 3. 2; James 4. 1.

REPROACH, **INFAMY**, or **DISGRACE**, sin is to any people, Prov. 14. 34;—censure, or slanderous speech, how to be borne, Matt. 5. 11; 1 Cor. 4. 12; 1 Pet. 4. 4; Heb. 11. 24-26; 13. 13.

REPROBATE, not approved, as base metal, Jer. 6. 30;—men of corrupt principles and practices, Rom. 1. 28; 2 Cor. 13. 5-7; 2 Tim. 3. 8; Tit. 1. 16.

REPROOF, or **REBUKE**, how to be given, Lev. 19. 17; Prov. 9. 8; 24. 25;

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27. 5; 1 Thess. 5. 14; 2 Thess. 3. 15; 1 Tim. 5. 1, 20;—how to be received, Prov. 10. 17; 12. 1; 13. 18; 15. 5, 10, 31; 19. 20; 27. 5; 28. 23; 29. 1; Eccl. 7. 1.

REPUTATION, or **GOOD CHARACTER**, its value, Prov. 22. 1; Eccl. 7. 1;—a little folly injurious to, 10. 1.

REPUTE, to reckon, or account, Job 18. 3; Dan. 4. 35.

REQUEST, to ask, pray for, or solicit, Judges 8. 24; Neh. 2. 4; Esth. 4. 8;—an entreaty or petition, 2 Sam. 14. 15, 22; Ezra 7. 6; Esth. 5. 3; Psa. 21. 2; Phil. 4. 6.

REQUIRE, to ask as a favour, Ezra 8. 22;—to demand as a debt, Gen. 31. 39; Deut. 10. 12; Luke 19. 23;—to call to account for, or to avenge, Gen. 9. 5; Deut. 18. 19; 23. 21; Luke 11. 50.

REQUITE, to repay, or to recompense, Gen. 50. 15; Deut. 32. 6; Psa. 10. 14; Jer. 51. 56; 1 Tim. 5. 4.

REREWARD, the last body or troop of an army, Num. 10. 25; Josh. 6. 9, 13; Isa. 52. 12; 58. 8.

RESCUE, to save from danger, Deut. 28. 31; 1 Sam. 14. 45; 30. 18; Dan. 6. 27; Hos. 5. 14; Acts 23. 27.

RESEMBLE, to be like to, Judges 8. 18;—to liken, or compare to, Luke 13. 18.

RESEN, a noted city of Assyria, built between Nineveh and Calah, Gen. 10. 12.

RESIDUE, the remaining part, or what is left, Exod. 10. 5; Neh. 11. 20; Isa. 21. 17; Mark 16. 13; Acts 15. 17.

RESIGNATION, or submission, without discontent, to the will of God, under trials, our duty, Heb. 12. 9; James 4. 7;—motives and obligations to it are, that nothing can befall us without the knowledge and permission of God, Dan. 4. 35; Matt. 10. 29–31;—our trials are all merited by us, Lam. 3. 39; Mic. 7. 9;—are less than we have deserved, Ezra 9. 13; Psa. 103. 10;—are intended for our good, Rom. 8. 28; 2 Cor. 4. 17; Heb. 12. 11;—shall soon all terminate, Psa. 102. 11; Heb. 10. 37;—shall be followed by unspeakable and eternal bliss, Rom. 8. 18; 2 Cor. 4. 17.

RESIGNATION TO THE DIVINE WILL, examples of, in Aaron, Lev. 10. 3;—in Eli, 1 Sam. 3. 18;—in Job, ch. 1. 20;—in David, 2 Sam. 15. 26; Psa. 39. 9;—in Hezekiah, 2 Kings 20.

RES

19;—in Mary, Luke 1. 38;—in Jesus, Matt. 26. 42; Mark 14. 36; Luke 22. 42; John 18. 11;—in Paul, Phil. 4. 11.

RESIST, to oppose or to fight against, Zech. 3. 1; Matt. 5. 59; Luke 21. 15; Acts 6. 10; 7. 51; James 4. 7; 1 Pet. 5. 9.

RESOLUTIONS, or **FIXED DETERMINATIONS**, good ones, Job 13. 15; 27. 6; 34. 31; Psa. 17. 3; 119. in general.

—, or courage is the discharge of duty, Eph. 6. 10; 2 Tim. 2. 1; Heb. 3. 6; 1 Pet. 5. 9;—in the case of Job, ch. 2. 10;—Shadrach and his companions, Dan. 3. 16;—of Daniel, ch. 6. 10;—of the apostles, Acts 4. 19;—of Paul, 20. 24; 21. 13.

RESORT, to have recourse, to repair to, Neh. 4. 20; Psa. 71. 3; Mark 2. 13; 10. 1; John 10. 1, 41.

RESPECT, to regard, or esteem, Lev. 19. 15; Num. 16. 15; Deut. 1. 17; 16. 19.

—, attention, or reverence, how and when to be shown, Prov. 25. 6; Luke 14. 10; Rom. 12. 10; Phil. 2. 3; 1 Pet. 2. 17; 3. 8.

RESPIRE, a reprieve, pause, or interval, Exod. 8. 15; 1 Sam. 11. 3.

REST, from labour, to be given to man and beast on the Sabbath, Ex. 16. 23; 20. 10; 31. 15; 35. 2; Lev. 23. 3, 32;—a future, promised to Christians, Heb. 4. 9.

RESTITUTION FOR INJURIES, or the restoring of anything lost or taken away, enjoined, Exod. 22. 5; Lev. 6. 4; Num. 5. 7; 1 Sam. 12. 3; Job 20. 18; Ezek. 33. 15; Luke 19. 8;—of all things, Acts 3. 21.

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS foretold. See *Israhelites*.

RESTRAIN, to withhold, or to keep back, Gen. 8. 2; 11. 6; Job 15. 8; Psa. 76. 10; Isa. 63. 15; Acts 14. 18.

RESURRECTION, the raising of the body from the dead to new life, and union with the soul; Job's hope of it, ch. 19. 25;—David, Psa. 16. 10;—Isaiah's prediction of, ch. 26. 19;—of the dry bones, representing the restoration of the Jews, Ezek. 37. 1, &c.;—mentioned to Daniel, ch. 12. 2, 13;—preached by Jesus, Matt. 17. 23; 22. 31; John 5. 21, 28;—his own foretold, Matt. 12. 40; 16. 21; Mark 9. 31; 14. 28; John 2. 19;—Paul's account of it, 1 Cor. 15.

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1, &c.;—1 Thess. 3. 13;—the first, 1 Cor. 15. 23; 1 Thess. 4. 16; Rev. 20. 5.

RESURRECTION OF CHRIST is proved by the great number of witnesses who saw and conversed with him after he had risen, 1 Cor. 15. 6;—the frequency of his interviews with many of them, Matt. 27. 9, 10; 28. 16, 17; Mark 16. 9; Luke 24. 13-31, 34, 51; John 20. 19, 20, 26; 21. 1-15;—their very incredulity and slowness in believing, Mark 9. 10; Luke 24. 1-12;—their deep conviction and assurance of its truth manifested by their publication of it before his murderers and their persecutors, Acts 2. 22-24;—they could have no motive to attempt an imposture, 1 Cor. 15. 19;—without deviation or exception they all continued to agree in their testimony, though exposed to suffering and death, Acts 2. 32;—the miracles which they performed in the name of Christ, and in confirmation of their testimony, Acts 2. 43; 5. 12.

RETAIN, to hold fast, or to keep, Job 2. 9; Prov. 4. 4; 11. 16; John 20. 23; Rom. 1. 28.

RETALIATION, or the act of returning like for like: laws and observations concerning it, Exod. 21. 24; Lev. 24. 20; Deut. 19. 21; Prov. 24. 29; Matt. 5. 38; Rom. 12. 17; 1 Cor. 6. 7; 1 Thess. 5. 15; 1 Pet. 3. 9;—threatened to the unmerciful, Matt. 7. 2; Mark 4. 24; 2 Cor. 9. 6.

RETIRE, to retreat, or to withdraw, Judges 20. 39; 2 Sam. 11. 15; 20. 22; Jer. 4. 6.

REUBEN, *see a son*, the eldest son of Jacob, by Leah, Gen. 29. 32; 30. 14;—kept his brethren from killing Joseph, 37. 21;—rent his clothes when he found him not in the pit, 29;—reminded his brethren of their cruelty to him, 42. 22;—offered his two sons to his father for the safety of Benjamin, 37;—his father's last words to him, 49. 3, 4;—his sons and descendants, Num. 26. 5-11; 1 Chron. 5. 1-3.

REUBENITES and GADITES, &c., apply for leave to settle beyond Jordan, Num. 32. 1;—granted, 33; Deut. 3. 12; Joshua 1. 12; 13. 15;—sent thither after the conquest of Canaan, 22. 1;—their number and conquests, 1 Chron. 5. 18.

REVELATION of God's will to men: different modes of it, Gen. 3. 9; 4. 9; 6. 13; 15. 1; 31. 24; 40. 8; Exod. 3.

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2; 28. 26; 1 Sam. 28. 6; Dan. 2. 19; Joel 2. 28; Matt. 10. 19; Luke 1. 11, 26, 67; 2. 26; Acts 2. 1; 9. 4; 1 Cor. 14. 30;—all Scripture is given by revelation from God, 2 Tim. 3. 16; 1 Pet. 1. 11; 2 Pet. 1. 21. See Inspiration.

REVELLINGS, luxurious feasting and wanton behaviour, Gal. 5. 21; 1 Peter 4. 3.

REVENGE, or return of evil for an injury or affront, to be refrained from, Lev. 19. 18; Prov. 20. 22; 24. 29; Matt. 5. 39; Rom. 12. 19; 1 Thess. 5. 15; 1 Pet. 3. 9.

REVENUE, income or annual profits, Ezra 4. 13; Prov. 8. 19; 15. 6; 16. 8; Isa. 23. 3; Jer. 12. 13.

REVERENCE, veneration, humble and submissive respect, 2 Sam. 9. 6; 1 Kings 1. 31; Esther 3. 2; Psa. 89. 7; Heb. 12. 9, 28.

REVERSE, to repeal or overturn, Num. 23. 20; Esther 8. 5, 8.

REVILING, reproaching or speaking abusively of, forbidden, Matt. 5. 22; 1 Cor. 6. 10; 1 Pet. 2. 23; 3. 9; 2 Pet. 2. 11; Jude 9.

REVIVE, to return to life, Rom. 14. 9;—to quicken and render lively and active, Gen. 45. 27; Judges 15. 19; Psa. 85. 6; 138. 7; Isa. 57. 15; Hab. 3. 2.

REVOLT, to fall away from one to another, as men do who rebel against their king, 2 Kings 8. 20; 2 Chron. 21. 10; Isa. 1. 5; 31. 6; Jer. 5. 23.

REWARDS, great, promised to the righteous, Deut. 28. 1, &c.; Psa. 1. 1, &c.; 50. 23; 84. 12; 112. 1; Prov. 3. 33; 10. 6, 17; 12. 2, 28; Isa. 3. 10; 46. 18;—of a temporal nature, Psa. 37. 29; Prov. 2. 21; 3. 2, 7, 16; 10. 3, 30; 13. 25; 22. 4; Isa. 33. 15;—compared to crowns and kingdoms, Matt. 25. 34; Luke 12. 32; 22. 29; 2 Tim. 2. 12; 4. 8; Heb. 12. 28; Jam. 1. 12; 1 Pet. 1. 4; 5. 4; Rev. 2. 10; 3. 11.

REZIN, *voluntary, good will, runner*, king of Syria, confederate with Pekah, king of Israel, against Judah, 2 Kings 15. 37; 16. 5; Isa. 7. 1.

REZON, *lean, small, secret, prince*, the son of Eliadah, revolts from Hadad-ezer, and opposes Solomon, 1 Kings 11. 23.

RHEGIUM, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, where Paul landed on his way to Rome, Acts 28. 13.

RHINOCEROS. See Unicorn.

RHODES, an island of the Mediterra-

RIG

nean, about seventy-five miles east of Crete, and about 120 miles in circumference, Acts 21. 1.

RIBS, bones in the sides of animals: Eve formed of one, Gen. 2. 21, 22;—figuratively, the kingdoms of Lydia, Babylon, and Egypt, Dan. 7. 5.

RIBLAH, a city of Syria, in the country of Hamath, where Pharaoh-necho deprived Jehoahaz of his crown, and gave it to Jehoiakim, 2 Kings 23. 33, 34;—here Nebuchadnezzar abode while his army besieged Jerusalem, 25. 6;—here King Zedekiah's sons were slain, and his own eyes put out, Jer. 39. 5; 52. 9-11.

RICHES, their vanity and uncertainty, Job 36. 19; Prov. 11. 4, 28; 15. 16; 23. 5; Ecc. 5. 12; 6. 1; Jer. 9. 23; Ezek. 7. 19; Zeph. 1. 18; Matt. 6. 19; Luke 12. 16, &c.; James 5. 1; Rev. 18. 16;—the dangers to which they expose men, Prov. 18. 11; 28. 11; 30. 8; Ecc. 5. 12; Matt. 13. 22; James 2. 6; 5. 5;—no mark of divine favour, Psa. 73. 12; Matt. 5. 45; Luke 1. 53; James 5. 1;—the fate of ill-gotten ones, Job 20. 15; Prov. 10. 2; 16. 8; 20. 21; 21. 6; 22. 16; 28. 8, 22; Jer. 17. 11;—to be acquired by honest labour and industry, Prov. 10. 4; 12. 11; 13. 4; 22. 29; 28. 19;—if well used, a blessing, Prov. 14. 20; 19. 4; 22. 7; Ecc. 7. 12; Luke 16. 9; 1 Tim. 6. 19;—the duty of those who are possessed of them, Psa. 62. 10; 1 Tim. 6. 17; James 1. 10;—what are true riches, Matt. 6. 19; Luke 12. 33; 1 Tim. 6. 18; Rev. 2. 9; 3. 18.

RID, to set free, or clear from, Gen. 37. 22; Exod. 6. 6; Lev. 26. 6; Psa. 82. 4; 144. 7, 11.

RIDDANCE, a complete removal of, Lev. 23. 22; Zeph. 1. 18.

RIDDLE, an enigma, or dark and puzzling question: Samson's, Judges 14. 12-19;—Ezekiel's, ch. 17. 2.

RIFLE, to rob or plunder, Zech. 14. 2.

RIGHTEOUS, those who are just and upright in heart and practice, both towards God and man: their character described, Psa. 112. 5; Prov. 12. 10; 13. 5; 21. 12; Matt. 12. 35; John 1. 47;—under several characters, 2 Chr. 34. 2; Psa. 15. 1, &c.; 37. 21; 112. 5; Prov. 10. 20; 12. 5, 10; 13. 5; 15. 28; 21. 26; 28. 1; 29. 7; Ezek. 18. 5, &c.; Mark 6. 20; Luke 1. 6; Acts 10. 1, &c.; 11. 24; Rom. 5. 7.

— and **WICKED** compar-

RIG

ed, Psa. 1. 37. 49. 58. 73; Prov. 4. 16; 14. 9; 28. 1, &c.; Isa. 3. 10;—have off the same fate in this world, Ecc. 7. 15; 8. 14; 9. 2;—happiness and privileges of the righteous, Psa. 37. 23; Prov. 12. 2; 13. 22; 14. 14; 28. 5; Isa. 33. 15; Rom. 2. 10; 5. 7; 10. 5, 9; 2 Cor. 3. 18; Eph. 2. 19; Col. 1. 12; 3. 4; Heb. 12. 14; 1 John 3. 2; Rev. 2. 7, 11, 17, 26, 28; 3. 5, 12, 21; 22. 14;—they are the salt of the earth, and light of the world, Matt. 5. 13, 14;—sons of God, Rom. 8. 14, &c.; 1 Jn. 3. 1, 2;—one with Christ and the Father, John 17. 11, 21;—temple of God, 1 Cor. 3. 16;—when free from trouble, Psa. 91. 14; Prov. 1. 33; 16. 7; Isa. 32. 17; Rev. 7. 16; 21. 4;—to be remembered with respect, Psa. 112. 6; Prov. 10. 7;—to be blessed in their posterity, Ex. 25. 5, 6; Deut. 4. 40; 12. 25; Psa. 37. 26; 103. 17; Prov. 11. 21; 12. 7; 14. 26; 20. 7; Luke 1. 50;—to inherit eternal life, Dan. 12. 2; Luke 18. 30; John 3. 15; 4. 14; Rom. 2. 7; 1 Tim. 6. 19; Tit. 1. 2; 1 John 2. 25; Jude 21.

RIGHTEOUSNESS OF GOD, as the governor of the world, asserted, Psa. 11. 7; 36. 6; 48. 10; 71. 19; 97. 2; 111. 3; 119. 137, 142; 145. 17; Jer. 9. 24; Dan. 9. 7; Rev. 16. 5.

— **OF CHRIST**, his perfect obedience to all the demands of the divine law, and his endurance of its penalty, in the room, and for the justification of the ungodly, Rom. 5. 6; 4. 5;—and which is often called *the righteousness of God*, because appointed and accepted by God; wrought out by him who is truly God in our nature;—and exhibiting a bright display of God's righteousness, Jer. 23. 6; 33. 16; Mal. 4. 2; Rom. 1. 17; 3. 22; 17. 3; 1 Cor. 1. 30; 2 Cor. 5. 21; Phil. 3. 9; 2 Pet. 1. 1.

— **OF THE LAW** is that obedience which the law requires, Rom. 10. 5; Phil. 3. 9.

— **OF FAITH** is the justification which is received by faith, Rom. 4. 13; 10. 6-10; Gal. 3. 6; Phil. 3. 9.

— **OF THE SAINTS** consists in principles of righteousness implanted in them, Eph. 4. 23, 24;—and in righteousness of life exemplified by them, Matt. 5. 20; Eph. 2. 10; Tit. 2. 12-14; 1 John 3. 7; Rev. 19. 8.

ROL

RIGOUR, strictness and severity, Ex. 1. 13; Lev. 25. 43.

RIMMON, an idol worshipped by the people of Damascus, 2 Kings 5. 18;—a steep rock, which served as a fortress to the Benjamites, Judg. 20. 45;—also a city of the tribe of Simeon, Josh. 19. 7; Neh. 11. 29.

RINGS, used as ornaments for the ears, hands, fingers, &c., were very ancient, Gen. 24. 22, 30, 47; 41. 42; Num. 31. 50; Esth. 3. 10; 8. 2; Luke 15. 22; James 2. 2.

RINGLEADER, the head of a mob or party, Acts 24. 5.

RIOT, wild and loose mirth, Rom. 13. 13; Tit. 1. 6; 1 Pet. 4. 4.

RIOTOUS, intemperate, luxurious, wanton, Prov. 23. 20; 28. 7; Luke 15. 13.

RIVER, a name sometimes given by the Hebrews to seas, such as the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean, Psa. 74. 15; Hab. 3. 8; Isa. 23. 3;—*river of God*, showers, Psa. 65. 9;—one to rise from Jerusalem, and to flow into the great and the Dead Sea, Ezek. 47. 2; Zech. 14. 8.

— OF LIFE, in paradise, Rev. 22. 1.

ROBBERY, or theft, forbidden and threatened, Lev. 19. 13; Psa. 62. 10; Prov. 21. 7; 28. 24; Isa. 61. 8; Ezek. 18. 10; Am. 3. 10; Neh. 3. 1;—how punished, Exod. 22. 1; 2 Sam. 12. 5; Prov. 6. 31.

ROBES, long and ornamented garments, worn by persons of rank, 1 Kings 22. 10, 30; 2 Chron. 18. 9, 29; Ezek. 26. 16; Luke 20. 46;—of the redeemed, Rev. 6. 11; 7. 9, 13, 14.

ROCKS, noted ones in a mountainous country, as Canaan was, were many, Exod. 17. 6; Num. 20. 10, 11; 1 Sam. 14. 4; 23. 23, &c.;—were often used as places of retreat, or fortresses, Judg. 15. 8; 20. 45; 1 Sam. 23. 35; 1 Chron. 11. 15.

ROD OF MOSES changed into a serpent, Exod. 4. 3; 7. 10;—of Aaron budded, Num. 17. 1, &c.

RODS prepared by Jacob, Gen. 30. 37.

ROE, a species of deer, the smallest known to us, 1 Chron. 12. 8; Prov. 5. 19; 6. 5; Isa. 13. 14.

ROLL, a piece of paper or parchment, written sometimes on both sides, and rolled together, instead of being bound in cut leaves, Ezra 6. 2; Isa. 8. 1; Jer. 36. 2, 6, 23, 29;—one flying, in a vision of Zechariah, ch. 5. 1.

SAB

ROME, the chief city of Italy, and long the mistress of the world, was founded about 748 years before Christ, and increased to such an extent that it covered seven hills, and was about twenty miles in circumference, containing once nearly 2,000,000 of inhabitants: strangers from, at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, Acts 2. 10;—from it all Jews were commanded to depart, 18. 2;—Paul was carried to it a prisoner, 28. 16;—remained there two years preaching, 30, 31;—sent an epistle to the saints there, Rom. 1. 7.

ROMAN, or **FREED-MAN** of Rome, Paul was, Acts 16. 37; 22. 25, 27, 29.

ROVERS, wandering and plundering robbers, 1 Chron. 12. 21.

ROUSE, to stir up from rest or quiet, Gen. 49. 9.

RUBY, a precious stone, of a red colour, mixed with purple, Job 28. 19; Prov. 3. 15; 8. 11; 20. 15; 31. 10.

RUDDER, the helm, or part which steers a ship, Acts 27. 40.

RUDIMENTS, first elements of education, Col. 2. 8, 20.

RUE, a common garden-plant, of which the Pharisees gave tithes, though not enjoined by the law, Luke 11. 42.

RUFUS, *red*, the son of Simon the Cyrenian, Mark 15. 21;—he, or one of the same name, is saluted by Paul, Rom. 16. 13.

RULERS, or civil magistrates, to be respected and obeyed, Rom. 13. 1-7; Tit. 3. 1; 1 Pet. 2. 13, 14;—the devil and his agents so called, Eph. 6. 12.

RUNNING the Christian race, directions for, 1 Cor. 9. 24; Heb. 12. 1.

RUSH, a well-known plant, Job. 8. 11; Isa. 9. 14; 19. 15; 35. 7.

RUST, earthly riches liable to, Matt. 6. 19;—of their riches, a witness against avaricious rich men, James 5. 3.

RUTH, *filled, satisfied*, accompanies her mother-in-law from the land of Moab to Bethlehem, Ruth 1. 16;—gleans in the fields of Boaz, 2. 1, &c.;—claims the right of relationship to him, 3. 8;—married to him, 4. 10.

RYE, grain which differs from wheat in having a flatter, darker, and coarser grain, Exod. 9. 32; Isa. 28. 25.

SABACHTHANI, the Syro-Chaldaic of the Hebrew word quoted by Christ from Psa. 22. 1; and which signifies,

SAB

thou hast forsaken me, Matt. 27. 46; Mark 15. 34.

SABAOOTH, hosts or armies, Rom. 9. 29; James 5. 4.

SABBATH, *rest*, so called, because God rested on it from his work of creation, and appointed it for rest to man and beast, Gen. 2. 2;—charge to keep it, Exod. 16. 23; 20. 8, 10; 23. 12; 31. 12; 34. 21; 35. 2; Lev. 23. 3; Deut. 5. 12; Jer. 17. 21;—to be spent in worshipping God, in reading and hearing his word, &c., Lev. 19. 30; 26. 2; Isa. 58. 13; Ezek. 46. 3; Mark 6. 2; Luke 4. 16, 31; 13. 10; Acts 13. 14, 15, 27, 42, 44; 15. 21; 17. 2, 3; 18. 4;—promises to them who keep it, Isa. 56. 2, 4-7; 58. 13, 14;—threatenings against those who break it, Exod. 31. 14, 15; 35. 2; Jer. 17. 27; Ezek. 20. 15, 16, 23, 24; 22. 8, 14, 26, 31; 23. 38, 46;—offerings on it, Num. 28. 9;—a breaker of it stoned, 15. 32;—the violation of it corrected by Nehemiah, ch. 13. 15-22;—the superstitious observance of it censured, and works of charity and mercy to be done on it, Matt. 12. 1, 11; Mark 2. 23, 27; Luke 13. 15; John 7. 23.

—, change of, from the seventh to the first day of the week, arguments for: Christ rose from the dead on the first day, which has ever since been kept sacred to the memory of this event, Matt. 28. 1; Mark 16. 1;—Christ honoured this day by often meeting with his disciples, John 20. 19, 26;—it is called the *Lord's day*, namely, the Lord Christ's day, Rev. 1. 10;—on this day the apostles received the Holy Ghost to qualify them for their work, Acts 2. 1, compared with Lev. 23. 15;—on this day Paul preached to the disciples, who had met to eat the Lord's supper, Acts 20. 7;—the directions which Paul gives to the church in Corinth plainly allude to their religious assemblies on this day, 1 Cor. 16. 1, 2.

—, THE CHRISTIAN, ought to be sanctified as a day of rest from worldly labour and care, though not from works of mercy and charity, Exod. 20. 10; Matt. 12. 12;—a day of remembrance of the works of creation, and of Christ's finishing his humiliation by rising from the dead, 1 Cor. 15. 20;—a day of meditation and prayer, Rev. 1. 10;—a day of public worship, and commemoration of the sacrifice of

SAD

Christ, John 20. 19; Acts 20. 7;—a day of holy joy, Psa. 118. 24; Isa. 58. 13;—a day of anticipation of the heavenly rest, Heb. 4. 9.

SABBATICAL YEAR, for rest to the ground, Exod. 23. 10; Lev. 25. 1; Deut. 15. 1.

SABEANS, a people of Arabia, carried away Job's cattle, Job 1. 15;—they appear to have been above the ordinary stature, Isa. 45. 14.

SACKBUT, a musical instrument in use among the Chaldeans, the form of which is uncertain, Dan. 3. 5, 7.

SACKCLOTH used in mourning, Gen. 37. 34; Job 16. 15; Jon. 3. 5.

SACRIFICE, by shedding the blood of animals, as an acknowledgment that the life of the offerer was forfeited, and a supplication for pardon was of very early appointment, as appears from those of Cain and Abel, Gen. 4. 3, &c.;—of Noah, 8. 20;—of Abraham, 15. 9; 22. 13;—of Job, ch. 1. 5.

— to be without blemish, Lev. 22. 19;—its age, 26;—how to be eaten, 29, 30;—for morning and evening, Num. 28. 3;—of the meat and drink offering, 15. 1, &c.;—on the Sabbath, 28. 9;—on the new moons, 11;—at the passover, 16, &c.;—on the offering of the first-fruits, 26;—to be in one place, Deut. 12. 5. See Offerings.

— of no avail if without true piety, 1 Sam. 15. 22; Psa. 50. 8; 51. 16; Isa. 1. 11; Jer. 6. 20; Amos 5. 21; Mic. 6. 6; Hos. 6. 6; Mark 12. 33.

—, the death of Christ one of infinite value, Eph. 5. 2; Heb. 9. 11-14, 26; 10. 10, &c.

SACRILEGE, the crime of stealing or profaning any thing dedicated to divine worship, forbidden and censured, Prov. 20. 25; Mal. 3. 8, 9; Rom. 2. 22.

SADDUCEES, a noted sect among the Jews, in the days of our Lord, who maintained that the soul of man is material like his body; that there is no other spirit besides God; that there is no resurrection of the dead; and that all the rewards of virtue, and punishments of vice, reach only to this present life: their opinions reproved by our Lord, Matt. 16. 1-12; 22. 23-34; Mark 12. 18-27; Luke 20. 27-38;—join the priests in persecuting the apostles, Acts 4. 1-3; 5. 17;—divided against the Pharisees, who had joined them in accusing Paul, 23. 6-8.

SADNESS of the countenance, or

SAL

mourning under trials, makes the heart better, Eccl. 7. 3.

SAFE, those are who trust in the Lord, Prov. 29. 25.

SAFFRON, an odoriferous herb, Song 4. 14.

SAILORS, mentioned among those who mourn the fate of Babylon, Rev. 18. 17.

SAINTS or **HOLY ONES**, the genuine people of God, who are sanctified by his word and Spirit, 1 Sam. 2. 9; 2 Chron. 6. 41; Psa. 16. 3; 37. 28; Rom. 1. 7; 8. 27, &c.

SALAMIS, a city in the island of Cyprus, where Paul and Barnabas preached, Acts 13. 5.

SALATHIEL, *asked of God, or loan of God*, the son of Jeconiah, and father of Zerobabel, 1 Chron. 3. 17; Matt. 1. 12.

SALEM, supposed to be the original name of Jerusalem, in the days of Melchizedec, Gen. 14. 18; Heb. 7. 1;—also the name of a place near to which John baptized, John 3. 23.

SALMONE, a seaport city in the island of Crete, Acts 27. 7.

SALOME, *peaceable, perfect, reward*, the wife of Zebedee, and mother of James and John, Mark 15. 40; 16. 1.

SALT, to be used with every burnt-offering, Lev. 2. 13;—Christians compared to it, Matt. 5. 13; Mark 9. 9; Luke 14. 34.

SALT SEA, the name of that lake at the southeast of the Holy Land which separated it from the country of the Moabites, Gen. 14. 3; Deut. 3. 17;—it is called also the *Dead Sea*, the *Sea of Sodom*, and the *Sea of the Desert*. Its length is about seventy-two miles, and its breadth nineteen. Close by it, if not now under it, once stood the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Ziboim. Its waters are in the highest degree salt, bitter, and nauseous; and of such specific gravity that a man can scarcely sink in it. The land around it is gloomy and barren, and an awful silence hangs over this lake.

SALVATION, temporal safety, preservation, or deliverance, is from God only, Psa. 3. 8; Isa. 43. 11; Hos. 13. 4; Jon. 2. 9; 1 Tim. 4. 10.

—, deliverance from sin and hell, and the final enjoyment of heavenly bliss, is through Christ, Matt. 1. 21; Luke 1. 69; 2. 30; John 3. 16,

SAM

17; 10. 9; Acts 4. 12; 5. 31; 13. 23; 15. 11; 16. 31; Rom. 10. 9; Eph. 1. 3, 7; 1 Tim. 1. 15; 2 Tim. 1. 10; Tit. 3. 5; Heb. 2. 10; 5. 9; 7. 25;—is offered freely to all, Isa. 45. 22; 61. 1; Matt. 11. 23; John 7. 37; Rev. 22. 17. See Saviour.

SALUTATIONS, friendly compliments, whether by words, letters, or kisses, Matt. 5. 47; 10. 12; Luke 1. 29, 41; 1 Cor. 16. 21; Col. 4. 18.

SAMARIA, the capital city of the Ephraimites, situated about forty-two miles north from Jerusalem, and called after the name of the original owner of the hill on which it was built, 1 Kings 16. 24;—a grievous famine there, 2 Kings 6. 24;—relieved by the flight of the enemy, 7. 6;—taken by the Assyrians, 18. 9;—a mixture of different nations settled in it, 17. 24.

—, the country of the Ephraimites, 1 Kings 13. 32;—in the New Testament it always means the country between Judea and Galilee, west of Jordan, which belonged to the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, Luke 17. 11; John 4. 4;—Christians were scattered through, by persecution, Acts 8. 1;—Philip preached Christ to its inhabitants, 5;—they received the word, 14.

SAMARITANS, inhabitants of the country of Samaria. After Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, had carried away the ten tribes of Israel captive, he re-peopled Samaria with a colony of Babylonians, Cuthians, and other idolaters. These, after a time, quitted the worship of idols, embraced the Jewish religion, and built a temple on mount Gerizim; and their offspring, mixed with apostate Jews, are called Samaritans: their enmity to the Jews, Luke 9. 52, 53; John 4. 9;—their name used by the Jews as a reproach, 8. 48.

SAMOS, an island in the east of the Mediterranean, about nine miles from the coast of Asia Minor, Acts 20. 15.

SAMOTHRACIA, an island on the coast of Thracia, which Paul visited on his way from Troas, Acts 16. 11.

SAMSON, *sun, service*, the son of Manoah, born, Judges 13. 24;—marries a Philistine, 14. 1;—his riddle, 12;—kills thirty Philistines 19;—burns their grain, 15. 3;—kills a thousand men with a jaw bone, 14;—escapes from Gaza, 16. 1;—seduced by Delilah, 4,

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&c.;—taken by the Philistines, and his eyes put out, 21;—recovers his strength before his death, and destroys many of the Philistines, 22, &c.

SAMUEL, *asked of, and lent to God*, the son of Hannah by Elkanah, born, 1 Sam. 1. 20;—devoted to God, 24;—who speaks to him when very young, 3. 1, &c.;—persuades the Israelites to abandon idolatry at Mizpeh, 7. 3;—his sons misbehave, 8. 1;—explains the customs of kings, 10;—receives Saul, 9. 11;—anoints him, 10. 1;—asserts his own integrity, 12. 1;—reproves Saul, 13. 11; 15. 12, &c.;—deserts him, 35;—anoints David, 16. 11, &c.;—dies, 25. 1;—appears to Saul after his death, 28. 9, &c.

SANBALLAT, *secret bush, or enemy*, governor of Samaria, was grieved that the city and temple of Jerusalem were to be rebuilt, Neh. 2. 10;—opposes the Jews, 6. 1, &c.

SANCTIFY, to make holy, to treat as holy, or to set apart for holy services, Exod. 19. 10; 22. 23; 30. 29; Deut. 5. 12; Isa. 8. 13; 29. 23; Eph. 5. 26; 1 Thess. 5. 23.

+ **SANCTIFICATION**, a work of grace wrought in the heart by the Spirit of God; the progressive conformity of the heart and life to the will of God, 1 Thess. 5. 23;—it includes both dying to sin, and living in holiness, 1 Pet. 2. 24;—in its nature it is a *divine* work, Tit. 3. 5; 1 Pet. 1. 2;—both *instantaneous*, Psa. 51. 2, 10; Ezek. 36. 25, 26;—and *progressive*, Job 17. 9; Prov. 4. 18;—an *internal* work, Eph. 4. 23;—a work always *visible* in its effects, Acts 11. 23; Rom. 7. 4;—a work *necessary* to our peace, usefulness, and eternal happiness, Rom. 6. 20–22; Eph. 5. 26, 27; Heb. 12. 14;—its *evidences* are, freedom from sin, Rom. 6. 2, 6, 18;—the love and practice of holiness, Psa. 51. 7, 10; Rom. 6. 22;—humility, Job 42. 5, 6; Eph. 3. 8;—deadness to the world, Gal. 6. 14;—patient submission to the will of God under afflictions, Job 2. 10; Psa. 39. 9;—growing desires after heaven, 2 Cor. 5. 4–9; Phil. 1. 23.

SANCTUARY, the Holy of holies, Lev. 4. 6;—the temple at large, 2 Chr. 20. 8;—the one place of national worship for the Israelites, Deut. 12. 5;—David longs to attend it, Psa. 42. 2; 63. 1; 84;—its place after the restoration of the Jews, Ezek. 48. 8;—heaven, Heb. 8. 2.

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SANDALS, at first, were only soles fastened on the feet with strings or thongs; afterwards they were covered like shoes, Mark 6. 9; Acts 12. 8.

SANHEDRIM, or **SENATE**, the chief council of the Jewish nation, composed of seventy or seventy-two judges—and said to have taken its rise from the seventy elders appointed to assist Moses: Christ was brought before it, Matt. 27. 1; John 11. 47;—Stephen, Acts 6. 12, 15;—Peter and John 4. 5–7;—the apostles, 5. 21, 27.

SAPPHIRE, a precious stone, second only to the diamond in lustre, hardness and value; and of a pure blue, or deep azure colour, Exod. 24. 10; 28. 18; Job 28. 16; Lam. 4. 7; Ezek. 1. 26; Rev. 21. 19.

SARAH, *lady or princess*, the wife of Abraham, Gen. 11. 29; 12. 5;—her name changed from Sarai, 17. 15;—bare Isaac when she was above ninety years of age, 21. 2;—died, aged 123 years, 23. 2;—buried, 19. See Abraham.

SARDIS, a once large city of Asia Minor, situated at the foot of mount Tmolus, about fifty miles eastward of Smyrna: Christ's message to the church there, Rev. 3. 1.

SARDINE, or **SARDIUS**, a gem of a deep red or bloody colour, Exod. 28. 17; Ezek. 28. 13; Rev. 4. 3; 21. 20.

SARDONYX. See Onyx.

SATAN, *an adversary, enemy*, the devil, appears in the presence of God, Job 1. 6; 2. 1;—tempts David to number Israel, 1 Chr. 21. 1;—opposes Joshua the high priest, Zech. 3. 1;—tempts Jesus, Matt. 4. 1; Mark 1. 13; Luke 4. 2;—the prince of the demons, Matt. 9. 34;—Judas so called, John 6. 70;—Peter so called, Mark 8. 33;—seen by Jesus as lightning falling from heaven, Luke 10. 18;—his synagogue, Rev. 2. 9;—bound for a thousand years, 20. 2. See Devil.

SATIATE, to satisfy, to fill, or to glut, Jer. 31. 14, 25; 46. 10.

SATYR, an animal fabulously represented as having the upper half like a man, and the under like a goat; but which is supposed to have been the horned owl, or some kind of monkey, Isa. 13. 31; 34. 14.

SAUL, *asked, lent, sepulchre, destroyer*, the son of Kish, and first king of Israel, sent to find his father's asses, 1 Sam. 9. 1;—applies to Samuel, 18;—prophecies, 10. 9;—chosen king, 17;—de-

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livers the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead, 11. 11;—arms the people against the Philistines, 13. 3;—defeats them, 14. 20;—makes a rash vow, 14. 24;—sacrifices without waiting for Samuel, 13. 8;—his success against the enemies of Israel, 14. 47;—his family, 49;—deserted by Samuel, 15. 35;—sends for David, 16. 19;—endeavours to kill him, 18. 10; 19. 10, 11;—prophecies, 19. 22;—pursues David, 22. 6;—orders the execution of the priests of Nob, 22. 11;—spared by David in the cave, 24. 1, &c.;—also at Hachilah, 26. 4;—consults a witch at Endor, 28. 7;—slain, 31. 2; 1 Chron. 10. 2;—seven of his sons put to death by the Gibeonites, 2 Sam. 21. 8;—buried by David, 12;—his descendants, 1 Chron. 8. 33; 9. 39.

SAUL of Tarsus. See Paul.

SAVIOUR, one who delivers from danger and misery, as God does by his providential care, Psa. 106. 21; Isa. 45. 15, 21; Jer. 14. 8; 1 Tim. 4. 10.

—, *our Lord Jesus Christ*, Luke 2. 11; John 4. 42; Acts 5. 31; 13. 23; Eph. 5. 23; Phil. 3. 20;—he saves from sin, Matt. 1. 21;—from the thralldom of Satan, Heb. 2. 14; 1 John 3. 8;—from the world, Gal. 1. 4;—from the sting of death, 1 Cor. 15. 55-57;—from the grave, Hosea 13. 14; 1 Cor. 15. 22, 23; Phil. 3. 20, 21;—from hell, 1 Thessa. 1. 10;—and brings to the enjoyment of eternal bliss in heaven, Matt. 25. 34; 1 Pet. 1. 3, 4; 2 Pet. 1. 11.

—, *Christ is, able to save to the uttermost*, Heb. 7. 25;—and he is *willing to save all who come to him*, Matt. 11. 28; John 6. 37.

SAVOUR, scent, odour, or smell, Lev. 26. 31; Num. 15. 3; 28. 13; Eccl. 10. 1; Joel 2. 20; 2 Cor. 2. 15; Eph. 5. 2.

SAWS, for cutting wood or stones, 1 Kings 7. 9; Isa. 10. 15;—the Ammonites tortured under, 2 Sam. 12. 31; 1 Chron. 20. 3;—ancient worthies put to death by, Heb. 11. 37.

SCABBARD, the sheath of a sword, Jer. 47. 6.

SCALES, the covering of fish, Lev. 11. 9, 10; Deut. 14. 9, 10;—a skin or film on the eye, Acts 9. 18;—balances for weighing, Isa. 40. 12.

SCALP, the skull or top of the head, Psa. 68. 21.

SCAPE-GOAT, a type of Christ, Lev. 16. 22; Isa. 53. 4; 1 Pet. 2. 24.

SCARE, to affright or terrify, Job 7. 14.

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SCARLET, a beautiful bright red, much worn by great men, 2 Sam. 1. 24; Prov. 31. 21; Lam. 4. 5; Dan. 5. 7;—figuratively, sins of deep enormity, Isa. 1. 18.

SCATTER, to disperse, or drive into different places, Gen. 11. 9; 49. 7; Lev. 26. 33; John 11. 52; Acts 8. 1; Jam. 1. 1; 1 Pet. 1. 1;—to overthrow or destroy, Psa. 68. 14; 89. 10; 92. 9.

SCEPTRE, a rod or staff of authority in the hands of kings, governors, or rulers, Gen. 49. 10; Num. 24. 17; Esth. 5. 2; Psa. 45. 6.

SCEVA, *disposed, prepared*, a Jew, who resided at Ephesus, whose seven sons went about pretending to exorcise, or cast out devils, Acts 19. 14-16.

SCHISM, a breach, rupture, or division in the Christian church, 1 Cor. 1. 10; 3. 3; 11. 18; 12. 25; 2 Cor. 13. 11.

SCHOOLS of the prophets, institutions for the religious education of young men, 1 Sam. 19. 18-24; 2 Kings 2. 3, 5; 4. 23;—that of Tyranus, Acts 19. 9.

SCHOOLMASTER, the law is, to drive men by its exactions and threatenings to Christ, Gal. 3. 24;—they who believe, no longer under, 25.

SCIENCE, knowledge or art, attained by learning, Dan. 1. 4;—foolish and sinful arts, 1 Tim. 6. 20.

SCOFFERS, proud and reviling mockers at God and religion, described and condemned, Psa. 1. 1; Prov. 3. 34; 9. 7; 13. 1; 14. 6; Isa. 29. 20; 2 Pet. 3. 3;—at their neighbours, censured, Prov. 10. 10. See *Scofners*.

SCORCH, to burn, or dry up with heat, Matt. 13. 6; Mark 4. 6; Rev. 16. 8, 9.

SCOLDING, clamorous, censured, Prov. 15. 1; Eph. 4. 31.

SCORNERS, haughty scoffers and despisers of religion, described and censured, Prov. 1. 22; 3. 34; 9. 7, 12; 13. 1; 14. 6; 15. 12; 19. 29; 21. 24; 24. 9; 29. 8; Isa. 29. 20. See *Scoffers*.

SCORPION, a venomous reptile, of oval figure, somewhat resembling a small lobster, with eight legs, and a long slender tail armed with a sting, Deut. 8. 15; 1 Kings 12. 11; Ezek. 2. 5; Luke 10. 19; 11. 12; Rev. 9. 3, 5, 10.

SCOURGING, a punishment among the Jews and Romans, Lev. 19. 20; Deut. 25. 2; Matt. 10. 17; 27. 26; Acts 5. 40; 22. 24; 2 Cor. 11. 24, 25.

SCRIBE, a writer of the sacred law, who transcribed copies of it, and was

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supposed to be well acquainted with it; a man of learning, and a doctor of the law, who read and expounded it to the people: as was Jonathan, David's uncle, 1 Chron. 27. 32;—Baruch, the secretary of Jeremiah, ch. 36. 26;—Ezra, ch. 7. 6;—and those who lived in the days of Christ, Matt. 5. 20; 7. 29; 16. 21; 17. 10; 20. 18; 23. 2; 13. 14; 26. 3, &c.

—, a clerk, writer, or secretary, 2 Sam. 8. 17; 20. 25; 1 Kings 4. 4; 2 Kings 19. 2; 22. 8.

SCRIP, a small bag or wallet, 1 Sam. 17. 40; Matt. 10. 10; Mark 6. 8; Luke 22. 35, 36.

SCRIPTURES, *writings*, applied, by way of eminence, to those which are contained in the Bible, and which were given by inspiration, 2 Tim. 3. 16, (*see Inspiration*);—ought to be read and studied by all men, Matt. 21. 42; John 5. 39; Acts 17. 11; Rom. 15. 4; 16. 26; 1 Cor. 10. 11;—should be read and studied with holy reverence, Psa. 85. 8;—with faith in their divine authority, 119. 66;—with meek and humble docility of mind, 33; Jam. 1. 21;—with prayer for the teaching of the Holy Spirit, Job 34. 32; Psa. 25. 4, 5; 119. 12, 18;—various important ends for which they are given, 2 Tim. 3. 15, 16;—promote the sanctification, edification, and comfort of believers, John 17. 17, 19; Acts 20. 32; Rom. 15. 4;—danger of rejecting them, Mark 16. 16; Luke 10. 16; John 3. 36; 12. 48; Heb. 2. 3; 10. 28; 12. 25;—to be frequently meditated upon, Deut. 6. 6; 11. 18; Psa. 1. 2; 119. 97; John 5. 39; 2 Pet. 3. 2;—a privilege of the Jews, Rom. 3. 2;—the advantage of the study of them, Psa. 19. 7; 119. 9, 72, 98, 103; Rom. 15. 4; Eph. 6. 17; 2 Tim. 3. 15; Jam. 1. 25;—to be preserved entire, Deut. 4. 2; Prov. 30. 6; Rev. 22. 18.

— of the Old Testament referred to in the New, Matt. 1. 23; 2. 5, 6, 15; 3. 3; 4. 14;—and in above three hundred other places.

SCYTHIANS, a savage people, who dwell near the Euxine and Caspian Seas, Col. 3. 11.

SEA, the Hebrews thus name the fresh water lakes, as the Sea of Gennesareth, or Galilee, Matt. 4. 18;—the Sea of Jazer, beyond Jordan, near the city of Jazer, Jer. 48. 32;—the Dead or Salt Sea, Gen. 14. 3;—the *Great Sea*,

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the Mediterranean, which washes the whole western shore of Canaan, Psa. 104. 25;—the molten laver, in the temple, 1 Kings 7. 23; 2 Chron. 4. 2;—the whole mighty ocean, which shall give up its dead, Rev. 20. 13;—none in the new earth, 1.

SEALS, SEVEN, opened, Rev. 6. 1. SEALING, or marking with a stamp wax on letters or deeds: the antiquity and use of it, Gen. 38. 18; Exod. 28. 11; 1 Kings 21. 8; Neh. 9. 38; Esth. 3. 12; Dan. 6. 17; Matt. 26. 66;—figuratively, the stamping of the divine image on the soul, by the Holy Spirit, 2 Cor. 1. 22; Eph. 1. 13; 4. 30.

SEARCH, to examine carefully, as we are commanded to do the Scriptures, John 5. 39;—as God does the hearts of men, 1 Chron. 28. 9; Jer. 17. 10.

SEARED, rendered hard, callous, and unfeeling, 1 Tim. 4. 2.

SEASONS, the lights of heaven appointed for, Gen. 1. 14; Psa. 104. 19;—certainty of their regular succession, Gen. 8. 22;—one given for every lawful purpose, Eccl. 3. 1-8.

SEAT, the Scribes and Pharisees sat in Moses', Matt. 23. 2;—loved the uppermost in the synagogues, Luke 11. 43.

SEBA. See Sheba.

SEBAT, the fifth month of the Jewish civil year, and the eleventh of their sacred, agreeing to our January.

SECRET actions will be discovered, Eccl. 12. 14; Matt. 10. 26; Luke 8. 17; 12. 2; 1 Cor. 4. 5.

SECRETS, of a lawful kind not to be revealed, Prov. 17. 9; 25. 9; Mic. 7. 5;—Samson's betrayed, Judg. 16. 5, 18.

SECT, a party distinguished by some peculiar tenets: such as the *Pharisees*, *Sadducees*, and *Herodians*, Acts 5. 17; 15. 5; 24. 5. See these articles.

SECURITY from evil, how to be attained, Psa. 15. 1-5; Prov. 1. 33; 10. 9; 2 Pet. 1. 10.

SEDITION, rebellious tumult, or insurrection against lawful government, condemned, Gal. 5. 20.

SEDUCERS, tempters or corrupters, not to be regarded, Prov. 28. 10; Matt. 5. 19; 23. 15; 24. 4, 11; 2 Tim. 3. 13.

SEEDS of different kinds not to be sown together, Deut. 22. 9.

SEETHE, to prepare food in hot or boiling water, &c., forbidden to be done on Sabbath, Exod. 16. 23;—a kid not to be thus prepared in its mother's milk, 23. 19; 34. 26; Deut. 14. 21.

SEL

SEIR, *shaggy, goat, tempest, barley*, the father of the ancient Horites, Gen. 36. 20;—also the name of the country where his posterity dwelt, 30.

—, a noted mountain, or rather a range of mountains, on the southeast of the Dead Sea, in Idumea, Gen. 14. 6;—also a hill on the frontiers of the tribes of Dan and Judah, Josh. 15. 10.

SELA or **SELAH**, the capital of the Edomites, taken by Amaziah, and its inhabitants massacred, 2 Kings 14. 7;—this, or another place of the same name, required to send tribute and sacrifice, Isa. 16. 1.

SELAH, a term used frequently in the book of Psalms, the import of which is not well known; though it is most generally believed to denote a *pause* in singing, Psa. 3. 2, 4, 8; 4. 2, 4; 7. 5; 9. 16, 20; 32. 5, &c.; Hab. 3. 3, 9, 13.

SELEUCIA, a city of Syria, situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, near the river Orontes: here Paul and Barnabas embarked for Cyprus, Acts 13. 4.

SELF-DEDICATION. See *Dedication*.

SELF-DECEPTION, the deceit which many practise on themselves by judging favourably of their state and character, 1 Cor. 3. 18; Gal. 6. 3; Jam. 1. 22, 26.

SELF-DENIAL, a Christian duty, Matt. 16. 24; Mark 8. 34; Luke 9. 23;—it must be exercised in regard to every forbidden indulgence, how pleasant soever, or seemingly profitable, Matt. 5. 29, 30; 18. 8, 9; Tit. 2. 12;—sometimes in things lawful, 1 Cor. 8. 13; 9. 20; 10. 23;—in respect of our own righteousness, Isa. 64. 6; Phil. 3. 7-9;—our own wisdom, 1 Cor. 3. 18-20;—our own strength, 2 Cor. 12. 10;—our own will, Matt. 6. 10; 26. 39;—and our own life, 16. 24, 25; Mark 8. 34, 35; Luke 9. 23, 24.

—, motives to excite us to the practice of: the express command of Christ, Matt. 16. 24;—his eminent example, 2 Cor. 8. 9; Phil. 2. 5-8;—the encouragement he gives, Matt. 16. 25; 19. 29;—the example of the saints, particularly Abraham, Moses, and Paul, Heb. 11. 8, 17, 24-26; 2 Cor. 11. 23-27; Rev. 12. 11.

SELF-EXAMINATION. See *Examination*.

SELF-INTEREST, not to make us disregard the interest of others, 1 Cor.

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10. 24; Phil. 2. 21; 3 Tim. 4. 10;—of Nabal, 1 Sam. 25. 10.

SELLING, frauds to be avoided in it, Lev. 19. 13, 36; 25. 14; Prov. 11. 1; 16. 11; 20. 10, 23.

SERVAGE, the edge of a web of cloth, Exod. 26. 4; 36. 11.

SENATE, the chief court of the Jews, Acts 5. 21. See *Sanhedrim*.

SENNACHERIB, *drought, solitude*, king of Assyria invades Judah, 2 Kings 18. 13; 2 Chron. 32. 1; Isa. 36. 1;—his army destroyed, 2 Kings 19. 35; 2 Chron. 32. 21; Isa. 37. 36;—himself slain, 37; 2 Kings 19. 37.

SENSE, the meaning or signification of Scripture, Neh. 8. 8;—any one of our bodily organs of perception; namely, seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling, Heb. 5. 14.

SENSUAL, carnal as opposed to spiritual, James 3. 15; Jude 19.

SENSUALITY, or devotedness to bodily pleasures, censured, Amos 6. 4; Luke 16. 19, &c.; 1 Cor. 15. 32; James 5. 5.

SENTENCE, the decision of a judge, acquitting or condemning, Deut. 17. 9, 10; Psa. 17. 2; Luke 23. 24;—God's pronounced against sin, not speedily executed, Eccl. 8. 11;—that which shall finally be passed on the righteous, Matt. 25. 34;—on the wicked, 41.

SEPARATING, or parting from, the wicked, our duty, 2 Cor. 6. 17.

SEPHARVAIM, a tribe of the Samaritans, 2 Kings 17. 24; 18. 34; 19. 13; Isa. 36. 19; 37. 13.

SEPTUAGINT, an ancient Greek version of the Old Testament, thus named because translated, as some think, by seventy, or rather seventy-two Jews; and from which both our Lord and his apostles frequently quote texts, rather than from the Hebrew, Deut. 8. 3, in Matt. 4. 4; Deut. 8. 16, in Matt. 6. 7; Hos. 6. 6, in Matt. 9. 13; Lev. 19. 18, in Matt. 19. 19; Psa. 8. 2, in Matt. 21. 16; Psa. 118. 22, 23, in Matt. 21. 42; Exod. 3. 6, in Matt. 22. 32; Psa. 110. 1, in Matt. 22. 44; Zech. 13. 7, in Matt. 26. 31, &c. &c.

SEPULCHRES, or places for burying the dead, were usually hollow rooms dug into rocks, with an upright door to enter into them, to which a large stone was put, Gen. 23. 6; Judg. 8. 32; 1 Sam. 10. 2; 2 Sam. 2. 32; Isa. 22. 16; Matt. 27. 60. See *Grave*.

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SERAIHAH, *prince of the Lord*, a high priest of the Jews, was taken captive, and, along with seventy others, put to death at Riblah, Jer. 52. 24-27.

SERAPHIM, *fiery ones*, seen by Isaiah, ch. 6. 1-4.

SERGIUS PAULUS, the deputy governor of Cyprus, converted by Paul, Acts 13. 12.

SERPENT deceives Eve, Gen. 3. 1;—fiery ones destroy many of the Israelites, Num. 21. 4, &c.;—a brazen one made by Moses, 8;—abased to superstition, 2 Kings 18. 4;—the erection of it declared to be typical of the crucifixion of Christ, John 3. 14.

SERVANTS among the Hebrews were of two kinds: the first were foreigners taken captive in war, or purchased; and these their masters kept, exchanged, or sold, according to their pleasure, Lev. 25. 44-46;—the second were Hebrews, who from poverty had sold themselves, or were delivered up by their parents, in a time of dire necessity, to satisfy the demands of an unfeeling creditor; and this class might either be redeemed at any time, or otherwise were bound to continue in servitude only till the seventh year, or the year of Jubilee, when they were free if they chose, Exod. 21. 2-6; Lev. 25. 47-55;—law respecting daughters sold to be, Exod. 21. 7-11;—fugitive, not to be delivered up, Deut. 23. 15;—not to be oppressed, 24. 14.

their duty to be diligent and obedient, Eph. 6. 5-7; Col. 3. 22; 1 Tim. 6. 1; Tit. 2. 9; 1 Pet. 2. 18;—not to purloin, Tit. 2. 10;—not to be slothful or wasteful, Prov. 18. 9; John 6. 12.

SERUG, *branch, twining*, the father of Nabor, and the grandfather of Abraham, Gen. 11. 22-26.

SETH, or **SHETH**, *placed, appointed*, born to Adam, Gen. 4. 25; 5. 3;—the father of Enos, 6;—his age and death, 8.

SEVEN, regarded by the Jews a number of perfection, because God rested on the seventh day, Gen. 2. 2;—their land rested from tillage every seventh year, Lev. 25. 4; 5;—used to signify many times, Ps. 12. 6; 119. 164; Prov. 24. 16; Isa. 4. 1.

SEVENTY ELDERS appointed to relieve Moses, Exod. 18. 25; Num. 11. 16;—called up to the mount, Exod. 24. 1.

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SEVENTY DISCIPLES sent out by Jesus, Luke 10. 1;—their return, 17.

WEEKS, Daniel's prophecy so called, ch. 9. 24.

SEVERITY OF GOD, his awful but righteous judgments, Rom. 11. 22;—manifested to Sodom, Gen. 19. 24;—to the sons of Aaron, Lev. 10. 1, &c.;—to Miriam, Num. 12. 10;—to the man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath day, 15. 32;—to Korah, &c., 16. 31;—to Uzzah, 2 Sam. 6. 6;—to Ananias and Sapphira, Acts 5. 1;—to Herod, 12. 23.

SEXES, male and female, to be distinguished by their dress, Deut. 22. 5.

SHADOW, the law was, of gospel blessings, Heb. 10. 1;—our days on earth compared to, Job 14. 2; 17. 7;—of death means the gloomy darkness with which it is often attended, 3. 5; 10. 21; 12. 22; 16. 16; 24. 17; 34. 22; Ps. 23. 4; 44. 19; 107. 10, 14; Isa. 9. 2; Matt. 4. 16; Luke 1. 79.

SHADRACH, *tender, soft field*, and his companions, *Meshech* and *Abed-nego*, accused to Nebuchadnezzar, Dan. 3. 12;—brought before him, and charged to serve his idol, 13-15;—their bold and firm resolution, 16-18;—were cast into the fiery furnace, 19-23;—were miraculously preserved and called forth by the king, 24-26.

SHAHARAIM, *goats, demons*, a descendant of Benjamin, who resided in Moab, whose numerous posterity, by his two wives, is mentioned, 1 Chron. 8. 8-28.

SHALLUM, *peaceable, perfect*, or **SHILLEM**, a son of Naphtali, and father of the Shillemites, Gen. 46. 24; Num. 26. 49; 1 Chron. 7. 13;—another of this name, the son of Jabesh, who murdered and succeeded Zechariah, 2 Kings 15. 10;—after one month slain, 14.

SHALMANESER, *peace, perfection*, king of Assyria, subdued the kingdom of Israel, and obliged their king to pay tribute, 2 Kings 17. 3;—imprisoned their king for conspiracy, 4;—after three years' siege, took Samaria, ravaged the fenced cities of Israel, massacred the inhabitants, and carried the remainder captive, 5. 6; 18. 9-12.

SHAMBLES, the flesh market, 1 Cor. 10. 25.

SHAME, the offspring of sin, Gen. 3. 7;—just cause of it, Ps. 25. 3; Isa. 1. 29; 42. 17;—unreasonable, Matt. 10. 32; Mark 8. 38; Luke 9. 26; Rom. 1.

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- 16; 2 Tim. 1. 8;—from guilt, Gen. 38. 26; Ezra 9. 6; Prov. 13. 5; Jer. 2. 26; 3. 25; John 3. 20;—from disgrace, 2 Sam. 10. 5; Luke 13. 17; 16. 3;—from bashfulness, 2 Kings 2. 17.
- SHAMGAR**, *astonished, stranger*, the third judge of Israel, delivers them from the Philistines, Judg. 3. 31.
- SHAMMAH**, *desolation, astonishment*, the third of David's mighty men, who, along with Eleazar, routed the Philistines, 2 Sam. 23. 11, 12;—one of the three who broke through the host of the Philistines, and brought water to David, 13-17.
- SHAPHAN**, *rabbit, their breaking or lip*, secretary of the temple in the time of Josiah, 2 Kings 22. 8, 9;—informed that king that the book of the law was found, 10. 11; 2 Chron. 24. 14-18.
- SHAPHAT**, *judging, or a judge*, one of those sent to spy the Land of Promise, Num. 13. 5;—another, the father of Elisha, 1 Kings 19. 16;—and of several others, 1 Chron. 3. 22; 5. 12; 27. 29.
- SHARON**, or **SARON**, the name of three delightful spots in Canaan, 1 Chron. 5. 16; 27. 29; Song 2. 1; Acts 9. 35;—figuratively, any beautiful country, Isa. 33. 9;—the church of Christ, 65. 10.
- SHAVING**, a rite of purification, Lev. 14. 8;—by the Nazarites, Num. 6. 9;—by Paul, Acts 18. 18; 21. 24;—a token of humiliation, Job 1. 20;—forbidden with respect to the corners of the beard, Lev. 19. 27; 21. 5;—of David's ambassadors by Hanun, 2 Sam. 10. 4;—the head, a disgrace to a woman, 1 Cor. 11. 6;—customary with the Egyptians, Gen. 41. 14.
- SHEAF** of the first-fruits to be presented to the Lord, Rev. 23. 10, 11;—bringing home of, on Sabbath, reprov- ed, Neh. 13. 15.
- SHEARERS**, those who clip the fleece from sheep with shears, Gen. 32. 12; 1 Sam. 25. 7, 11; 2 Sam. 13. 23; Isa. 53. 7.
- SHEBA**, *captivity, repose*, or **SEBA**, the name of several persons: a son and also a grandson of Cush, Gen. 10. 7;—a son of Joktan, 28;—a son of Jokshan, and grandson of Abraham, 25. 3.
- , a country, probably so named from some of the persons in the former article, whose posterity peopled it, and whose queen visited Solomon, 1 Kings 10. 1; 2 Chron. 9. 1;—incense

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- from, and merchants of, mentioned, Jer. 6. 20; Ezek. 27. 22.
- SHEBA**, queen of, visits Solomon, 1 Kings 10. 1;—mentioned by Jesus, Matt. 12. 42.
- rebels against David, 2 Sam. 20. 1;—slain, 22.
- SHEBNAH**, a treasurer and secretary to Hezekiah, 2 Kings 18. 18;—his death foretold, Isa. 22. 15-19.
- SHECHEM**, *part, shoulder, early*, a son of Hamor, and prince of Shechem, debauches the daughter of Jacob, Gen. 34. 2;—made honourable proposals to marry her, 4-12;—murdered by Simeon and Levi, 25.
- , a city situated about forty miles north of Jerusalem, near to which Jacob bought a piece of ground, in which Joseph was buried, Gen. 33. 19; 50. 13;—here Joshua assembled the Israelites before his death, ch. 24. 1, &c.;—it became the capital of Samaria, and was called *Sychar*, John 4. 5.
- SHEEP**, a well-known animal, of which some of the ancients had vast flocks, Job 1. 3; 42. 12;—appointed to be offered in sacrifice, Lev. 1. 10; 22. 19, &c.;—figuratively, the people of God, Psa. 79. 13; 95. 7; 100. 3; John 10. 2, 3, 4, &c.
- SHEKEL**, a weight among the Hebrews, reckoned somewhat more than nine pennyweights, troy, Gen. 24. 22; Exod. 30. 23; 2 Sam. 14. 26; Ezek. 4. 10.
- , a piece of money of the above weight, valued in *gold* one pound sixteen shillings and sixpence sterling, Num. 7. 14, 20, 26, 32, &c.; Judg. 8. 26; 1 Kings 10. 16;—and in *silver* about two shillings and three pence sterling, Gen. 23. 15; Exod. 30. 13, 15; Deut. 22. 19, 29; 2 Kings 15. 20.
- SHEKINAH**, a rabbinical term, meaning a visible symbol of the divine presence. See Psa. 80. 1; 99. 1; Ezek. 9. 3.
- SHEM**, *name, renown, placed*, the second son of Noah, Gen. 5. 32;—he, with Japheth, modestly covered their father's nakedness, 9. 23;—his age, Gen. 11. 10;—his descendants, 10. 21; 1 Chron. 1. 17.
- SHEMAIAH**, *hearing of the Lord*, the prophet applies to Rehoboam, 2 Chron. 11. 3; 12. 5;—many others of this name, Ezra 8. 13; Neh. 3. 29; Jer. 36. 12, &c.

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- SHEMINITH**, a stringed musical instrument, or, as others think, a musical air, 1 Chron. 15. 21; Psa. 6. 12, title.
- SHEPHERD**, Christ is to his flock: he purchased them with his blood, John 10. 11;—seeks them out, and gathers them into his fold, Ezek. 34. 11-13;—feeds them in green pastures, Isa. 40. 11; Ezek. 34. 14, 15,—leads and guides them, John 10. 4;—heals their diseases, Ezek. 34. 16; Luke 4. 18;—protects them from enemies, John 10. 12, 13, 27, 28;—brings them at last to his heavenly fold, Rev. 7. 14-17.
- SHEPHERDS**, representing prophets, reproved for their negligence, Ezek. 34. 1, &c.; Zech. 11. 3, 15; 13. 7.
- SHERIFFS**, officers in the Chaldean empire, whose particular powers and functions we know not, Dan. 3. 2, 3.
- SHESHACK**, a name given to Babylon, Jer. 25. 26; 51. 41.
- SHESHBAZZAR**, *joy of the vintage*, a prince of Judah, generally believed to be Zerubbabel, to whose care Cyrus committed the sacred vessels sent back to Jerusalem, Ezra 1. 8, 11; 5. 14, 16, compared with Zech. 4. 9.
- SHEW-BREAD**, *bread of faces*, twelve loaves which the priests placed anew every Sabbath on the golden table, before the Lord, Exod. 25. 30; Lev. 24. 5-8;—to be eaten afterwards by the priests only, 9.
- SHIBOLETH**, or **SIBOLETH**, *an ear of corn*, the Ephraimites were not able to pronounce the first of these words, in consequence of which they were detected, and 42,000 of them slain, Judg. 12. 1-6.
- SHIELD**, a piece of defensive armour, made of wood, and covered with leather, brass, or gold, 1 Kings 10. 17; 14. 27; 2 Chron. 14. 8;—God is to his people, Gen. 15. 1; Deut. 33. 39; Psa. 33. 20; 84. 11;—faith so called, Eph. 6. 16.
- SHIGGAION**, or **SHIGGIONOTH**, *straying or wandering*: it seems to denote a musical instrument, or tune, whose notes were exceedingly diversified, Psa. 7. title; Hab. 3. 11.
- SHILOAH**, waters of mentioned, said to be the same as Gihon, Isa. 8. 6. See Gihon.
- SHILOH**, *sent forth, peace, salvation*, a name of the Messiah, Gen. 49. 10.
- , a city of the tribe of Ephraim, about twelve miles south of Shechem, where Joshua divided that portion of

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- Canaan westward of Jordan, to the nine and a half tribes, Josh. 18. 1, 8, 10;—here he fixed the tabernacle of God, and here it continued about 300 years, 18. 1; 19. 51; Judg. 18. 31; 21. 19; 1 Sam. 1. 3, 24; 1 Kings 2. 27; 14. 2, 4;—after the Philistines carried off the ark, it was never returned to this place, and from that time it gradually sunk into ruins, Jer. 7. 12, 14; 26. 6.
- SHIMEI**, *that hears or obeys*, a Benjamite, and a kinsman of Saul, curses David, 2 Sam. 16. 5;—pardoned, 19. 18;—put to death by Solomon for breach of engagement, 1 Kings 2. 36-46.
- SHINAR**, a province of Babylon, where the tower of Babel stood, Gen. 10. 10; 11. 2;—to it Nebuchadnezzar carried the sacred vessels of the temple, Dan. 1. 2.
- SHIPS**, probably originated from Noah's ark, and were early employed in trade by the tribes of Zebulun and Dan, Gen. 49. 13; Judg. 5. 17;—Solomon built a navy of, 1 Kings 9. 26;—Jehoshaphat, 22. 48; 2 Chron. 20. 36, 37.
- SHIPMASTER**, the captain or owner of a ship, Jon. 1. 6; Rev. 18. 17.
- SHIPWRECK**, the destruction of a ship by rocks, shallows, &c., 2 Cor. 11. 25;—renouncement of a religious profession, and exposure to ruin, 1 Tim. 1. 19.
- SHISHAK**, king of Egypt, plunders Jerusalem, 1 Kings 14. 25; 2 Chron. 12. 2-9.
- SHITTIM-WOOD**, beautiful and incorruptible timber used in making the tabernacle and its furniture; said to be similar to the white thorn, and supposed to be the black acacia, Exod. 25. 5, 10, 13, 23; 26. 15, 26, 32; 27. 1.
- SHOBACH**, *boots, captivity*, a general of the king of Syria, whom David slew, and routed his mighty army of 700 chariots and 40,000 cavalry, 2 Sam. 10. 16-18.
- SHOCK OF CORN**, sheaves set up in the field, Judg. 15. 5; Job 5. 26.
- SHOE**, to put off, a mark of reverence, Exod. 3. 5; Josh. 5. 15;—taken off when a man refuses to take his brother's wife, Deut. 25. 9;—and as a sign of purchase, Ruth 4. 7;—to cast over a country, to subdue it, Psa. 60. 8; 108. 9;—to bear or unloose, the meanest office, Matt. 3. 11; Mark 1. 7.
- SHOULDER**, a burden on, means servitude and oppression, Gen. 49. 15; Isa. 10. 27;—to pull away, to rebel,

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- Neh. 9. 29; Zech. 7. 11;—to be carried on, honour, Isa. 49. 22.
- SHOUT**, a great noise, as of alarm, 1 Thess. 4. 16;—of joy and triumph, Exod. 32. 18; Psa. 47;—of lamentation and earnest prayer, Lam. 3. 8;—of encouragement and excitement, 1 Sam. 17. 20;—of terror, Jer. 50. 15;—of applause, 1 Sam. 10. 24; Acts 12. 12.
- SHRED**, to cut in pieces, 1 Kings 4. 39.
- SHRINES**, small models of the temple and image of Diana, Acts 19. 24.
- SHULAMITE**, a name given to the spouse, signifying *peaceable* or *perfect*, Song 6. 13.
- SHUNEM**, a city of the tribe of Issachar, about five miles south of Tabor, Josh. 19. 18;—here the Philistines encamped against Saul, 1 Sam. 28. 4;—visited by Elisha, 2 Kings 4. 8.
- SHUNAMMITE**, a native of *Shunem*, Abishag so called, 1 Kings 1. 2;—also the hostess of Elisha, 2 Kings 4. 12;—her son raised to life by Elisha, 32;—brought to the king, 8. 1.
- SHUR**, a city of Arabia on the northeast side of the Red Sea, and which gave name to the adjacent part of the desert, Gen. 16. 7; Exod. 15. 22; 1 Sam. 15. 7; 27. 8.
- SHUSHAN**, the metropolis of Susiana, or the kingdom of Persia, or Elam, Neh. 1. 1; Esth. 2. 8; 3. 15; 8. 15; Dan. 8. 2.
- SHUTTLE**, shortness of life compared to the swiftness of its flight, Job 7. 6.
- SIBMAH**, a city near Heshbon, famous for its vines, Isa. 16. 8.
- SICK**, to be visited, 2 Kings 8. 29; Job 2. 11; Matt. 25. 36;—to be prayed for and anointed with oil, James 5. 14, 15.
- SICKLE**, an instrument for cutting down grain, Deut. 16. 9; 23. 25; Jer. 50. 16; Joel 3. 13; Mark 4. 29.
- SICKNESS**, why permitted, Job 5. 17, 18; Lam. 3. 26-40; Psa. 94. 12; John 9. 3; 11. 4; 1 Cor. 11. 30;—how to behave under it, Gen. 50. 24; 2 Kings 20. 1; James 5. 14.
- SIDON**, or **ZIDON**, a renowned city, the capital of Phœnicia, situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, about eighteen miles north of Tyre; it was founded by Sidon the eldest son of Canaan, Gen. 10. 15, 19;—judgments against predicted, Ezek. 28. 10;—frequently mentioned in the gospel history, Matt. 11. 21, 22; 15. 21; Mark 3. 8; 7. 24, 31; Luke 4. 26; 6. 17;

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10. 13, 14;—Paul, in his voyage to Rome touched at, Acts 27. 3.
- SIGN**, a mark, token, or proof, Exod. 3. 12; 31. 13; Rom. 4. 11;—a miracle, Exod. 4. 8, 9, 17, 29; John 2. 18; 20. 30.
- SIGNET**, a seal, often set on a ring, Gen. 38. 18; Exod. 28. 11, 21, 36; Dan. 6. 17; Hag. 2. 23.
- SIGNS** requested and given, Gen. 9. 13; 15. 8; 24. 14; Exod. 4. 1; Josh. 2. 12; Judges 6. 36; 1 Sam. 10. 2; 14. 8; 1 Kings 13. 3; 2 Kings 20. 8; Isa. 7. 14; Matt. 12. 38; 16. 1; Mark 8. 11; Luke 11. 16; John 2. 18; 6. 30.
- SIHON**, *rooting out, conclusion*, king of the Amorites, conquered, Num. 21. 21, &c.; Deut. 2. 26.
- SILAS**, *the third*, one of the most active primitive preachers; exhorts the Christians at Antioch, Acts 15. 23;—accompanies Paul in his progress, 40;—imprisoned with him at Philippi, 16. 19.
- SILENCE**, or refraining from speaking, sometimes commendable, Psa. 39. 2; Prov. 11. 12; 17. 29; 26. 4; Micah 7. 5; 1 Tim. 2. 11; James 1. 19;—figuratively, utter destruction, Isa. 15. 1;—death and the grave, Psa. 94. 17; 115. 17.
- SILLOAM**, a fountain or pool of water, near to the southeast of Jerusalem, John 9. 7;—a tower of the same name Luke 8. 4.
- SILVANUS**, *woody, or of the forest*, a faithful preacher with Paul, 2 Cor. 1. 19; 1 Thess. 1. 1; 2 Thess. 1. 1; 1 Pet. 5. 12. Thought to be the same as Silas.
- SILVER**, not mentioned before the flood; but used in traffic in the time of Abraham, Gen. 23. 15, 16;—so abundant in the days of Solomon that it was little valued, 1 Kings 10. 21.
- SILVERSMITH**, one who works in silver, Acts 19. 24.
- SIMILITUDE**, a likeness or resemblance, 2 Chron. 4. 3;—none of God seen, and none to be made, Deut. 4. 12, 15, 16;—a comparison or simile in speech, Hosea 12. 10.
- SIMEON**, *hearing, obedient*, the second son of Jacob, Gen. 29. 33;—he and Levi murder the Shechemites, Gen. 34. 25;—detained in Egypt, 42. 24;—his inheritance, Joshua 19. 1;—his descendants, 1 Chron. 4. 24;—his tribe conquers Gedor and the Amalekites, 39.
- , a pious old man at Jerusalem, who earnestly waited for the coming of Messiah, Luke 2. 25;—it was

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revealed to him that he should see Christ, 26;—took Christ in his arms, and blessed God, 28;—foretold Mary how she should be tried by witnessing the death of Jesus, 34. 35.

SIMON, *that hears, or obeys*, the son of Mary and Cleophas, and the brother or cousin-german of Jesus, Matt. 13. 55; Mark 6. 4.

— *the Canaanite*, an apostle, Matt. 10. 4.

— *surnamed Peter*, the apostle, Matt. 10. 2. See Peter.

— *the Pharisee*, Luke 7. 36, &c.

— *the leper*, entertains Jesus at Bethany, Matt. 26. 7; Mark 14. 3.

— *the father of Judas Iscariot*, John 6. 71; 12. 4.

— *the Cyrenian*, carries the cross of Jesus, Matt. 27. 32; Mark 15. 21; Luke 23. 26.

— *the tanner*, with whom Peter lodged at Joppa, Acts 9. 43; 10. 6, 17, 32.

MAGUS at Samaria professes to believe the gospel, Acts 8. 9, 13;—desires to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit, 18.

SIMONY, the crime of buying or selling church preferment, or of presenting any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money, gift, or reward: so called from its resemblance to the sin of Simon Magus, Acts 8. 18.

SIMPLICITY, signifying meekness and innocence, Psal. 19. 7; 116. 6; Prov. 9. 4;—ignorance and inexperience, Prov. 1. 22; 7. 7; Rom. 16. 18;—folly and wickedness, Prov. 1. 32.

SIN, moral offence against God, wherein it consists, John 15. 22; Rom. 3. 20; 4. 15; 1 Cor. 15. 56; James 1. 15; 1 John 3. 4; 5. 17;—incident to all men, 1 Kings 8. 46; Job 15. 14; 25. 4; Psal. 130. 3; Prov. 20. 9; 24. 16; Eccl. 7. 20; James 3. 2; 1 John 1. 8;—comes from the heart, Matt. 15. 19; James 1. 14.

— *presumptuous*, the danger of it, Num. 15. 30; Psal. 19. 13; 59. 5; Luke 12. 47; Rom. 1. 32; Heb. 10. 26.

— *against the Holy Ghost*, or the malicious ascription of Christ's miracles, by those who saw them, to Satanic agency, unpardonable, Matt. 12. 31; Mark 3. 28; Luke 12. 10.

— *meaning sin-offering*, Hosea 4. 8; 2 Cor. 5. 21; Heb. 9. 26, 28; 13. 11.

— *a strong city in the land of Egypt*, supposed to be the same with Pelusium, now called Damietta, Ezek. 30.

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15;—also the name of a wilderness, into which the Hebrews entered as soon as they passed the Red Sea, Exod. 16. 1; 17. 1.

SIN-OFFERING, rules relating to it, Lev. 5. 1, &c.; 6. 24;—for wilful offences, 6. 1, &c.

SINAI, a mountain in the wilderness of Horeb, in the desert of Arabia Petrea, situated in the kind of peninsula formed by the two gulfs of the Red Sea: the Israelites came thither, Exod. 19. 1;—the ten commandments delivered from it, 28. 1, &c.; Deut. 5. 4, &c.;—represents the law, Gal. 4. 24;—the terrors of it not affecting Christians, Heb. 12. 18, &c.

SINCERE, pure, and unmixed with error, 1 Pet. 2. 2;—single, candid, and upright, Phil. 1. 10.

SINCERITY, singleness of heart, uprightness, and candour, required, Josh. 24. 14; 1 Sam. 12. 24; 16. 7; 1 Chron. 28. 9; 29. 17; Psal. 32. 2; 73. 1; Matt. 5. 8; Rom. 12. 9; Phil. 1. 10; Col. 3. 22.

SINGERS appointed by David, 1 Chron. 25. 1.

SINGING in divine worship, 1 Chron. 6. 32; 13. 8; Neh. 12. 28; Matt. 26. 30; Acts 16. 25;—recommended, Psal. 95. 1; 96. 1; 98. 100. 1; 1 Cor. 14. 15, &c.; Eph. 5. 19; Col. 3. 16; James 5. 13. See Praise.

SION, one of the names of mount Hermon, Deut. 4. 48;—it was called *Siron* by the Sidonians, and *Shenir* by the Amorites, 3. 9. See Zion.

SISERA, *that sees a horse or a swallow*, the general of the army of Jabin, king of Hazor, Judg. 4. 2;—killed by Jael, Judges 4. 18, &c.

SIVAN, the third month of the Jewish sacred year, and the ninth of their civil, answering to part of our May.

SLACK, or inactive, God is not concerning his promise, 2 Pet. 3. 9.

SLANDER, false or invective reproach, censured, Exod. 23. 1; Deut. 22. 13; Psal. 15. 3; 50. 19, 20; 64. 3; 101. 5; Prov. 10. 18; Rom. 1. 30; 2 Cor. 12. 20; Tit. 3. 2; James 4. 11.

SLAUGHTER in battle of great numbers, Josh. 8. 25; Judges 1. 4; 11. 29, &c.; 12. 6; 20. 21, 25, 35, 44; 1 Sam. 4. 10; 2 Sam. 8. 5; 10. 18; 1 Kings 20. 29, 30; 2 Kings 14. 7; 1 Chron. 18. 12; 2 Chron. 13. 17; 25. 11; 28. 6; Esther 9. 16.

SLAVE, a female captive, how to be

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treated, Deut. 21. 10;—a runaway not to be delivered, 23. 15.^o See Servants.

SLEEP, sweet to a labouring man, but oft withheld from the rich, Eccl. 5. 12;—not to be indulged too much, Prov. 6. 4, 9; 20. 13; 23. 21; 24. 33;—spiritual indolence and security, Eph. 5. 14;—death, or the rest of the body, 1 Thess. 4. 14.

SLIME, or **BITUMEN**, a kind of clayey pitch, got out of the earth, used in building Babel, Gen. 11. 3;—the vale of Siddim abounded with, 14. 10;—the ark in which Moses was put, was daubed with, Exod. 2. 3.

SLING, an instrument formed of cords for throwing stones with the hand to a great distance, and with great force, Judges 20. 16; 1 Sam. 17. 40, 50; 2 Kings 3. 25; 2 Chron. 26. 14.

SLOTHFULNESS, laziness or indolence, censured, Prov. 12. 24, 27; 15. 19; 18. 9; 19. 15, 24; 21. 25; 22. 13; 24. 30; Eccl. 10. 18; Rom. 12. 11; Heb. 6. 12.

SLUGGARD, a lazy and idle person, reproved and instructed, Prov. 6. 6, 9, 10; 10. 26; 13. 4; 20. 4; 26. 16.

SLUICES, dams for catching fish, Isa. 19. 10.

SLUMBER, light and imperfect sleep, Psa. 121. 3, 4; 132. 4; Prov. 6. 4;—spiritual negligence and insensibility, Rom. 11. 8.

SMART, to suffer pain and loss, Prov. 11. 15.

SMITH, a worker in metal, iron, copper, silver, gold, &c., 1 Sam. 13. 19; 1 Kings 24. 14; Isa. 44. 12; 54. 16; Acts 19. 24; 2 Tim. 4. 14.

SMOKE, of Sodom, Gen. 19. 28;—on mount Sinai, Exod. 19. 18;—anger of God, or his judgments, compared to, Psa. 18. 8; Isa. 14. 31; Joel 2. 30.

SMYRNA, a large city of Asia Minor, on the east shore of the Archipelago, or Egean Sea, and about forty-six miles north of Ephesus;—Christ's message to the church there, Rev. 2. 8.

SNARE, **TRAP**, or **GIN**, a device for catching fowls, beasts, &c., Psa. 91. 3; 124. 7; Prov. 7. 23; Amos 3. 5;—whatever catches or entangles one to his hurt, Ex. 23. 33; 34. 12; Luke 31. 35; 1 Cor. 7. 35; 1 Tim. 3. 7; 6. 9.

SNOW, vapours frozen in the air, 2 Sam. 23. 20; Job 9. 30; 37. 6; Psa. 147. 16; 148. 8;—things compared to the whiteness of, Ex. 4. 6; Num. 12. 10; Psa.

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51. 4; Isa. 1. 18; Lam. 4. 7; Dan. 7. 9; Matt. 28. 3; Mark 9. 3; Rev. 1. 14. **SO**, king of Egypt; joins Hoshea against the Assyrians, 2 Kings 17. 4.

SOAP, used for washing, Jer. 2. 22; Mal. 3. 2.

SOBRIETY, or a decent Christian conduct, commended, 1 Thess. 5. 6, 8; Tit. 2. 2, 4, 6; 1 Pet. 1. 13; 4. 7; 5. 8.

SOCKET, a kind of base or foot with a cavity in it, in which the end of a pillar rested, Exod. 26. 19; 25. 37; 27. 10, 12, &c.

SODDEN, seethed, or prepared for food in warm or boiling water, Gen. 25. 29; Exod. 12. 9; Lev. 6. 28; 1 Sam. 2. 15; Lam. 4. 10.

SODER, or more properly **SOLDER**, to cement or join pieces of metal, Isa. 41. 7.

SODOM, **GOMORRATH**, **ADMAH**, and **ZEBOIM**, four cities of the Canaanites, which stood either near by, or on the ground now covered with, the Dead or Salt Sea; but which, on account of the extreme wickedness of their inhabitants, were consumed with fire from heaven, and swallowed up by an earthquake, Gen. 13. 10, 13; 14. 11, 12, 17; 18. 20-25; 19. 1-29; Deut. 29. 23; Isa. 1. 9; Jer. 23. 14; Matt. 10. 15; Luke 17. 29; 2 Pet. 2. 6; Jude 7;—the city of Rome, or rather the whole Papal empire, thus called, Rev. 11. 8.

SODOMITES, persons who practised the sin of Sodom in the time of Rehobeam, Deut. 23. 17; 1 Kings 14. 24;—banished by Jehoshaphat, 15. 12; 2 Kings 23. 7.

SOJOURN, to dwell in a foreign country, without any fixed abode or possession, Gen. 12. 10; 19. 9; 26. 3; Exod. 12. 48; Lev. 17. 8, &c.

SOLACE, to comfort or delight, Prov. 7. 18.

SOLDIERS, warriors engaged to preserve the peace of a country, and to fight with its enemies, 2 Chron. 25. 13; Ezra 8. 22; Isa. 15. 4;—truly pious ones, Luke 7. 1-9; Acts 10. 1, 2;—their duty, Luke 8. 14;—Christian ministers so called, 3 Tim. 3. 3, 4.

SOLITARY, remote from company, retired, gloomy, and desolate, Job 3. 7; 30. 3; Psa. 68. 6; 107. 4; Isa. 35. 1; Mark 1. 35.

SOLITUDE, or retirement, used for devotion, Matt. 6. 6; 14. 23; Mark 1. 35; Luke 5. 16; 9. 28.

SOLOMON, peaceable, perfect, reason- 7

SON

penner, the son of Bathsheba by David, 2 Sam. 5. 14; 12. 24;—made king, 1 Kings 1. 38; 1 Chron. 23. 1; 29. 22;—sacrifices at Gibeon, 2 Chron. 1. 3; 1 Kings 2. 4;—chooses wisdom in preference to riches, &c., 5; 2 Chron. 1. 7;—his application to wisdom, Eccl. 1. 13;—judges between two women, 1 Kings 3. 16;—his power and wealth, 2 Chron. 1. 13;—his gold, 9. 13; 1 Kings 10. 23;—his targets, 2 Chron. 9. 15;—his throne of ivory, 17; 1 Kings 10. 18;—his magnificence in several respects, 23; 2 Chron. 9. 20, &c.;—his science, 1 Kings 4. 29;—congratulated by Hiram, king of Tyre, 5. 1;—his preparations for building the temple, 13;—applies to Hiram for assistance, 2 Chron. 2. 3;—builds the temple, 1 Kings 6. 1, &c.; 2 Chron. 2. 1; 3. 1, &c.;—the offerings of the heads of the tribes towards it, 1 Chron. 29. 6;—his prayer at the dedication of it, 2 Chron. 6. 12; 1 Kings 8. 22;—the sacrifices on that occasion, 2 Chron. 7. 4;—the glory of God fills it, 5. 13;—God appears to him, and gives him a solemn warning, 7. 12; 1 Kings 6. 11;—his covenant with him, 9. 1;—his other buildings, 2 Chron. 8. 1;—his own house, 1 Kings 7. 1;—builds the house of Lebanon for Pharaoh's daughter, 8;—appoints the courses of the priests, 2 Chron. 8. 14;—sends ships to Ophir, 17; 9. 21, &c.; 1 Kings 9. 26;—receives the queen of Sheba, 2 Chron. 9. 1; 1 Kings 10. 1;—gives some cities to Hiram, 9. 11;—his wives, 11. 1;—his idolatry, 4;—threatened for it, 9;—opposed by Hadad, the Edomite, 14;—by Rezon the Syrian, 23;—and by Jeroboam, 28;—his acts and death, 41; 2 Chron. 9. 29;—a prayer for him, Psa. 72;—a song for him, Psa. 127.

SON, a disobedient one to be stoned, Deut. 21. 18;—not to be punished for the sin of his father, Ezek. 18. 2, &c. See Children.

SON OF GOD, a title given to Adam, Luke 3. 38;—in the plural, to angels, Job 38. 7;—to professing believers, Gen. 6. 2, 4;—to genuine saints, Hos. 1. 10; John 1. 12; Rom. 8. 14, 19; Phil. 2. 15; 1 John 3. 1, 2. See Adoption. *Christ* emphatically so called, Mark 1. 1; 3. 11; Luke 4. 41; John 1. 34; 3. 18; 5. 25;—in relation to his mission, 10. 36;—his incarnation, Luke 1. 35;—his resurrection as

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the first-born from the dead, Acts 13. 32, 33;—his possession, as heir of all things, Heb. 1. 2, 5;—his claim to divine honour, equally with the Father, Matt. 28. 19; John 5. 23; Heb. 1. 6.

SON OF MAN, a title which Daniel gives to Messiah, Dan. 7. 13;—Christ applies it to himself, expressive of his being the *promised seed*, the Messiah, and truly a partaker of our nature, Matt. 8. 20; 9. 6; 10. 23; 11. 19; 12. 8, &c.;—but though Christ takes this name to himself *above sixty times* in the gospel history, it is worthy of notice that none of his apostles give it to him, except John, in *two instances*, Rev. 1. 13; 14. 14;—and Stephen, the deacon, *once*, Acts 7. 56;—they speak of him by names more directly expressive of his divine dignity: such as, *Son of God, Jesus, Christ, Lord, Saviour, Redeemer*, &c.

SONGS sung in time of feasting and rejoicing, Gen. 31. 27; Prov. 25. 20; Ezek. 26. 13.

—, *spiritual*, recommended, Eph. 5. 19; Col. 3. 16; James 5. 13;—of Moses, Exod. 15. 1, &c.; Deut. 32. 1, &c.;—of the Israelites on finding water, Num. 21. 17;—of Deborah, Judg. 5. 1, &c.;—of Hannah, 1 Sam. 2. 1, &c.;—of David, 22. 1, &c.;—of Mary, Luke 1. 46;—of Zacharias, 1. 68.

SOOTHSAYER, one who pretended to foretell future events by the motions of the clouds, the positions of the planets, the flight of birds, or magical arts, Isa. 2. 6; Dan. 2. 27; 5. 7, 11; Mic. 5. 12; Acts 16. 16.

SOP, a piece of bread put into sauce or liquor, John 13. 26, 27, 30.

SORCERER, a magician or enchanter, who pretended to perform wonders by charms, Exod. 7. 11; Isa. 57. 3; Jer. 27. 9; Dan. 2. 2; Mal. 3. 5; Rev. 21. 8; 22. 15.

SORROW, just causes of it, Psa. 119. 136, 158; Phil. 2. 27;—good effects of it, Psa. 51. 17; 126. 6; Eccl. 7. 3; 2 Cor. 7. 10;—bad effects of it, Prov. 12. 25; 15. 13, 15; 17. 22;—not to be indulged in for the death of pious friends, 1 Thess. 4. 13;—none in heaven, Isa. 33. 24; Rev. 7. 17.

—, *godly*, springs from just views of the dishonour done to God by sin, Psa. 51. 4; 2 Cor. 7. 10. See Repentance.

SOSIPATER, *saving the father*, Paul's kinsman, to whom he sent his saluta-

SOW

tions, Rom. 16. 21;—thought to be the same person called *Sepater*, Acts 20. 4.

SOSTHENES, *strong*, *saviour*, the chief ruler of the Jewish synagogue at Corinth, and one of the earliest converts in that city, Acts 18. 17;—he appears to have left that city and accompanied Paul, 1 Cor. 1. 1.

SOTTISH, dull, stupid, and addicted to liquor, Jer. 4. 22.

SOUL, the spiritual, reasonable, and immortal part of man, which distinguishes him from beasts, and fits him for moral and religious duties, Gen. 2. 7; 35. 18; Lev. 17. 11; Deut. 11. 13; 13. 3; 1 Kings 8. 48; 17. 21; 1 Chron. 22. 19; 2 Chron. 15. 12; Psa. 19. 7; 49. 8; 57. 1; 62. 1, 5; 63. 1; Isa. 55. 3; 61. 10; Jer. 31. 12; Lam. 3. 25; Mic. 6. 7; Matt. 10. 28; 16. 26; Mark 12. 33; 1 Thess. 5. 23; Heb. 6. 19; 10. 39; 1 Pet. 2. 11;—exists after death in a state of happiness or misery, Eccl. 3. 21; 12. 7; Matt. 10. 28; 22. 32; Luke 16. 22; 23. 43; 2 Cor. 5. 6, 8; Phil. 1. 23; Rev. 6. 9; 20. 4;—used for the whole person, soul and body, Gen. 12. 5; 46. 15, 18, 25, 27; Exod. 12. 4; Lev. 4. 2; 18. 29; 22. 11; 23. 30; Num. 9. 13; 19. 15; Prov. 11. 25; 27. 7; Hos. 9. 4; Acts 2. 41, 43; 3. 23; 27. 37; Rom. 2. 9; 13. 1; Rev. 16. 3;—human life, 1 Sam. 25. 29; Job 33. 22; Psa. 33. 19; 40. 14; 78. 50; 107. 26; Prov. 14. 25; 22. 23; Jer. 51. 6; Lam. 1. 11; Ezek. 13. 18; 1 Thess. 2. 8;—affection, desire, and appetite, Gen. 34. 3; 1 Sam. 18. 1; 2 Sam. 13. 39; Job 33. 20; Prov. 13. 4; 27. 7; Isa. 29. 8; 66. 3; Rev. 18. 14.

SOVEREIGNTY OF GOD, his supreme right to dispose of his favours, according to his pleasure, Psa. 103. 19; Prov. 19. 21; 21. 30; Isa. 46. 10;—it is manifested in *creation*, Rev. 4. 11;—and in *providence*, Dan. 4. 34, 35; Exod. 33. 19;—it is essentially different from his *justice*, though often confounded with it: *justice*, and not sovereignty, gives what is *merited*, as is the future punishment of the wicked, Rom. 2. 6–11; Gal. 6. 7, 8; 2 Thess. 1. 8, 9;—but *sovereignty*, and not justice, gives or withholds what is *undeserved* and wholly of *grace*, Matt. 20. 15, 23; Jer. 1. 5; Acts 9. 15; Rom. 9. 11; 11. 35, 36.

SOW, to scatter seed in the earth for growth, Gen. 47. 23; Exod. 23. 10; Lev. 19. 19; Isa. 28. 24;—figuratively,

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to perform actions good or bad, Job 4. 8; Prov. 11. 18; 22. 8; Hos. 10. 12; Gal. 6. 7, 8.

SOWER, one who sows, the parable of the, Matt. 13. 3.

SPAIN, a large country in the south-west of Europe, which anciently included Portugal, and is surrounded by the sea, except on part of the north, where it is joined to France, Rom. 15. 24, 28.

SPAN, usually reckoned nine inches, Exod. 28. 16; 39. 9;—God meteth out heaven with his, Isa. 40. 12; 48. 13.

SPARROW, a well-known bird, which seems to have been sold for common food among the Jews, Psa. 84. 3; 102. 7; Matt. 10. 29, 31; Luke 12. 6, 7.

SPEAR, a long weapon, armed with a sharp point of metal, anciently much used in war, Josh. 8. 18; 1 Sam. 17. 7; 26. 7; 2 Chron. 11. 12; John 19. 34.

SPECKLED, spotted with various colours, Gen. 30. 32; 31. 8; Jer. 12. 9; Zech. 1. 8.

SPECTACLE, a show, or gazing stock, 1 Cor. 4. 9.

SPEECH, the proper government of it, Psa. 34. 11; Prov. 4. 24; 15. 4; 17. 20; 18. 6, 7, 21; Eccl. 10. 12, 13; Matt. 12. 36; James 1. 26; 3. 2; 1 Pet. 3. 10;—not to be profane, Eph. 4. 29; 5. 3; Col. 3. 8;—not hasty or passionate, Prov. 18. 13; Matt. 5. 22; Tit. 3. 2;—not trifling, Prov. 10. 10, 19; 18. 2;—should be edifying, Eph. 4. 29; Col. 4. 6; 1 Thess. 5. 11;—the benefit of it when seasonable, Prov. 12. 25; 15. 23; 16. 24; 25. 11, 15.

SPICES, vegetables or drugs fragrant to the smell, and hot or pungent to the taste: Ishmaelites traded in, Gen. 37. 25;—Jacob sent a present of, 43. 11;—the ancients perfumed their women, beds, and clothes with, Esth. 2. 12; Prov. 7. 17; Psa. 45. 8;—embalmed their dead with, 2 Chron. 16. 14; Mark 16. 1; Luke 23. 56; John 19. 40.

SPIES, sent to view the land of Canaan, Num. 13. 2; Deut. 1. 22;—those of them who brought an evil report punished, Num. 14. 36;—sent by Joshua, ch. 2. 1, &c.

SPIKENARD, a plant of a very fragrant smell and strong taste, Song 1. 12; 4. 14; Mark 14. 5; John 12. 3.

SPINDLE, an instrument turned with the hand in spinning with the distaff, Prov. 31. 19.

SPIRIT, HOLY. See Ghost.

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SPIRIT IN MAN, his immortal soul, Prov. 20. 27; Acts 7. 59;—the temper of his mind, Prov. 14. 29; 16. 18; Eccl. 10. 4; Jer. 51. 11; Hag. 1. 14; Luke 9. 55.

SPIRITS, signifying *pretenders to spiritual gifts*, to be tried, Matt. 7. 15; 1 John 4. 1; Rev. 2. 2.

FAMILIAR, evil spirits, or devils, with which some persons pretended to be familiar; and by whose assistance they professed to reveal secrets, and foretell future events: such persons were to be put to death, Lev. 20. 27;—threatenings against those who consult them, 19. 31; 20. 6; Deut. 18. 9-12;—put away by Saul, 1 Sam. 28. 3, 9;—by Josiah, 2 Kings 23. 24;—were consulted by Saul, 1 Sam. 28. 7, 8; 1 Chron. 10. 13;—by Manasseh, 2 Kings 21. 6; 2 Chron. 33. 6;—by the Egyptians, Isa. 19. 3.

SPIRITUAL BODY, the body purified, refined, and endued with spiritual qualities, 1 Cor. 15. 44.

GIFTS, or extraordinary and miraculous endowments bestowed on many during the first age of Christianity, are carefully to be distinguished from the saving operations and fruits of the Spirit: the *former* consisted in gifts of tongues, working of miracles, &c., 1 Cor. 12. 7-10;—but the *latter* are love, joy, peace, &c., Gal. 5. 22, 23;—the *former* might be sometimes bestowed on unbelievers, 1 Cor. 13. 1, 2;—but the *latter* are produced in genuine believers only, Rom. 8. 15, 16; Gal. 4. 6;—the *former* were intended to continue in the church only for a time, and then to cease, 1 Cor. 13. 8;—but the *latter* shall be given to the children of God in every age till the end of time, Isa. 59. 20, 21; Heb. 8. 10, 11.

MINDEDNESS consists in a mind habitually impressed with the reality and importance of spiritual things, 2 Cor. 4. 18;—in having the heart and affections set on them, Col. 3. 1, 2;—in making them the theme of frequent meditation, Rom. 8. 5;—and in delighting in those exercises which are calculated to promote spiritual improvement, Psa. 84. 1, 2; 119. 97.

SPITTING UPON ONE, an expression of the highest contempt, Num. 12. 14; Deut. 25. 9; Job 30. 10; Isa. 50. 6; Matt. 26. 67; 27. 30.

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SPITEFULLY, maliciously, with rancour and hatred, Matt. 22. 6; Luke 18. 32.

SPOIL, plunder or booty: how much taken from the Moabites, Num. 31. 32;—from the Hagarites, 1 Chron. 5-21;—from the Ammonites, &c., 2 Chron. 20. 25.

—, how to be divided, Num. 31. 27. **SPOKESMAN**, one who speaks for another, Exod. 4. 16.

SPORT, diversion, Judg. 16. 25, 27; Prov. 10. 23; 26. 19.

SPOUSE, a husband or wife, Song 4. 8, 9; 5. 1; Hos. 4. 13, 14.

SPOUTS. See *Waterspouts*.

SPRINKLING OF BLOOD, blood and water, oil, &c., much used in ceremonial purifications, Lev. 14. 7, 16; 16. 14; Num. 8. 7; 19. 18, 19;—the purifying operations of the blood and Spirit of Christ, Isa. 53. 15; Heb. 9. 13, 14; 12. 24; 1 Pet. 1. 2.

STABILITY, recommended, Psa. 17. 4; Prov. 24. 21; Matt. 7. 21; Mark 13. 13; 1 Cor. 15. 58; Eph. 4. 14; 1 Thess. 5. 21; Heb. 10. 23; 13. 9; James 1. 6. **STACTE**, a valuable and fragrant gum, distilled from the myrrh tree, Exod. 30. 33.

STAGGER, to reel like one drunk, Job 12. 25; Psa. 107. 27; Isa. 19. 14; 29. 9;—to hesitate in doubt, Rom. 4. 20.

STALLS, for horses or oxen: Solomon had 40,000, 1 Kings 4. 6; 2 Chron. 9. 25;—Hezekiah had them for all kinds of beasts, 32. 28;—Habakkuk's song, though no flock be in, ch. 3. 17.

STAMMERING, speaking with hesitation and stottering, Isa. 28. 11; 32. 4; 33. 19.

STANCHED, stopped from running, Luke 8. 44.

STANDARD, an ensign or flag, Num. 1. 52; 2. 3, 10, 18, 25; Isa. 49. 22; 59. 19.

STARS, properly the fixed luminaries of heaven, distinct from the planets; though the Hebrew styled them all by this name, Gen. 1. 16; Psa. 8. 3; 136. 9; 148. 3; Jer. 31. 35;—a remarkable one directs the wise men, Matt. 2. 2, 7, 9, 10;—figuratively, rulers or conquerors, Num. 24. 17; Dan. 8. 10;—ministers of the gospel, Rev. 1. 20;—wicked apostates, Jude 13;—Rome papal, Rev. 8. 10, 11.

STARE, to gaze upon one as a spectacle, Psa. 22. 17.

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STATURE, height or measure, Num. 13. 32; 1 Sam. 16. 7; 2 Sam. 11. 20; Matt. 6. 27; Eph. 4. 13.

STATUTE, a law, Exod. 15. 25; 29. 2; Lev. 3. 17.

STATUTES, used not only for laws and ordinances, but also for the whole word of God, Psalms 19. 8; 119. 12, 16, 23, 48, 54, &c.

STEALING, taking away unjustly what belongs to others, forbidden, Exod. 20. 15; Lev. 19. 11; Psalm 50. 16; Zechariah 5. 4; Matt. 15. 19; 1 Cor. 6. 10; Eph. 4. 28; 1 Pet. 4. 15.

STEADFAST, fixed or constant, Job 11. 15; Psalm 78. 8; Dan. 6. 26; 1 Cor. 15. 58; Hebrews 6. 19; 1 Pet. 5. 9.

STEEL, iron purified in the fire with other ingredients, which renders it closer and finer; and of which bows were made, 2 Sam. 22. 35; Job 20. 24; Psalm 18. 34; Jer. 15. 12.

STEM OF JESSE, the royal family of David his son, Isaiah 11. 1.

STEPHANAS, a crown, or crowned, one of the first converts at Corinth, who, along with his family, was baptized by Paul, 1 Cor. 1. 16;—he, and others, visited Paul at Ephesus, 16. 17.

STEPHEN, a crown, or crowned, one of the first seven deacons, Acts 6. 5;—is accused, 11;—defends himself, 7. 1, &c.;—is stoned, and commits his soul to Christ, 59;—prays for his murderers, 60.

STERN, the hindmost part of a ship, Acts 27. 29.

STEWARD, one who manages the affairs of a superior's family, particularly with respect to money, Gen. 15. 2; 43. 19; Luke 8. 3;—ministers of Christ so called, 1 Cor. 4. 1, 2; Tit. 1. 7; 1 Pet. 4. 10.

STIFF-NECKED, obstinate, stubborn, Exod. 32. 9; 33. 3; Deut. 10. 16; Job 7. 51.

STOICKS, a sect of heathen philosophers, who received their name from the *stoa*, or porch at Athens, where they were taught by Zeno: they maintained that all events happen by fatal necessity; that man has no liberty of the will; that he ought to be equally indifferent to pleasure and pain; and they affected much patience, austerity, and apathy, Acts 17. 18.

STOMACHER, a piece of dress, worn either as an upper garment, or a kind of girdle, Isaiah 3. 24.

STONE, Christ called the *tried*, &c.,

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Isa. 28. 16;—cut out without hands, Dan. 2. 34;—a living, 1 Pet. 2. 4;—a heart of, meaning one which is unfeeling, and obdurate, Ezek. 11. 19; Zechariah 7. 12;—a white one given as the symbol of pardon or acquittal, Rev. 2. 17.

STONES, taken out of the river Jordan, as a memorial of the Israelites having passed through it, Josh. 4. 1, &c.;—the law written on stone, 8. 32;—heaps of, raised as a witness or memorial, Josh. 7. 26; 8. 29; 2 Sam. 18. 17.

PRECIOUS, in the ephod, Exod. 28. 17, &c.;—in the foundation of the new Jerusalem, Rev. 21. 19;—in the possession of the Tyrians, Ezek. 28. 13.

STONING to death, a common punishment among the Jews, Lev. 20. 2, 27; 24. 14, 16, 23; Num. 15. 35; Deut. 13. 10; 22. 21, 24; 1 Kings 21. 13; Acts 7. 58.

STOOP, to bow down, Gen. 49. 9; 1 Sam. 24. 8; 23. 14; John 8. 6.

STORE CITIES, built by Solomon, in which food, clothing, armour, and other necessary things were laid up, 1 Kings 9. 19; 2 Chron. 8. 4, 6.

STORK, a fowl about the size of a goose, with white plumage, except at the tip of the wings, and some part of the head and thighs, which are black; and with long red legs, which raise it to the height of from three to four feet, Lev. 11. 19; Deut. 14. 18; Psalm 104. 17;—it is a bird of passage, which leaves cold climates in August, and returns in spring, Jer. 8. 7.

STORMS, tempests of wind or rain, or of both mixed, Acts 27. 18, 20;—remarkable and judicial ones in the destruction of Sodom, Gen. 19. 24;—in the plagues of Egypt, Exod. 9. 23;—in the battle against the five kings, Josh. 10. 11.

STORY, a history or account of events, 2 Chron. 13. 22; 24. 27;—the floor of a building, where one room is above another, Gen. 6. 16; Ezek. 41. 16; 42. 3; Amos 9. 6.

STRAIGHT, even, plain, right forward, Josh. 6. 5; 1 Sam. 6. 12; Psalm 5. 8; Isa. 40. 3; Matt. 3. 3.

STRAIT, narrow, difficult, 2 Kings 6. 1; Isa. 49. 20; Matt. 7. 13, 14; Luke 13. 24.

STRANGERS, persons from a foreign country; laws in their favour, Exod. 22. 21; 23. 9; Lev. 19. 34;—promised to, Deut. 10. 18; Psalm 146. 9.

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STRANGLED animals, or those choked or killed without the blood being discharged, not to be eaten, Acts 15. 20.

STRATAGEMS, or imposing artifices, practised at the taking of Ai, Josh. 8. 3, &c.;—of the Gibeonites, 9. 2, &c.;—by Gideon, Judges 7. 16;—practised against Gibeah, Judges 20. 29;—of Michal to save David, 1 Sam. 19. 13;—of David among the Philistines, 21. 12;—by Jehu to decoy the priests of Baal, 2 Kings 10. 18.

STRAW, the stalk on which corn grows, Gen. 24. 25; Exod. 5. 7, 11; Isa. 11. 7.

STREAM, a running water, or brook, Num. 21. 15; Job 6. 15; Luke 6. 48.

STREW, to scatter or spread abroad, Exod. 32. 20; 2 Chron. 34. 4; Matt. 21. 8; 25. 24.

STREETS, the broad ways in cities and towns between the rows of houses, Gen. 19. 2; Deut. 13. 16; 2 Sam. 1. 20; Matt. 6. 2, 5.

STRENGTH and **STATURE**, remarkable instances of: in Samson, Judges 14, &c.;—of Saul, 1 Sam. 9. 2;—of Ishbi-benob, 2 Sam. 21. 16;—of a brother of Goliath, 19;—David's mighty men, 1 Chron. 11. 10, &c.

—continued to old age: in Moses, Deut. 34. 7;—in Caleb, Josh. 14. 11.

—, or ability for duty, and support under trials, promised, Job 17. 9; Psa. 27. 14; 29. 11; 41. 3; Isa. 40. 29, 31; 41. 10; 2 Cor. 12. 9.

STRIFE, contention or quarrelling, Gen. 13. 7; Deut. 1. 12; Luke 22. 24; 1 Cor. 3. 3; Gal. 5. 20;—to be avoided, Prov. 17. 1, 14; 20. 3; 26. 17; Rom. 13. 13; James 3. 16;—whence it proceeds, Prov. 10. 12; 22. 10; 26. 20; 28. 25; James 4. 1.

STRIKE, to give a heavy and violent blow, Deut. 21. 4; Job 20. 24; Mark 14. 65;—to touch gently, 2 Kings 5. 11.

STRIKER, or one easily excited to come to blows: a minister of Christ must not be, 1 Tim. 3. 3; Tit. 1. 7.

STRIKING, laws against it, Exod. 21. 18.

STRIPES, inflicted with a scourge, not to exceed forty, Deut. 25. 1-3;—the Jews, lest they should transgress this law, inflicted only thirty-nine, 2 Cor. 11. 24.

STRIPLING, a young man, 1 Sam. 17. 56.

STRIVING, or exerting with vigorous effort, required in the business of sal-

SUB

vation, Luke 13. 24; Rom. 15. 30; Phil. 1. 27; Col. 1. 29; Heb. 12. 4.

STRUGGLING, earnestly exerting, Gen. 25. 22.

STUBBLE, the short part of the straw, attached to the root, which is left on the field after the grain is reaped, Ex. 5. 12;—wicked men compared to, Job 21. 18; Psa. 83. 13; Isa. 47. 24; Mal. 4. 1;—false doctrine, 1 Cor. 3. 12.

STUBBORN, obstinate and incorrigible, Deut. 21. 18; Judges 2. 19; Psa. 78. 8; Prov. 7. 11.

STUDY, diligent application to books and learning, Eccl. 12. 12;—earnestly to endeavour, Prov. 15. 28; 1 Thess. 4. 11; 2 Tim. 2. 15.

STUFF, household furniture or property, Gen. 31. 37; 45. 20; Luke 17. 31;—material for work, Exod. 36. 7;—corn or provision, 1 Sam. 10. 22.

STUMBLING BLOCK, any thing which may cause another to stumble or fall, Isa. 57. 14; Ezek. 7. 19; Rom. 11. 9; 14. 13; 1 Cor. 1. 23; 8. 9; Rev. 2. 14;—not to be put in the way of the blind, Lev. 19. 14.

STONE, Christ was to the Jews, the humbleness of his appearance being so different from their false expectations, Isa. 8. 14; Rom. 9. 32, 33; 1 Pet. 2. 8.

STUMP, the part of any solid body which remains after the rest is taken away, 1 Sam. 5. 4; Dan. 4. 15, 23, 26.

SUBDUE, to conquer, or bring into subjection, Gen. 1. 28; 1 Chron. 17. 10; Psa. 47. 3; Phil. 3. 21.

SUBJECT TO, to be under, Luke 2. 51; 10. 17, 20; Rom. 8. 7; 13. 1, 5; Eph. 5. 24; Tit. 3. 1; 1 Pet. 2. 18; 3. 22; 5. 5.

SUBMIT, to yield to the will and authority of another, Gen. 16. 9; 2 Sam. 22. 45; Psa. 66. 3; 68. 30; Eph. 5. 22.

SUBMISSION TO THE WILL OF GOD, or the yielding up of ourselves wholly to his disposal, our duty, 1 Sam. 3. 18; Job 1. 21; 2. 10; Psa. 39. 9; Matt. 26. 42; Mark 14. 36; Luke 22. 42; Acts 21. 14;—it includes acquiescence in his right to give or withhold his favours, Job 1. 21;—an acknowledgment of his unerring wisdom, Rom. 11. 33;—persuasion of his love and care, Psa. 103. 13; 1 John 4. 10;—diligent endeavour to know his will, Rom. 12. 2; Eph. 5. 10;—guarding against impatience and despondency, Heb. 10. 36;—fully surrendering our-

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self to his disposal, 2 Sam. 15. 26;—for motives to this duty, see *Resignation*.

SUBMISSION to spiritual guides, 1 Cor. 16. 16; Heb. 13. 7, 17;—to rulers, Rom. 13. 1, &c.; Tit. 3. 1; 1 Pet. 2. 13, &c.

—, in some measure, to all men, Rom. 12. 10; Eph. 5. 21; Phil. 2. 3; 1 Pet. 5. 5.

SUBORNING, procuring by secret fraud, or hire, Acts 6. 11.

SUBSCRIBE, to write the name under, for confirmation, Isa. 44. 5; Jer. 32. 10, 12, 44.

SUBSTANCE, that of which a person or thing consists, Psa. 139. 15, 16;—a person's wealth, Gen. 12. 5; 13. 6; Deut. 11. 6.

SUBTLETY, craftiness or cunning of the serpent, Gen. 3. 1;—of Rebekah, 27. 6;—of Laban, 29. 23;—of Rachel, 31. 34;—of Joseph, 42. 7;—of Elymas, Acts 13. 10.

SUBURBS, among the Jews, included both the buildings without the walls of a city, belonging to it, and the pasture grounds, Lev. 25. 34; Num. 35. 3, 7; Josh. 14. 4.

SUBVERT, to overturn, or to turn away from truth, Lam. 3. 36; Acts 15. 24; 2 Tim. 2. 14; Tit. 1. 11; 3. 11.

SUCCEED, to come into the place of another after he is dead, or removed, Deut. 2. 12, 21; 12. 29; 25. 6.

SUCCESS, or worldly prosperity, Josh. 1. 8.

SUCCOTH, a place in Egypt where the Hebrews first encamped, after their emancipation, Exod. 12. 37;—also the name of a city on the east of Jordan, and south of the Sea of Galilee, built where Jacob pitched his tents, Gen. 33. 17;—it belonged to the tribe of Gad, Josh. 13. 27.

SUCCOTH-BENOTH, an obscene deity which the Babylonians set up in Samaria, 2 Kings 17. 30.

SUCCOUR, to relieve in distress, 2 Sam. 8. 5; 18. 3; 21. 17; 2 Cor. 6. 2; Heb. 2. 18.

SUCCOURER, a helper, Rom. 16. 2.

SUCKLING, an infant who sucks his mother's breasts, Deut. 32. 25; 1 Sam. 15. 3; 22. 19; Jer. 44. 7;—praise to be perfected from, Psa. 8. 2; Matt. 21. 16.

SUDDEN, hasty and unexpected, the final ruin of the wicked shall be; 1 Thess. 5. 3.

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SUE, to prosecute by law, Matt. 5. 40.

SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST, for our redemption, included the persecutions of his infancy, Matt. 2. 13-15;—the poverty of his life, 8. 20;—the reproach of his character, 11. 19;—the pains of his body, 26. 67; 27. 27-35;—the desertion of his friends, 26. 56;—the assaults of devils, John 14. 30; Col. 2. 15;—the weight of the sins of mankind, Isa. 53. 6; 1 Pet. 2. 24;—his agony of soul, and the hidings of his Father's face, Luke 22. 44; Matt. 27. 46. See *Death of Christ*.

—, or **AFFLICTIONS**, how to be borne, 2 Cor. 1. 4; 4. 8, 16; James 1. 12; 1 Peter 2. 19; 3. 14; 4. 12, &c. See *Affliction*.

SUFFICE, to be enough or sufficient, Num. 11. 22; Deut. 3. 26; 1 Kings 20. 10; Ruth 2. 14, 18; 1 Pet. 4. 3.

SUFFICIENCY, or COMPETENCY, what is deemed such, Gen. 28. 20; Prov. 30. 8; 1 Tim. 6. 8.

SUIT, a set of clothes, Judges 17. 10; Isa. 3. 22;—a petition, Job 11. 19;—a controversy to be decided, 2 Sam. 15. 4.

SUMMER, that season of the year in which the days are longest and warmest; and during which, in Canaan, the days are intensely hot, and even the nights so warm that the inhabitants sleep on the house tops, in the open air, Gen. 8. 22; Psa. 32. 4; 74. 17; Prov. 6. 8; 10. 5;—fruits, a prophetic emblem, Amos 8. 1.

SUMPTUOUSLY, expensively and with delicacy and splendour, Luke 16. 19.

SUN and **MOON** created, Gen. 1. 14;—described, Psa. 19. 5;—not to be worshipped, Deut. 4. 19; 17. 3; Job 31. 26; Ezek. 8. 16, 18;—stood still, Josh. 10. 12;—went back, 2 Kings 20. 9;—darkened, Luke 23. 44;—outshone by a greater brightness, Acts 26. 13;—figuratively, the civil and ecclesiastical state of the Jews, Joel 2. 31.

SUNDRY, several, various, Heb. 1. 1.

SUPPER, the last meal of the day, and commonly the principal one among the Jews, as well as the Romans, Mark 6. 21; Luke 14. 12, 16; John 12. 2;—the *Lord's supper*, so called because instituted immediately after Christ and his apostles had eaten the paschal supper, 13. 2; 1 Cor. 11. 20;—*of the great God*, the destruction of the enemies of the church, Rev. 19. 17;—*marriage supper*

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of the Lamb, the happiness of the church during the millennium, 9.

SUPERFLUITY OF NAUGHTINESS, overflowing of malignant passions, James 1. 21.

● **SUPERFLUOUS**, unnecessary or more than enough, Lev. 21. 18; 22. 23; 2 Cor. 9. 1.

SUPERScription, a writing placed above, or on the outside; as the motto above the head on a coin, Matt. 22. 20; Mark 12. 16; Luke 20. 24;—or the crime for which any one was crucified, which was written on a label, and placed above his head, on the cross, Mark 15. 26; Luke 23. 38.

SUPERSTITION usually means the practice of religious rites not required, or abstaining from what is not forbidden, censured, Eccl. 7. 16; 11. 4; Jer. 10. 2; Mark 7. 3; Gal. 4. 10;—but in the New Testament it has a milder sense, and denotes simply *religion*, Acts 25. 19;—and *superstitious* means *religious*, 17. 22.

SUPERSTITIOUS, or weak-minded and partially informed persons, to be treated gently, Rom. 14. 1; 15. 1; 1 Cor. 9. 20-22.

SUPLANT, to trip up the heels of another, or to get into his place by stratagem, Gen. 27. 36; Jer. 9. 4.

SUPLIANTS, humble petitioners, Zeph. 3. 10.

SUPPLICATION, a petition or prayer humbly presented, 1 Sam. 13. 12; 1 Kings 8. 28, 30, 33, &c.; Acts 1. 14; Eph. 6. 18; Phil. 4. 6; 1 Tim. 2. 1; 5. 5; Heb. 5. 7.

SUPPLY, to furnish what is wanting, 1 Cor. 16. 17; 2 Cor. 11. 9; Phil. 2. 30; 4. 19.

SUPPORT, to uphold or assist, Acts 20. 35; 1 Thess. 5. 14.

SUPPOSE, to imagine, or take for granted, without examination or proof, 2 Sam. 13. 32; Luke 12. 51; 13. 2; Acts 2. 15.

SUPREME, the chief or highest, 1 Pet. 2. 13.

SURETY, one who is security for another, Gen. 43. 9; 44. 32; Psa. 119. 122;—Jesus was of the new covenant, Heb. 7. 22.

SURETISHIP, the office of a surety; the danger of it, Prov. 6. 1; 11. 15; 17. 18; 20. 16; 27. 13.

● **SURFEITING**, eating to excess, Luke 21. 34.

SURMISINGS, suspicions of something bad, 1 Tim. 6. 4.

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SURNAME, the after name, or name which a person commonly takes from his family, Matt. 10. 3; Mark 3. 16; Luke 22. 3; Acts 1. 23; 12. 12.

SURPRISE, to take unawares, Isa. 33. 14; Jer. 48. 41; 51. 41.

SUSANNA, *lily*, *rose*, or *joy*, a pious woman who ministered to Christ, Luke 8. 3.

SUSTAIN, to uphold, or to supply with provision, Gen. 27. 37; 1 Kings 17. 9; Neh. 9. 21; Psa. 55. 22; Prov. 18. 14.

SUSTENANCE, support, or provision, Judg. 6. 4; 2 Sam. 19. 32; Acts 7. 11.

SWADDLE, to put on the dress of newborn infants, Lam. 2. 23; Ezek. 16. 4; Luke 2. 7.

SWALLOW, a well-known bird, peculiarly smooth and easy in its flight, and which leaves our country in the end of summer, and returns in spring, Psa. 84. 3; Prov. 26. 2; Isa. 38. 14; Jer. 8. 7.

SWAN, a large snow-white fowl, with a long and beautifully curved neck, which frequents lakes and rivers, and is very meek and gentle, Lev. 11. 18; Deut. 14. 16.

SWARM, a great number of flies, one of the plagues of Egypt, Exod. 8. 21;—of bees in the carcass of a lion, Judges 14. 8.

SWEARING RASHLY and **UNLAWFULLY** censured and forbidden, Matt. 5. 34; James 5. 12.

LAWFULLY, before a court of justice, ought always to be with solemn awe of the name of God, by which we swear, Deut. 6. 13;—in truth, judgment, and righteousness, Jer. 4. 2;—and that some important end may be served, Heb. 6. 16. See Oaths.

SWEAT, man to earn his subsistence by, Gen. 3. 9;—Christ's, as of blood, Luke 22. 44.

SWEEP with the besom of destruction, with hail, &c., completely to ruin, Prov. 28. 3; Isa. 14. 23; 28. 17.

SWERVE, to wander, to deviate, 1 Tim. 1. 6.

SWINE, a well-known animal, the use of which was forbidden to the Hebrews, Lev. 11. 7; Deut. 14. 8;—devils permitted by Christ to possess a herd of them, and to destroy them, Matt. 8. 30; Mark 5. 11; Luke 8. 32.

SWOON, to faint, Lam. 2. 11.

SWORD, a well-known instrument of war, Gen. 34. 25; Judges 6. 10;—the

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symbol of war and judgment, Lev. 26. 25, 33; Jer. 42. 16;—the word of God, Eph. 4. 17; Heb. 4. 12.

SYCHAR. See Shechem.

SYCAMINE, or SYCAMORE-TREE, the Egyptian fig-tree, partaking of the nature both of the fig and the mulberry-trees, of the former in its leaves, and of the latter in its fruit, 1 Kings 10. 27; 1 Chron. 27. 28; Psa. 78. 47; Isa. 9. 10; Amos 7. 14; Luke 19. 4.

SYCOPHANT, or FLATTERER, a base character, Psa. 12. 2; 28. 3; 55. 21, 23.

SYENE, an ancient city in the southern frontiers of Egypt, on the east of the Nile, Ezek. 29. 10.

SYMPATHY, or FELLOW-FEELING and COMPASSION, recommended, Eccl. 7. 2, 4; Rom. 12. 15; 1 Cor. 12. 26; Gal. 6. 2; Heb. 13. 3; 1 Peter 3. 8.

SYNAGOGUES, places in which the Jews assembled for religious worship; namely, for prayer, reading the Scriptures, and for teaching and exhortation. They were built in every place where a sufficient number of persons could be found to form a congregation; and, to preserve order in them, every one of them had its stated governors and presidents, Psa. 74. 8; Matt. 4. 23; 6. 2, 5; 10. 17; 12. 9; 13. 54; 23. 6, &c.

SYRACUSE, a noted city of the island of Sicily, where Paul tarried three days, Acts 28. 12.

SYRIA, an ancient kingdom, situated on the north frontiers of Canaan, and of which Damascus, for a long time, and afterwards Antioch, was the capital: conquered by David, 2 Sam. 8. 3, 6; 10. 6, 16;—its king distresses Ahaz, 2 Chron. 28. 5;—to be conquered by the Assyrians, Isa. 8. 4;—God's judgments upon it, Amos 1. 3;—Christ's fame spread through, Matt. 4. 24;—letters sent to the brethren in, Acts 15. 23;—Paul went through, 41.

SYROPHINECIAN WOMAN, her great faith, Mark 7. 25, &c.

TAANACH, a city of the Manassites, situated west of Jordan, Josh. 17. 11; 21. 25;—was given to the Levites, Judg. 1. 27.

TABERAH, an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, where many of the people were consumed with fire, as a punishment for their

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murmuring, Num. 11. 3; Deut. 9. 22.

TABERNACLE, a moveable tent or lodging, formed of poles, covered with cloth or skins, Num. 24. 5; Job 11. 14; 12. 6; Matt. 17. 4;—figuratively, the body, in which the soul lodges as in a tabernacle, 2 Cor. 5. 1, 4; 2 Pet. 1. 13, 14.

that beautiful and costly tent erected for the worship of God while the people of Israel were in the wilderness, ordered to be built, Exod. 25. 2;—its curtains, 26. 1;—its boards, 15; 36. 20;—its veil, 26. 31; 36. 35;—its door, 26. 36; 36. 37;—its courts, 27. 9; 38. 9;—free gifts for it, 35. 5, &c.;—the sum offered by the heads of the tribes for it, 38. 21;—set up, 40. 1;—the ark of the covenant put in it, 3;—anointed, 9;—a cloud covers it, 34;—the offerings at its dedication, Num. 7. 1, &c.

TABERNACLES, FEAST OF, Lev. 23. 33; Deut. 16. 13; offerings on it, Num. 29. 12, &c.;—kept after the captivity, Neh. 8. 18;—to be observed by all nations in future time, Zech. 14. 16.

TABLE FOR MEALS, the posture of the ancients at, was not that of sitting, as with us; but of reclining, by resting on the left elbow on a couch, Luke 7. 36, 38; John 13. 12, 13.

OF SHEW-BREAD, a part of the furniture of the tabernacle, on which the shew-bread was placed, Ex. 25. 23. See Shew-bread.

TABLES OF STONE, containing the ten commandments, Ex. 31. 18; Deut. 10. 1;—broken, Ex. 32. 19;—renewed, 34. 1.

TABLETS, valuable ornaments, or boxes, for perfume, Ex. 35. 22; Num. 31. 50; Isa. 3. 20.

TABITHA. See Dorcas.

TABOR, a celebrated mountain in Palestine, situated not far from Kedesh, and having a beautiful plain area at the top: here Barak assembled his army, and defeated Jabin, Judg. 4. 6, 14, 15;—supposed to be that on which Christ was transfigured, Matt. 17. 1; Mark 9. 2; Luke 9. 28;—therefore called by Peter the *holy mount*, 2 Pet. 1. 18.

TABRET, a kind of small drum, usually beat on as an accompaniment to the pipe, &c., Gen. 31. 27; 1 Sam. 10. 5; 18. 6; Job 17. 6; Isa. 5. 12; 24. 8; 30. 32.

TACHES, hooks, clasps, or loops and

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buttons, Ex. 26. 6, 11, 33; 36. 13; 39. 33.

TACKLING, the ropes of a ship, Isa. 33. 23; Acts 27. 19.

TADMOR, a city once in great renown, built by Solomon in a fine spot, in the midst of a sandy desert, situated on the confines of Arabia Deserta, about 160 miles eastward of Damascus, and 90 west of the Euphrates, 1 Kings 9. 18; 2 Chron. 8. 4. It retained this name till the conquest of Alexander the Great, when it was changed for that of *Palmyra*. Its ruins, which have been visited by several travellers, exhibit innumerable and most magnificent specimens of architecture, covering several miles.

TAHAPANES, or **TEHAPHNEHES**, a city of Egypt, to which the rebellious Jews, under Johanan, retired; and which Nebuchadnezzar soon after took, Jer. 2. 16; 43. 7-11; 46. 14; Ezek. 30. 18.

TALE-BEARING, an officious or malignant carrying of stories from house to house, censured, Lev. 19. 16; Prov. 11. 13; 17. 9; 18. 9; 20. 19; 26. 20, 22; 1 Tim. 5. 13; 1 Pet. 4. 15.

TALENT, a weight among the Jews, equal to 3,000 shekels, or 113 pounds, 10 ounces, 1 pennyweight, 10 grains, troy weight; and consequently the value of a talent of silver, at 3 shillings a shekel, will be £450 sterling; and one of gold 16 times as much, or £7,200, Ex. 25. 39; 38. 24, 27; 2 Sam. 12. 30; 1 Kings 16. 24; 20. 39; Matt. 18. 24; 25. 15.

TALMAL, *my furrow, or heap of waters*, son of Anak, of the race of giants, destroyed by the Israelites, Num. 13. 22; Josh. 15. 14.

—, king of Geshur, was the father of Maacah, whom David married, and by whom she had Absalom and Tamar, 2 Sam. 3. 3.

TAMAR, *a palm, or palm-tree*, the daughter-in-law of Judah, by whom she had Pharez and Zarah, Gen. 38. 6-30.

—, *the daughter of David*, 2 Sam. 13. 1, &c.

—, *the daughter of Absalom*, of great beauty, 2 Sam. 14. 27.

—, a city of Judea, about the southern point of the Dead Sea, Ezek. 47. 19; 48. 28;—thought to be the same with *Engedi*.

TAMMUZ, an idol, supposed to be the same with Adonis, Osiris, and perhaps

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Chemosh: mourning for him, Ezek. 8. 14.

TAMMUZ, the fourth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the tenth of their civil, answering to our June.

TANNER, one who prepares hides for use, Acts 9. 43; 10. 6, 32.

TAPESTRY, cloth beautifully figured in the loom, or with the needle, used to cover beds, to hang rooms, &c., Prov. 7. 16; 31. 22.

TAPPUAH, a city on the frontiers of the tribe of Manasseh, though it belonged to that of Ephraim, Josh. 17. 8;—another town of this name belonged to the tribe of Judah, Josh. 15. 34.

TARES, a weed hurtful to grain: the parable of, Matt. 13. 24-30.

TARGET, a kind of buckler, less than a shield, worn in war for defence on the left arm, 1 Sam. 17. 6; 1 Kings 10. 16; 2 Chron. 14. 8.

TARRY, to abide, or stay behind, Gen. 19. 2; 45. 9;—God and his salvation do not, Psa. 40. 17; 70. 5; Isa. 46. 13; Heb. 10. 37.

TARSHISH, *contemplation, making poor*, the second son of Javan, and supposed to have founded Tarshish, or Tarsus, Gen. 10. 4; 1 Chron. 1. 7.

—, or **TARSUS**, the capital city of Cilicia, situated on the river Cydnus, about six miles from the northern parts of the Mediterranean: to it Jonah fled, ch. 1. 3; 4. 2: it was the birthplace of Saul, Acts 9. 11; 21. 39; 22. 3;—to it Barnabas went in quest of Saul, 11. 25.

—, to which Solomon sent out fleets from the Red Sea, through the straits of Babelmandel, must have been some place on the east coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, though its situation is not certainly known, 1 Kings 10. 22; 2 Chron. 9. 21; 20. 36, 37.

TARTAK, the idol of the Avites, 2 Kings 17. 31.

TASKMASTERS, overseers who appoint to others their *task*, or the work required of them, Exod. 1. 11; 3. 7; 5. 6-14.

TATTLERS, idle and foolish talkers, reproved, 1 Tim. 5. 13.

TATNAI, *bestower or overseer of gifts*, governor of Samaria, obstructs the rebuilding of the temple, Ezra 5. 3;—writes to Darius against the Jews, 6.

TAVERNS, THE THREE, a place about thirty-three miles south of Rome, Acts 28. 15.

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TAUNT, a common byword, scoff, or reproach, Jer. 24. 9; Ezek. 5. 15; Hab. 2. 6.

TAX, money or goods exacted from subjects by their governors, 2 Kings 23. 35; Dan. 11. 20; Luke 2. 1-3; Acts 3. 37.

TEACH, how God does his people. See *Instruct*.

TEACHING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, may be distinguished from all merely human instruction: it humbles the heart, 2 Sam. 7. 18-21; Job 40. 4, 8; Isa. 6. 5;—transforms the soul into the divine image, 2 Cor. 3. 18;—powerfully influences the practice, Jam. 1. 22-25;—produces a desire after a greater acquaintance with divine things, Psa. 119. 18-20;—awakens concern for the spiritual instruction of others, 34. 8; John 4. 29.

TEACHER, a tutor, master, or instructor, 1 Chron. 25. 8;—a minister of the gospel, Eph. 4. 11; 1 Tim. 2. 7; 2 Tim. 1. 11.

TEACHERS, FALSE, foretold, Matt. 24. 11, 24; Acts 20. 29; 1 Tim. 4. 1; 2 Pet. 2. 1; 1 John 2. 18; Jude 17;—their character described, and Christians warned against them, Matt. 7. 15; 24. 4; Rom. 16. 17; 2 Cor. 11. 13; Gal. 1. 7; Col. 2. 8, 18; 1 Tim. 1. 7; 4. 2; 6. 3; 2 Tim. 3. 2-5, 13; Phil. 3. 2; Heb. 13. 9; 2 Pet. 2. 1, &c.

TEAR IN PIECES, or utterly destroy, Psa. 7. 2; 50. 22; Hos. 5. 14.

TEARS, the couch watered with, Psa. 6. 6;—put into God's bottle, 56. 8;—they who sow in, shall reap in joy, 126. 5;—none in heaven, Rev. 7. 17; 21. 4.

TEDIOUS, wearisome, Acts 24. 4.

TEBETH, the tenth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the fourth of their civil, answering to our December, Eccl. 1. 16.

TEKOA, or **TEKOA**H, a city of the tribe of Judah, twelve miles south of Jerusalem: a widow from persuaded David to recall Absalom, 2 Sam. 14. 2;—repaired and fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Chron. 11. 6;—near it Jehoshaphat's enemies massacred one another, 20. 20;—Amos the prophet was a herdsman of, ch. 1. 1.

TEMA, *admiration, perfection*, a son of Ishmael, Gen. 25. 15; 1 Chron. 1. 30;—the place where his descendants lived called after his name, Job 6. 19; Isa. 21. 14; Jer. 25. 23.

TEMAN, *south*, the grandson of Esau, by his son Eliphaz, and parent of the

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Temanites, Gen. 36. 11, 15; 1 Chron. 1. 53;—the land of Edom thus called, Jer. 49. 20; Ezek. 25. 13; Amos 1. 12.

TEMPERANCE, moderation in eating and drinking, and the restraint of our affections and passions recommended, Prov. 23. 1; 1 Cor. 9. 25; Gal. 5. 23; Eph. 5. 18; Tit. 1. 8; 2. 2; 2 Pet. 1. 6;—it is conducive to health of body, Prov. 3. 2, 8;—advantageous to the powers of the mind, 1 Pet. 2. 11;—profitable to the worldly estate, Psa. 112. 3; Prov. 3. 16;—a defence against many temptations and evils, 23. 29-35.

TEMPER, to mix properly, Exod. 29. 2; 30. 35; 1 Chron. 12. 24; Ezek. 46. 14.

TEMPEST, violent wind, either with or without rain, hail, or snow, Jon. 1. 4; Matt. 8. 24; Acts 27. 18, 20;—figuratively, heavy affliction, Job 9. 17; Isa. 54. 11;—terrible judgments on the wicked, Psa. 11. 6; 83. 15; Isa. 30. 30.

TEMPLE, that magnificent house built in Jerusalem, for the worship of God: proposed to be built by David, 1 Chron. 17. 1;—his preparations for it, 22. 3;—built by Solomon, 1 Kings 6. 1, &c.;—the dedication of it, 8. 1;—at what time from leaving Egypt, 6. 1;—repaired by Josiah, 2 Kings 12. 4;—burned by the Chaldeans, 25. 9; 2 Chron. 36. 19;—the foundation of a new, laid after the captivity, Ezra 3. 8;—finished, 6. 15;—the dedication and feast on the occasion, 16;—the treasure in it weighed, 8. 33;—the chambers in it cleansed, Neh. 13. 9;—the people reproved for neglecting to build it, Hag. 1. 2, &c.;—encouraged in building it by Zechariah, ch. 8. 9;—its glory to exceed that of the former, Hag. 2. 9;—a future one described in vision to Ezekiel, ch. 40;—in the vision of John, Rev. 11. 1;—the tabernacle so called, 1 Sam. 1. 9; Psa. 27. 4; 29. 9.

—, figuratively, Christ's body, John 2. 19, 21;—the church, Eph. 2. 21;—heaven, Psa. 11. 4; Rev. 7. 15.

TEMPT, to try for their *improvement*, as God does his people, Gen. 22. 1;—to try for their *hurt*, as Satan does mankind, 1 Chron. 21. 1; 1 Thess. 3. 5;—to try the patience of God, as men do by sinning boldly, Exod. 17. 2; Num. 14. 22; Deut. 6. 16; Psa. 78. 18; 95. 9; 106. 14; Isa. 7. 12; Matt. 4. 7; 1 Cor. 10. 9.

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TEMPTATION, or **TRIAL**, the remarkable one of Jesus, Matt. 4. 1; Mark 1. 13; Luke 4. 1.

TEMPERATIONS, whence they arise, James 1. 13;—to be guarded against, Matt. 6. 13; 26. 41; Eph. 6. 10, &c.; 1 Pet. 5. 9.

TEMPTER, one of the names of Satan, Matt. 4. 3; 1 Thess. 3. 5.

TENDER-HEARTED, easily affected, 2 Chron. 13. 7; Eph. 4. 32.

TENONS, the ends of pieces of timber cut to be fitted into others, Exod. 26. 17, 19; 36. 22, 24.

TENOR or **TENOUR**, sense or purport of a speech, Gen. 43. 7; Exod. 34. 27.

TENT. See Tabernacle.

TERAH, *breathing, scent*, the father of Haran, Nahor, and Abraham, Gen. 11. 24, 26, 27;—though originally an idolater, yet when God called his son Abraham, he took him, and Lot his grandson, and went for Canaan, 31;—died in Haran, aged 206 years, 32.

TERAPHIM, a kind of images, or superstitious figures, consulted as oracles, and used as objects of idolatrous worship: of Laban, Gen. 31. 34;—of Micah, Judg. 17. 5; 18. 14;—used to favour the escape of David, 1 Sam. 19. 13.

TERRESTRIAL, belonging to the earth, 1 Cor. 15. 40.

TERRIBLE, dreadful, frightful, Exod. 34. 10; Deut. 1. 9; 7. 21; Job 37. 22; Hab. 1. 7; Heb. 12. 21.

TERRACES, flat roofs, 2 Chron. 9. 11.

TERTIUS, *the third*, the name of the person who wrote, from Paul's dictation, the Epistle to the Romans, thought to be the same as Silas, Rom. 16. 22.

TERTULLUS, *a cheat, an impostor*, a celebrated orator employed by the Jews to impeach Paul, Acts 24. 1, 2.

TESTAMENT, the deed or will of a person by which he determines how his property shall be disposed after his death. The original word, thus rendered several times in the New Testament, occurs very frequently, and is commonly translated *covenant*. It ought to have been thus translated always; and according to this rendering the appropriate name of the Bible is, the *Old and the New Covenants*; namely, the Mosaic and the Christian, Matt. 26. 28; Mark 14. 24; Luke 22. 20; 1 Cor. 11. 25; Heb. 7. 22; 9. 15-20; Rev. 11. 19.

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TESTATOR, one who leaves a will; but the original term, thus rendered, ought to have been translated *victim*, or *appointed sacrifice*, Heb. 9. 16, 17. See Testament.

TESTIMONY, evidence or proof, Acts 14. 3;—the ten commandments and the book of the law, which testify of God's will and man's duty, Exod. 25. 16, 21; 2 Kings 11. 12;—the ark in which the law was deposited, Exod. 16. 34; 30. 6;—the whole Scriptures, Psalms 19. 7; 119. 2, 14, 22, 24, 36, 46, 59, 78, 89;—the gospel of Christ, 1 Cor. 1. 6; 2. 1; 2 Tim. 1. 8; Rev. 1. 2, 9.

TETRARCH, a person who has the fourth part of a province or state committed to his government, without wearing the diadem or assuming the title of king, Matt. 14. 1; Luke 3. 1, 19; 9. 7; Acts 13. 1.

THADDEUS. See Judas.

THANK-OFFERINGS. See Offerings.

THANKSGIVING to God for his mercies to us and others a duty, Deut. 8. 10; Psalms 51. 14; 69. 30; 92. 1; 139. 14; 147. 1; Isa. 25. 1, &c.; Col. 3. 17; 1 Thess. 5. 18; 1 Tim. 4. 4; Heb. 13. 15; 1 Pet. 2. 9, &c.

THEATRE, a play-house, or place where the people assembled to behold amusements, Acts 19. 29, 31.

THEBEZ, or **THEBES**, a city of the tribe of Ephraim, situated near to Shechem, at the siege of which Abimelech was killed by a woman, Judg. 9. 50-54.

THEFT, or the act of stealing, forbidden, Exod. 20. 15; Deut. 5. 19; Eph. 4. 28;—laws relating to it, Exod. 22. 1; Num. 5. 5.

THEOPHILUS, *lover of God*, an eminent Christian, to whom Luke addresses his gospel history, and the Acts of the Apostles, Luke 1. 3; Acts 1. 1.

THESSALONICA, the capital city of Macedonia, situated on the Thermaic Gulf, and remarkable for the number, wealth, and learning of its inhabitants;—here Paul, Silas, and Timothy planted a church, Acts 17. 1-5;—to the Christians here, Paul sent two epistles, 1 Thess. 1. 1; 2 Thess. 1. 1.

THEUDAS, an impostor, who, along with 400 followers, was put to death, Acts 5. 36.

THIRST, to feel want of drink, John 4.

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13;—ardently to desire, Psa. 42. 2; 63. 1; Isa. 55. 1; Matt. 5. 6; John 7. 37.

THISTLES, well-known weeds, a part of the curse, Gen. 3. 18;—parable of one, 2 Kings 14. 9; 2 Chron. 25. 18;—an emblem of wicked men, Matt. 7. 16; Luke 6. 43.

THOMAS, a twin, called *Didymus*, one of the twelve, Matt. 10. 3;—his observation on the sickness of Lazarus, John 11. 16;—asks the way to the Father, 14. 5;—his disbelief of the resurrection of Jesus, 20. 24, 25;—sees Jesus at the Sea of Galilee, 21. 2;—his subsequent confession and adoration, 20.

THORNS, a general name for many kinds of prickly shrubs, Gen. 3. 18;—used to inflict punishment, Judg. 8. 7, 16;—figuratively, great difficulties and impediments, Hos. 2. 6; 2 Cor. 12. 7.

THOUGHTS, of men, known to Christ, Matt. 9. 4; 12. 25; Luke 5. 22; 6. 8; 9. 47; 11. 17;—govern the actions, and therefore to be attended to, Prov. 4. 23; 23. 7; Matt. 5. 28, &c.; 15. 18; Acts 26. 9; Rom. 2. 15; 2 Cor. 10. 5; 1 Tim. 1. 13.

THOUSANDS, TEN THOUSANDS, &c., are sometimes put for great numbers in general, Lev. 26. 8; Deut. 32. 30; Psa. 68. 17; Isa. 30. 17; 60. 22; 2 Pet. 3. 8.

THREATENINGS OF MEN, or denunciations of evil against persons, Acts 4. 17, 29; 9. 1;—to be forborne, Eph. 6. 9; 1 Pet. 2. 23.

OF GOD, though

averted when men turn from sin, yet certainly executed against the impenitent, Isa. 46. 11; Jer. 1. 12; 39. 16; 51. 29; Lam. 2. 17; Ezek. 12. 25; 2 Pet. 3. 4–10.

THRONE, that chair of state, richly adorned, and covered with a canopy, on which sovereign princes usually sit to receive the homage of their subjects, to give audience to ambassadors, and to dispense justice, 1 Kings 2. 19; 10. 18, 20;—heaven is God's, Psa. 11. 4; Isa. 66. 1; Acts 7. 49;—Christ is set down in, Rev. 3. 21.

THUMMIM. See *Urim*.

THUNDER, the noise occasioned by the discharge of electricity from a cloud positively charged, or which has more than its natural share of it, into one which is negatively charged, or has less than its natural share. The flash

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is called *lightning*, and the report *thunder*. The two are simultaneous; but, as sound travels only about thirteen miles in a minute, or one mile in between four and five seconds, the report is not heard at the same time the flash is seen, except when the explosion is very near: remarkable, in the plagues of Egypt, Exod. 9. 23; Psa. 78. 48;—at mount Sinai, Exod. 19. 16; 20. 18;—at the defeat of the Philistines, 1 Sam. 7. 10;—seven in the vision of John, Rev. 10. 3;—called the voice of the Lord, 2 Sam. 22. 14; Job 37. 5; Psa. 18. 13;—its awful majesty, and powerful effects, 29. 3–9.

THYATIRA, a city of Lydia, in Asia Minor, about twenty-six miles north of Sardis, and fifty-six northeast of Smyrna: Lydia was from, Acts 16. 14;—Christ's message to the church there, Rev. 2. 18.

TIBERIAS, a city of Galilee, situated on the southern extremity, and on the western shore of the Lake of Genesareth, John 6. 23;—the lake called the Sea of, 1.

TIBERIUS, son of the river *Tiber*, **CE-SAR**, the Roman emperor: John the Baptist preaches in his reign, Luke 3. 1.

TIDAL, one of the allied kings whom Abraham conquered, Gen. 14. 1.

TIDINGS, news or reports, Exod. 33. 4; 1 Sam. 4. 19; 11. 4;—*glad*, the gospel, Luke 1. 19; 2. 10; 8. 1; Rom. 10. 15.

TIGLATH-PILESER, king of Assyria, invades Israel, 2 Kings 15. 29.

TILES, used to cover houses, were broad stones or bricks, Ezek. 4. 1; Luke 5. 19.

TILL, to turn over or plough the ground, Gen. 2. 5; 3. 23; 2 Sam. 9. 10.

TILLAGE, the act of ploughing and manuring land, 1 Chron. 27. 26; Nehem. 10. 37; Prov. 13. 33.

TIME to us is short, Job 14. 1; Psa. 89. 47; 102. 3, 11;—uncertain, Prov. 27. 1; James 4. 14;—to be improved, Eccl. 12. 1; Matt. 5. 25; Luke 19. 42; John 9. 4; 13. 35; Rom. 13. 11; 2 Cor. 6. 2; Gal. 6. 9; Eph. 5. 16; Col. 4. 5;—for several purposes, Eccl. 3. 1.

TIMES AND SEASONS, respecting the Messiah's kingdom, not to be curiously inquired into, Acts 1. 7;—*of the restitution*, or consummation, *of all things*, at the end of the world, 3. 21.

TIMNATH, a city of the tribe of Judah,

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- Joah. 14. 10, 57;—said to have been about six miles from Adullam, where Judah lived, Gen. 38. 12;—from it Samson took a wife, Judg. 14. 1.
- TIMOTHY, or TIMOTHEUS**, *honour of God*, a noted evangelist, whose father was a Greek and his mother a Jewess, born at Derbe or Lystra, Acts 16. 1;—circumcised, 3;—sent by Paul to Philippi, Phil. 2. 19;—exhorted to diligence, 1 Tim. 4. 13; 6. 11; 2 Tim. 1. 6;—his mother and grandmother commended, 2 Tim. 1. 5;—two epistles addressed to him by Paul, 1 Tim. 1. 2; 2 Tim. 1. 2.
- TIPHSAH**, a city of the tribe of Ephraim, about six miles from Samaria, which shut its gates against Menahem; but was taken and put to the sword, 2 Kings 15. 16.
- TIRE**, a dress for the head, 2 Kings 9. 30; Isa. 3. 18; Ezek. 24. 17, 23.
- TIRHAKAH**, king of Cush, or Ethiopia, came to assist Hezekiah, but was defeated by Sennacherib, 2 Kings 19. 9.
- TIRZAH**, a city of the Ephraimites, in which the kings of Israel, from Jeroboam to Omri, fixed their residence, 1 Kings 14. 17; 15. 21; 16. 8, 17; 2 Kings 15. 16.
- TISRI, or TIZRI**, the first month of the Jewish civil year, and the seventh of their sacred, answering to our September.
- TITHES, or TENTH PARTS**, from the produce of their fields, gardens, vineyards, and herds, to be given to religious purposes: given by Abraham to Melchizedek, Gen. 14. 20;—vowed to God by Jacob, 28. 22;—the Mosaic laws concerning them, Lev. 27. 32; Num. 18. 26; Deut. 12. 6.
- *of the third year*, Deut. 14. 28,
- *to be eaten at the place of public concourse*, 22;—*dedication to be made at the presentation of it*, 26. 12.
- *were to be conscientiously paid when due*, Deut. 14. 22; Neh. 10. 37; 13. 10; Mal. 3. 8; Matt. 23. 23; Luke 11. 42;—*no law respecting them in the Christian church*, 1 Cor. 9. 14.
- TITUS**, *honourable*, an eminent evangelist, a Gentile by birth, and Paul's assistant, 2 Cor. 8. 23;—left in Crete, Tit. 1. 5;—exhorted to be diligent, 2. 1;—his affection for the Corinthian Christians, 2 Cor. 7. 13; 8. 16;—equally disinterested with Paul, 12.

TOP

- 18;—Paul sent an epistle to him, Tit. 1. 4.
- TITLE**, a name, character, or inscription, 2 Kings 23. 17; Job 32. 21, 22; John 19. 19, 20.
- TITTLE**, the least part, or mark, Mark 5. 18; Luke 16. 17.
- TOB**, a small district of Palestine, on the east of Jordan, and in the northern part of the portion of Manasseh, to which Jephthah retired when driven out by his brethren, Judges 11. 3, 5.
- TOBIAH**, *goodness of the Lord*, an Ammonite, strenuously opposed the Jews in their attempts to rebuild the temple, Neh. 2. 10; 4. 7; 6. 1, 12, 19.
- TOGARMAH**, *bone, breaking of bones*, the third son of Gomer, and grandson of Japheth, Gen. 10. 3; 1 Chron. 1. 6;—his descendants traded with Tyre, Ezek. 27. 14.
- TOI**, *wandering*, the king of Hamoth, in Syria, sent his son with presents to David, 2 Sam. 8. 9–11.
- TOIL**, labour, or fatigue, Gen. 5. 29; 41. 41.
- TOKEN**, a sign, or mark, or memorial, Gen. 8. 12; 17. 11; Exod. 3. 12; 12. 13; Psa. 86. 17; Mark 14. 44; 2 Thess. 3. 17.
- TOLA**, *worm, grub, or scarlet*, the eldest son of Issachar, Gen. 46. 13; 1 Chron. 7. 1;—also the name of the tenth judge of Israel, Judges 10. 1.
- TOLERABLE**, what may be borne or endured, Matt. 10. 15; 11. 22; Mark 6. 11; Luke 10. 12, 14.
- TOLL**, a tax paid for passage, or liberty to sell goods in a market or fair, Ezra 4. 13, 20; 7. 24.
- TOMB**, a grave, or place for depositing the dead, Job 21. 32; Matt. 8. 28; 23. 29; 27. 60; Mark 5. 2, 3; 6. 29.
- TONGUE**, the importance of governing it, Psa. 39. 1; James 3. 2, &c.;—*double*, censured, 1 Tim. 3. 8.
- TONGUES**, confusion of, at Babel, Gen. 11. 1, &c.;—gift of, foretold, Mark 16. 17;—conferred, Acts 2. 4; 10. 46; 19. 6;—not to be exercised in public worship, 1 Cor. 14. 2.
- TOPAZ**, a precious and transparent jewel, third in value to the diamond, Exod. 28. 17; 39. 10; Job 28. 19; Ezek. 28. 13; Rev. 21. 20.
- TOPHET**, a place on the east of Jerusalem, where children were burned in the fire to Moloch; and which received its name from the beating of drums, at these dreadful sacrifices, to drown

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- the cries of the children, Jer. 7. 31, 32; 33. 35;—here, in aftertimes, a fire was kept constantly burning, to consume the refuse of their slaughter house, putrid carcases, and other filth from the city, Isa. 30. 33.
- TORCH**, a kind of flambeau, Zeph. 12. 6; Neh. 2. 3, 4; John 18. 3.
- TORMENT**, lasting pain, or anguish, Matt. 4. 24; Luke 16. 23, 28; 1 John 4. 18; Rev. 9. 5; 14. 11; 18. 7, 10.
- TORTOISE**, the sea one is not mentioned in Scripture; but that which lives on land, and which is called by some the *land crocodile*, and by others the *green frog*, Lev. 11. 29.
- TOSS**, to agitate violently, Isa. 22. 18; Jer. 5. 22.
- TOSSED**, deeply afflicted, Psa. 109. 23; Isa. 54. 11;—unsettled, Eph. 4. 14; James 1. 6.
- TOTTERING**, shaking, feeble, Psa. 62. 3.
- TOWER**, a high and strong building, or a fortress, Gen. 11. 4, 5; Judges 8. 9, 17; 2 Sam. 22. 51; Psa. 61. 3; Prov. 18. 10; Luke 13. 4.
- TRACHONITIS**, a small rocky district, south of Damascus, of which Philip was tetrarch, Luke 3. 1.
- TRADE**, or lawful business, the duty of those concerned in it, Lev. 25. 14; Prov. 20. 14; Ezek. 28. 16; Hos. 12. 7;—of Tyre, Ezek. 27. 1, &c.
- TRADITIONS**, doctrines, or ceremonies, handed down from age to age, as the Jews pretended, from the time of Moses, to whom they were *spoken* by God, without being committed to writing, and which they called their *oral law*; the Pharisees set them before the written law, Matt. 15. 3; Mark 7. 9;—not to be much regarded, Matt. 15. 2, &c.; Mark 7. 5, &c.; Col. 2. 8; Tit. 1. 14; 1 Pet. 1. 18.
- TRAFFIC**, merchandise, 1 Kings 10. 15; Ezek. 17. 4; 28. 5, 18.
- TRAIN**, a company of attendants, 1 Kings 10. 2; Isa. 6. 1;—to educate, Prov. 22. 6.
- TRAITOR**, one who betrays his king, master, or friend, Luke 6. 16; 2 Tim. 3. 4.
- TRANCE**, a state of mind, in which a person is wrapped into visions of future or distant things, while the body seems insensible, Num. 24. 4, 16; Acts 10. 10; 11. 5; 22. 17.
- TRANQUILLITY**, quietness, Dan. 4. 27.

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- TRANSFER**, to apply to one what relates to another, 1 Cor. 4. 6.
- TRANSFIGURE**, to change the figure and appearance, as Christ did on the mount, Matt. 17. 2; Mark 9. 2; Luke 9. 28; 2 Pet. 1. 18.
- TRANSFORM**, to change the form, as Satan and his ministers do, by putting on a pious appearance, 2 Cor. 11. 13, 14, 15;—applied to the saving change of the mind into the divine image, Rom. 12. 2.
- TRANSGRESS**, to disobey a law, by going over the limits which it prescribes, Num. 14. 41; Neh. 1. 8; 13. 27; Matt. 15. 3; Rom. 2. 27; 1 John 3. 4.
- TRANSGRESSORS**, foretold that Christ should be numbered with, Isa. 53. 12;—this accomplished in his crucifixion with two thieves, Mark 15. 27, 28; Luke 23. 32, 33.
- TRANSLATE**, to remove from one place or post to another, 2 Sam. 3. 10; Col. 1. 13; Heb. 11. 5.
- TRANSLATION**, or removal from earth to heaven: of Enoch, Gen. 5. 24;—of Elijah, 2 Kings 2. 1, &c.
- TRANSPARENT**, what may be seen through, clear as glass, Rev. 21. 21.
- TRAVEL**, a journey, labour, or toil, Ex. 18. 8; Num. 20. 14; Acts 19. 29; 2 Cor. 8. 19; 1 Thess. 2. 9.
- TRAVERSING**, going hither and thither, Jer. 2. 23.
- TREACHEROUS**, perfidious, false, Isaiah 21. 2; Jer. 3. 7–11; Zeph. 3. 4.
- TREACHERY**, perfidy, or breach of faith, to be guarded against, Mal. 2. 16; Jer. 9. 4; 12. 6; 2 Tim. 3. 3.
- of Simeon and Levi to the Shechemites, Gen. 34. 13;—of Ziba, 2 Sam. 16. 1, &c.;—of Ishmael to Gedaliah, Jer. 40. 13; 41. 5.
- TREASON**, disloyalty, the act of betraying a sovereign: of Absalom, 2 Sam. 15. 1; 18. 9;—of Sheba, 20. 1, 22;—of Adonijah, 1 Kings 1. 5; 2. 13, 23;—of Baasha, 1 Kings 15. 27; 16. 1;—at Tirzah, 16. 9, 18;—of Athaliah, 2 Kings 11. 1, 14;—of Shallum, 15. 10, 14.
- TREASURE**, a store or collection of goods, Jer. 41. 8;—a store of gold, silver, &c., Gen. 43. 23; Ezek. 22. 25;—in the temple, 2 Chron. 5. 1;—*in what ours should consist*, Matt. 6. 19; Luke 12. 33; Col. 3. 1.
- TREASURY**, that in which treasures

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- are laid up, Josh. 6. 19; Jer. 38. 11; Matt. 27. 6; Mark 12. 41.
- TREATIES**, or covenants: of Jacob and Laban, Gen. 31. 44;—of the Gibeonites with the Israelites, Josh. 9. 15, 19.
- TREATISE**, a written tract or book, Acts 1. 1.
- TREE, OF LIFE** in Edon, Gen. 2. 9; 3. 22;—of knowledge, 2. 17; 3. 3;—*of life* in heaven, Rev. 2. 7; 22. 2, 14;—known by its fruit, or men by their actions, Matt. 12. 33; Luke 6. 44.
- TREES IN CANAAN**, when fit for use after the conquest of the country, Lev. 19. 23.
- , **FRUIT**, not to be cut down in war, Deut. 20. 19;—that are to grow near the river that is to flow from the sanctuary, Ezek. 47. 7.
- TRENCH**, a ditch digged about a camp or city, 1 Sam. 17. 20; 26. 5; 1 Kings 18. 32; Luke 19. 43.
- TRESPASS**, an offence or sin, Gen. 31. 36; 50. 17; Matt. 6. 14; Eph. 2. 1; Col. 2. 13.
- TRESPASS-OFFERING**, rules concerning it, Lev. 7. 1.
- TRIAL**, a test of virtue by suffering, 2 Cor. 8. 2; Heb. 11. 36; 1 Pet. 1. 7; 4. 12.
- TRIBE**, a class of people, sprung from one origin, as the descendants of each of the twelve sons of Jacob, Exod. 28. 21; 39. 14.
- TRIBES**, blessed by Jacob, Gen. 49. 1, &c.;—by Moses, Deut. 33. 1, &c.;—their boundaries, Josh. 13. 15; 15. 1, &c.;—the numbers and orders of them, Num. 1. 1; 26. 1, &c.;—twelve princes of them under David, 1 Chron. 27. 16.
- TRIBULATION**, sore vexation or distress, Deut. 4. 30; Judges 10. 14; 1 Sam. 26. 24;—the lot of all saints, John 16. 33; Acts 14. 22;—awful threatened to sinners, Rom. 2. 9.
- TRIBUTE**, a tax or impost, exacted from the Canaanites by Solomon, 1 Kings 9. 21, 22; 2 Chron. 8. 8, 9;—imposed by the Romans on the Jews, Matt. 17. 27; 22. 21; Luke 20. 22; Rom. 13. 6.
- TRICKLE**, to run down in drops, Lam. 3. 49.
- TRIM**, to fit out, to adjust, or to adorn, 2 Sam. 19. 24; Jer. 2. 33; Matt. 25. 7.
- TRINITY** or **THREE IN UNITY**, a

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- term, though not found in Scripture, yet properly used to signify the three persons in the one Godhead or divine essence, Matt. 28. 19; 2 Cor. 13. 14; 1 John 5. 7;—besides these plain texts, numerous intimations of this doctrine are given in other parts of Scripture, Gen. 1. 26; 3. 22; 11. 7; Isa. 48. 16; 34. 16; Zech. 13. 7; Matt. 3. 16; Luke 1. 35; John 14. 16, 17, 26; 15. 26; Gal. 4. 6; 1 Pet. 1. 2; Jude 20, 21, &c., &c.;—and in addition to the evidence from these passages, we have the most convincing proofs of the supreme Deity both of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. See *Christ*, and *Holy Ghost*. God himself, who alone comprehends his own mode of existence, has revealed this doctrine to us; and what he says, we are bound to believe. In its nature it must be incomprehensible to us, for every thing respecting an *eternal and infinite God* is so; and either to reject it on this account, or to attempt to comprehend or explain it, is alike impious and absurd, Job 11. 7-9.
- TRIUMPH**, to shout with joy on account of victory over an enemy, Exod. 15. 1; 2 Sam. 1. 20; Psal. 25. 2; 47. 1; 2 Cor. 2. 14; Col. 2. 15.
- TROAS**, a maritime city of Phrygia, or Mysia, on the shores of the Archipelago, and a little to the southwest of the Hellespont, which Paul several times visited, Acts 16. 8; 20. 5; 2 Cor. 2. 12; 2 Tim. 4. 13.
- TROGYLLIUM**, a promontory near the foot of mount Mycale, and about five miles from Samos, Acts 20. 15.
- TROPHIMUS**, *well educated*, a native of Ephesus, who was converted by Paul, and became his companion, Acts 20. 4; 21. 28, 29; 2 Tim. 4. 20.
- TROOP**, a band of men, especially warriors or robbers, Gen. 49. 19; 1 Sam. 30. 8; 2 Sam. 2. 25; 3. 22; Hos. 7. 1.
- TROUBLE**. See *Affliction*.
- TROW**, to imagine or think, Luke 17. 9.
- TRUCE-BREAKERS**, violators of engagements, 2 Tim. 3. 3.
- TRUE**, real: God is the only true God, John 17. 3; 1 Thess. 1. 9; 1 John 5. 20;—not false: Joseph's brethren were true men, 42. 11; Josh. 2. 12; 2 Chron. 9. 5; Dan. 10. 2; Rev. 19. 9;—most excellent, so Christ is the true bread, John 6. 32;—the true vine, John 15. 1;—without deceit,

TRY

Luke 20. 21;—substantial, John 1. 17;—Jesus Christ is the true God, 1 John 5. 20.

TRUMP, or TRUMPET, a well-known instrument used in martial music, or to convene assemblies, Num. 10. 1-10;—sound of at the giving of the law on Sinai, Ex. 19. 16; 20. 18;—at the resurrection, 1 Cor. 15. 52; 1 Thess. 4. 16.

TRUMPETS, FEAST OF, Lev. 23. 23;—offerings on it, Num. 29. 1.

—, SEVEN, in the vision of John, Rev. 8. 6.

TRUST, reliance on the care of another, laws concerning it, Exod. 22. 7; Lev. 6. 1.

— IN GOD, or reliance on him, a duty, Job 38. 41; Psa. 22. 4; 31. 19; 37. 3; 56. 3; 91. 2; 104. 27; 115. 9; 118. 8; 125. 1; 147. 9; Prov. 16. 20; 28. 25; 29. 25; 30. 5; Jer. 17. 5, 7; 39. 18;—ought to be, not presumptuous, but the fruit of faith in Christ, Eph. 1. 12, 13;—exercised through Christ, 2 Cor. 3. 4;—with the whole heart, Prov. 3. 5, 6;—without any reserve, 1 Pet. 5. 7;—continual, Isa. 26. 4;—*motives* to it are: his ability to help in every case, Isa. 50. 10; Jer. 32. 17, 27;—his fatherly compassion, Psa. 103. 13;—his promise, 34. 23; 125. 1, 2; Prov. 28. 25; 29. 25; Nah. 1. 7;—the experience of his people, Psa. 13. 5, 6; 22. 4; 28. 7.

—, *declarations of it*: by Hezekiah, 2 Kings 18. 5;—by Asa, 2 Chron. 14. 11;—by Job, 13. 15;—by David, Psa. 3. 6; 27. 3; 57. 1; 61. 4;—by Isaiah, ch. 12. 2;—by Paul, 2 Tim. 1. 12; 4. 18.

— IN ANY THING BESIDES GOD, censured, Job 31. 24; Psa. 33. 16; 44. 6; 49. 6; 52. 7; 62. 10; 118. 8; 146. 3; Isa. 30. 1; 31. 1; Jer. 17. 5; 1 Tim. 6. 17.

TRUTH, or SINCERITY OF SPEECH, Psa. 15. 2; 51. 6; Prov. 3. 3; 8. 7; 12. 17, 19; 1 Cor. 5. 8; Eph. 4. 25.

—, purity of intention, Josh. 24. 14; 1 Sam. 12. 24; Psa. 15. 2.

—, Christian faith, John 1. 17; Gal. 3. 1; James 5. 19; 1 John 2. 21; 2 John 2.

TRY, to examine or prove, Judg. 7. 4; 2 Chron. 32. 31; Job 7. 18; 12. 11; Psa. 11. 4; 26. 2; Lam. 3. 40; 1 Pet. 4. 12; 1 John 4. 1.

TRYPHENA and TRYPHOSA, two

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distinguished Christian women at Rome, Rom. 16. 12.

TUBAL, *confusion, the world carried back*, the fifth son of Japheth, Gen. 10. 2.

TUBAL-CAIN, the son of Lamech, and the inventor of the art of forging iron, Gen. 4. 22.

TUMULT, a riot, or a confused and noisy rabble, 1 Sam. 4. 14; 2 Sam. 18. 29; Psa. 65. 7; 83. 2; Matt. 27. 24; Acts 21. 34.

TURTLE-DOVE, famed for its kind disposition, to be offered in sacrifice, Gen. 15. 9; Lev. 1. 14; 5. 7; Luke 2. 24.

TUTOR, one who takes charge of a child and his estate, while he is under age, Gal. 4. 3.

TWILIGHT, a dim light after sunset, or before the sun rise, 1 Sam. 30. 17; 2 Kings 2. 5; 7. 7; Prov. 7. 9; Ezek. 12. 6, 7, 12.

TYCHICUS, *fortunate, happening*, one of the primitive disciples, accompanied Paul, Acts 20. 4;—sent by Paul to Ephesus, Eph. 6. 21; 2 Tim. 4. 12;—sent by Paul to Colosse, Col. 4. 7;—to Titus, ch. 3. 12.

TYPE, a figure or symbol of something future and distant, or an example designed to prefigure that distant thing: the Mosaic institutions were a *shadow of things to come*, Col. 2. 17; Heb. 10. 1;—things which happened to the fathers were examples, or *types*, 1 Cor. 10. 11;—the lifting up of the serpent in the wilderness was a type of Christ's crucifixion, Num. 21. 9; John 3. 14, 15;—those things which were transacted in the tabernacle prefigured spiritual and heavenly things, Heb. 9. 11, 12, 23, 24.

TYRANNUS, *reigning prince*, a teacher at Ephesus, in whose school Paul preached, Acts 19. 9.

TYRANNY, or severe and cruel government, in Pharaoh, Exod. 5. 6;—in Rehoboam, 1 Kings 12. 14.

TYRE, or TYRUS, one of the most ancient and flourishing cities in the world, situated on the east shore of the Mediterranean, about twenty miles south of Sidon, Josh. 19. 29; 2 Sam. 24. 7;—Solomon brought Hiram from, 1 Kings 7. 13, 14;—its destruction foretold, Isa. 23. 1, &c. —favour to be shown to it after seventy years, 17;—and in the latter days, 18;—threatened for insulting Jerusalem, Ezek.

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26. 1;—to be conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, 7;—its great commerce, 27. 1, &c.;—its ruin, 26;—God's judgments against its princes, 28. 1;—threatened, Amos 1. 9; Zech. 9. 3;—the predictions against, have been so fully verified that it is now a heap of ruins, with only a few miserable inhabitants, who subsist chiefly by fishing, Ezek. 26. 14.

UNCAL, *power, prevalent*, a person mentioned, to whom Agur addressed his words, Prov. 30. 1.

ULAI, a river near the city Shushan, in Persia, on the banks of which Daniel had a vision, ch. 8. 2.

UNACCUSTOMED, not used to, Jer. 31. 18.

UNADVISEDLY, rashly, without deliberation or advice, Psa. 106. 33.

UNAWARES, secretly, Gen. 31. 20; Jude 4;—suddenly, not expected, Psa. 35. 8; Luke 21. 34; Heb. 13. 2;—without design, Num. 35. 11; Deut. 4. 42.

UNBELIEF, the calling in question, doubting, or discrediting of the divine veracity; or the treating of God as if he were not to be believed in what he has testified, promised, or threatened, 1 John 5. 10;—causes of, John 5. 44; 2 Cor. 4. 4; Eph. 2. 2; 2 Thess. 2. 12;—consequences of, Matt. 24. 11, 12; 2 Tim. 3. 2-5; 2 Pet. 2. 12;—danger of, Mark 16. 16; Luke 12. 46; John 8. 24; Rom. 1. 28; 2 Tim. 2. 12.

UNBELIEVERS, infidels, or those who discredit the gospel, Christians should not marry with them, 2 Cor. 6. 14, 15, 19;—to be shunned, Matt. 6. 15; Rom. 16. 17; 1 Tim. 6. 5; Phil. 3. 2; 2 Thess. 3. 6, 14;—how to be distinguished in order to be avoided, 1 Thess. 5. 21; 1 John 4. 1-3;—threatenings of God against, Prov. 3. 34; 19. 29; Jer. 14. 15; 23. 32;—obstinate, their fate, Mark 16. 16; Luke 12. 46; Heb. 3. 19; 4. 1; Rev. 19. 20; 20. 10; 21. 8.

UNBLAMEABLE, without blame or fault, Col. 1. 22; 1 Thess. 3. 13.

UNCERTAIN, doubtful, 1 Cor. 14. 8;—changeable, 1 Tim. 6. 17.

UNCHANGABLE, that cannot be changed, Heb. 7. 24.

UNCHANGABLENESS, an attribute of God, Num. 23. 19; 1 Sam. 15. 29; Mal. 3. 6; Heb. 1. 12; James 1. 17;—of Christ, Heb. 13. 8.

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UNCLEAN, PERSONS, *ceremonially*, to be removed from the camp, Num. 5. 1;—*federally*, as the heathen and their children were, who were not God's covenant people and church, 1 Cor. 7. 14;—*morally*, Eph. 5. 5;—meats that were so, Lev. 11. 1, &c.; Deut. 14. 3, &c.;—what is so under the gospel, Matt. 23. 27; Rom. 6. 19; 2 Cor. 12. 21; Eph. 4. 19; 5. 3, 5; Col. 3. 5; 1 Thess. 4. 7; 2 Pet. 2. 10.

UNCLOTHED, the soul is, when the body is put off, 2 Cor. 5. 4.

UNCOMELY, not graceful, 1 Cor. 7. 36; 12. 23.

UNCONDEMNED, not proved guilty, Acts 16. 37; 22. 25.

UNCORRUPTNESS, freedom from error, Tit. 2. 7.

UNCTION, anointing, 1 John 2. 20.

UNDEFILED, perfectly pure, and free from stain, Heb. 7. 26; 1 Pet. 1. 4;—holy in a high degree, Psa. 119. 1; Song 5. 2; 6. 9.

UNDERSTANDING, NATURAL, not sufficient to determine in matters of religion, 1 Cor. 1. 19; 3. 19;—but requires assistance, Deut. 4. 6; 1 Kings 3. 9; 1 Chron. 22. 12; Prov. 2. 6; 2 Tim. 3. 15.

UNFEIGNED, true, sincere, and without dissimulation, 2 Cor. 6. 6; 1 Tim. 1. 5; 2 Tim. 1. 5; 1 Pet. 1. 22.

UNFAITHFUL, treacherous, Prov. 25. 19; Psa. 78. 57.

UNFRUITFUL, barren, Matt. 13. 22; 1 Cor. 14. 14; Eph. 5. 11; Tit. 3. 14; 2 Pet. 1. 8.

UNGODLY, contrary to God's will and image, 2 Sam. 22. 5; 2 Chron. 19. 2; Psa. 1. 1, 4, 6; Rom. 4. 5; 5. 6.

UNICORN, an animal with one horn, as the name signifies; supposed to be the rhinoceros, Num. 23. 22; Deut. 33. 17; Job 39. 9, 10; Psa. 29. 6;—probably the same as an animal lately discovered in Africa.

UNION TO CHRIST, the connection between him and his people: it is compared to the union of the body with the head, Eph. 4. 15, 16;—a building with its foundation, 1 Pet. 2. 4, 5;—a vine and its branches, John 15. 4, 5;—the conjugal union, Eph. 5. 23;—the union between the Father and Son, John 17. 11, 21;—identity of body, 1 Cor. 12. 12, 27;—identity of spirit, 6. 17;—in its *nature* it is *hidden* and *invisible*, Eph. 5. 32;—*honourable*, 1 John 3. 1, 2;—*profitable*, 1 Cor. 2.

UNT

21-23;—*inviolable*, Rom. 8. 38, 39;—its *evidences* are, *love* to Christ, John 14. 21;—*attachment* to his people, 1 John 5. 1;—*delight* in his word and ordinances, Psa. 27. 4; 84. 1;—*imitation* of his example, 1 John 2. 6;—and *fruitfulness* in holiness, Tit. 2. 14.
UNITY or ONENESS of the Godhead. See God.

—**OF THE CHURCH**, John 10. 16; Rom. 12. 5; 1 Cor. 10. 17; 12. 13; Gal. 3. 28; Eph. 1. 10; 2. 19; 4. 13; 5. 23, 30; Col. 1. 18, 24;—among Christians recommended, Rom. 12. 16; 15. 5; 1 Cor. 1. 10; 2 Cor. 13. 11; Eph. 4. 3; Phil. 1. 27; 2. 2; 4. 2; 1 Pet. 3. 8.

—**OF THE FAITH**, agreement in belief, Eph. 4. 13;—*of the Spirit*, a union of judgment and affection, among the members of the spiritual body or church of Christ, 3.

UNLEAVENED. See Leaven.

UNMERCIFUL, or unkind and cruel, threatenings against, Psa. 109. 12, 16; Hos. 4. 1; Matt. 23. 23; James 2. 13.

UNPROFITABLE, useless, tending to hurt, Job 15. 3; Matt. 25. 30; Rom. 3. 12; Philem. 11; Heb. 13. 17.

UNPUNISHED, not punished, the wicked shall not be, Prov. 11. 21; 16. 5; 17. 5; 19. 5.

UNQUENCHABLE, fire that cannot be put out, Matt. 3. 12; Luke 3. 17.

UNREASONABLE, without reason or common sense, Acts 25. 27; 2 Thess. 3. 2.

UNREBUKABLE, not blameable, or not liable to censure, 1 Tim. 6. 14.

UNRIGHTEOUS, unjust, or wicked persons, Exod. 23. 1; Psa. 71. 4; Isa. 55. 7;—threatenings against such, Deut. 28. 16; Rom. 1. 18; 2. 8; 1 Cor. 6. 9; 2 Thess. 2. 10, 12.

UNSATIABLE, that cannot be satisfied, Ezek. 16. 28.

UNSEARCHABLE, that cannot be sought out, Job 5. 9; Psa. 145. 3; Rom. 11. 33; Eph. 13. 5.

UNSPEAKABLE, what cannot be uttered, 2 Cor. 9. 15; 12. 4; 1 Pet. 1. 8.

UNSPOTTED, free from spot or blemish, James 1. 27.

UNSTABLE, inconstant, not fixed, Gen. 49. 4; James 1. 8; 2 Pet. 2. 14; 3. 16.

UNSTOPPED, opened, Isa. 35. 5.

UNTEMPERED, not properly mixed and wrought together, Ezek. 13. 10, 11, 14, 15; 22. 28.

USU

UNTHANKFUL, not disposed to acknowledge favours, Luke 6. 35; 2 Tim. 3. 2.

UNTOWARD, perverse, or rebellious, Acts 2. 40.

UNWITTINGLY, without knowing or intending, Lev. 22. 14; Josh. 20. 3.

UNWORTHY, not meet for, nor deserving of, Acts 13. 46; 1 Cor. 6. 2.

UPBRAID, to reprove sharply, Matt. 11. 20; Mark 16. 14;—to scoff and scold, Judges 8. 15; James 1. 5.

UPHAZ, a place from which fine gold was brought, situation unknown, Jer. 10. 9; Dan. 10. 5.

UPRIGHT, straight up, honest, righteous, Gen. 37. 7; 1 Sam. 29. 6; Job 1. 1; Psa. 11. 7.

UR, an ancient city of Chaldea, or Mesopotamia, where Terah and Abraham resided, Gen. 11. 28; 15. 7; Neh. 9. 7; 1 Chron. 11. 35.

URGE, to entreat earnestly, Gen. 33. 11; Judges 16. 16; 19. 7;—to provoke, Luke 11. 53.

URIAH, *light of the Lord*, a Hittite, the husband of Bathsheba, 2 Sam. 11. 3;—resists David's attempts to impose on him, 6-13;—is treacherously slain by David's orders, 14-25.

URIJAH, *the Lord my light*, the idolatrous high priest, who, at Ahas's request, formed an altar for idol worship, like one at Damascus, 2 Kings 16. 10-16.

—, the prophet, his case mentioned, Jer. 26. 20.

URIM and THUMMIM, *lights and perfections*, something attached to the breastplate of the high priest; but what it was is not certainly known. Whatever it was, by means of it the high priest learned the divine will, on occasions of national importance, or even of private concern. This was done, as the Jews generally think, by rays of light from the Shekinah falling on the stones of the breastplate, or of some letters inscribed on it. Others suppose that the Urim and Thummim only qualified the high priest for presenting himself to receive answers from the mercy-seat, which were given in audible voice, Exod. 28. 30; Lev. 8. 8; Num. 27. 21; Deut. 33. 8; Ezra 2. 63; Neh. 7. 65.

USURP, haughtily to claim power without right, 1 Tim. 2. 12.

USURY, the gain taken for the loan of money, corn, &c.;—the Jews, who

VAN

were not a commercial people, and who borrowed only in cases of necessity, were forbidden to exact it from their brethren, Exod. 22. 25; Lev. 25. 36; Deut. 23. 19;—censured, Prov. 28. 8; Ezek. 18. 8, 13, 17; 22. 12;—may be taken of strangers, Deut. 23. 20.

UZ, *council*, the eldest son of Aram, and grandson of Shem, Gen. 10. 23.

—, a country in Arabia, where Job resided, situation uncertain, Job 1. 1.

UZZAH, *strength, goat*, and **AHIO**, the sons of Abinadab, smitten for touching the ark, 1 Chron. 13. 9.

UZZIAH, called also **AZARIAH**. See *Asariah*.

UZZIEL, *the strength of God*, one of the sons of Kohath, Exod. 6. 18; Num. 3. 19; 1 Chron. 6. 2, 18;—several others of the same name, 7. 7; 25. 4; 2 Chron. 29. 14; Neh. 3. 8.

VAGABOND, one who wanders about without a settled habitation, Gen. 4. 12, 14; Psa. 109. 10; Acts 19. 13.

VAIN, empty, unprofitable, or worthless, Deut. 32. 47; Psa. 33. 17; 60. 11;—proud and foolish, Job 11. 11, 12; Psa. 39. 6; Prov. 12. 11;—wicked, Judges 9. 4; 2 Sam. 6. 20; Psa. 26. 4.

VALE. See *Valley*.

VALIANT, brave, courageous, intrepid, 1 Sam. 14. 52; 16. 18; 2 Sam. 2. 7; 23. 20; Heb. 11. 34.

VALLEY, low ground lying between hills: as of Siddim, where stood Sodom and Gomorrah, Gen. 14. 3;—of Shaveh, 17;—of Eshcol, to the south of the Promised Land, Num. 32. 9;—of Achor, near Jericho, Josh. 7. 24; Hos. 2. 15;—of Ajalon, Josh. 10. 12;—of Sorek, Judges 16. 4;—of Elah, 1 Sam. 21. 9;—of Rephaim, on the southwest of Jerusalem, 2 Sam. 5. 18; Isa. 17. 5;—of Berachah, to the west of the Dead Sea, 2 Chron. 20. 26;—of Hinnom, 28. 3; Jer. 7. 32;—of Megiddo, 35. 22;—of Succoth, Psa. 60. 6; 108. 7;—of Baca, 84. 6;—of Gibeon, Isa. 28. 21;—of Jehoshaphat, Joel 3. 2;—of Shittim, 18;—of Megiddon, Zech. 12. 11.

VALUE, the worth of a thing, Job 13. 4; Matt. 10. 31.

VANISH, to cease to be seen, to disappear, Job 6. 17; 7. 9; Isa. 51. 6; Heb. 8. 13; James 4. 14.

VANITY, what is empty, unsatisfactory and perishing, Eccl. 1. 1, &c.;—or

VER

conceit and boasting, censured, Deut. 8. 17; 9. 4; Psa. 62. 10; Prov. 25. 27; 26. 12; 27. 2; 30. 8; 1 Cor. 8. 2; 2 Cor. 10. 17; Rev. 3. 17;—very common, Prov. 20. 6; John 7. 18.

VANITIES, heathen idols, Deut. 32. 21; 1 Kings 16. 13, 26; Jer. 14. 22; Acts 14. 15.

VAPOUR, moisture, like a cloud, exhaled by heat, Job 36. 27, 33; Psa. 135. 7; 148. 8; Acts 2. 19;—life compared to, James 4. 14.

VARIABLENESS, inconstancy and liability to change, none with God, James 1. 17.

VARIANCE, discord or dissension, Matt. 10. 35; Gal. 5. 20.

VASHNI, *the second*, the son of Samuel, 1 Chron. 6. 28.

VASHTI, *that drinks, thread, or woof*, the queen of Ahasuerus, refused to appear at his command, Esth. 1. 12;—on this account degraded from her royalty, 19.

VAUNT, to boast, Judges 7. 2; 1 Cor. 13. 4.

VEHEMENT, violent, eager, ardent, Song 8. 6; Jonah 4. 8; 2 Cor. 7. 11.

VEIL, a covering which the Jewish women wore over their heads and faces, in token of modesty, and reverent subjection to their husbands, Gen. 24. 65; Ruth 3. 15; 1 Cor. 11. 3, 6, 7, 10;—the curtain which divided the holy place from the Holy of holies, Exod. 26. 31; Lev. 16. 2; Matt. 27. 51; Heb. 6. 19;—a darkness on the mind, 2 Cor. 3. 14–16.

VEIN, the stratum, or course of metal in a mine, Job 28. 1.

VENGEANCE, punishment, or penal retribution, Gen. 4. 15; Deut. 32. 35, 41, 43; Isa. 34. 8; 2 Thess. 1. 8.

VENISON, the flesh of deer, or of beasts of chase, Gen. 25. 28; 27. 3. 19, 25, 33.

VENOM, poison, Deut. 32. 33.

VENOMOUS, poisonous, Acts 28. 4.

VENT, passage, outlet, Job 32. 19.

VENTURE, a hazard or chance, 2 Kings 22. 34; 2 Chron. 18. 33.

VERIFIED, proved to be true, Gen. 42. 20; 1 Kings 8. 26; 2 Chron. 6. 17.

VERILY, truly, Gen. 42. 21; Exod. 31. 13; Matt. 5. 18; 6. 2, 5;—when doubled, as it often is by Christ, it approaches to the solemnity of an oath, John 1. 51; 3. 3, 5. 11; 5. 19, 24, 25; 6. 26, 32, 47, 53, &c.

VIN.

VERITY, truth, *Psa.* 111. 7; 1 *Tim.* 2. 7.

VERMILION, a lively red colour, *Jer.* 22. 14; *Ezek.* 23. 14.

VESSELS OF THE TEMPLE, foretold to be carried to Babylon, *Jer.* 27. 19;—used in Belshazzar's feast, *Dan.* 5. 2;—restored, *Ezra* 1. 7.

OF WRATH, the wicked so called, who fit themselves for destruction, *Rom.* 9. 22;—*of mercy*, the righteous, prepared by God for glory, 23.

VESTMENTS, robes for the idolatrous priests, 2 *Kings* 10. 22.

VESTRY, the place where the robes of the priests lay, 2 *Kings* 10. 22.

VESTURE, a dress, chiefly an upper robe, *Gen.* 41. 42; *Deut.* 22. 12; *Psa.* 22. 18; 102. 26; *Matt.* 27. 35; *Heb.* 1. 12; *Rev.* 19. 13, 16.

VEX, to distress by provocation, frowns, wickedness, &c., *Exod.* 22. 21; *Lev.* 18. 18; *Num.* 25. 17, 18; *Isa.* 63. 10; 2 *Pet.* 2. 7, 8.

VEXTATION, trouble and uneasiness, *Deut.* 28. 20; *Ecc.* 1. 14, 17; *Isa.* 9. 1; 28. 19; 65. 14.

VIAL, a kind of vessel, in the form of a bottle, or censer, 1 *Sam.* 10. 1;—*seven of them*, representing the last plagues, *Rev.* 15. 1;—poured out, 16. 1, &c.

VICES, or faults and sins, many enumerated, *Matt.* 15. 19, &c.; *Mark* 7. 21; *Rom.* 1. 19, &c.; 1 *Cor.* 6. 9; *Gal.* 5. 19, &c.; 2 *Tim.* 3. 2; *Tit.* 3. 3; 1 *Pet.* 2. 1; 4. 3, 15; *Rev.* 21. 8.

VICTORY, or conquest of enemies, from God, 1 *Sam.* 17. 47; *Psa.* 33. 16; 46. 9; 60. 12; 76. 6; 108. 13; 144. 10; *Ecc.* 9. 11;—over death and the grave, 1 *Cor.* 15. 55, 57.

VICTUALS, meat, food, sustenance, *Gen.* 14. 11; *Exod.* 12. 39; *Lev.* 26. 37; *Deut.* 23. 19; *Matt.* 14. 15.

VIGILANT, watchful, attentive to duty, 1 *Tim.* 3. 2; 1 *Pet.* 5. 8.

VILE, worthless, base, or wicked, *Deut.* 25. 3; *Judges* 19. 24; 1 *Sam.* 3. 13; *Jeb.* 40. 4; *Psa.* 15. 4; *Isa.* 33. 5, 6.

VILLAGE, a small town without walls, *Exod.* 8. 12; *Lev.* 25. 31; *Matt.* 14. 15; 21. 2; *Luke* 24. 13.

VILLANY, wickedness, baseness, *Isa.* 32. 6; *Jer.* 29. 22.

VINE, a plant which bears clusters of grapes, out of which wine is pressed, and which so abounded in Palestine that almost every family had a vineyard, *Gen.* 40. 9, 10; *Lev.* 25. 5; 1 *Kings* 4. 25; 2 *Kings* 18. 31;—Israel

VIS

compared to, *Psa.* 80. 8; *Isa.* 5. 1, 2; *Ezek.* 15. 1, &c.;—Christ compares himself to, *John* 15. 1.

VINEGAR, wine or other liquors grown sour, *Num.* 6. 3; *Ruth* 2. 14; *Psa.* 69. 21; *Prov.* 10. 26; *Matt.* 27. 48.

VINTAGE, season for making wine, or the produce of wine for the year, *Lev.* 26. 5; *Isa.* 16. 10; 24. 13; *Mic.* 7. 1.

—, an emblem of judgments,

Rev. 14. 18.

VIOL, a stringed instrument of music, *Isa.* 5. 12; 14. 11; *Amos* 5. 12, 23.

VIOLATE, to break or transgress, *Ezek.* 22. 26.

VIOLENCE, application of strength to do hurt, *Gen.* 6. 11; *Lev.* 6. 2; 2 *Sam.* 22. 3; *Psa.* 11. 5; *Luke* 3. 14;—earnest endeavour, *Matt.* 11. 12.

VIPER, a kind of serpent, about half a yard long, and very poisonous in its bite, *Job* 20. 16; *Isa.* 30. 6; 59. 5; *Acts* 28. 3;—the Pharisees compared to, *Matt.* 3. 7; 12. 34; 23. 33; *Luke* 3. 7.

VIRGIN, figuratively, the church, or people of Israel, 2 *Kings* 19. 21; *Isa.* 23. 12; 37. 22; *Jer.* 14. 17; 18. 13; 31. 4, 21.

VIRGINS, parable of the ten, *Matt.* 25. 1, &c.;—four, daughters of Philip, who were prophetesses, *Acts* 21. 9;—those seen in vision by John, *Rev.* 14. 4.

VIRTUE, moral probity of manners, *Phil.* 4. 8;—Christian courage or fortitude, 2 *Pet.* 1. 4;—power or efficacy, *Mark* 5. 20; *Luke* 6. 19; 8. 46.

VIRTUOUS WOMAN, one who is chaste, pious, and industrious, *Ruth* 3. 11; *Prov.* 12. 4;—her character described, 31. 10-31.

VISAGE, the countenance, face, or look, *Isa.* 52. 14; *Lam.* 4. 8; *Dan.* 3. 19.

VISION, a supernatural appearance, exhibited to the eye of the body or mind, while the person is awake, *Num.* 24. 4; 1 *Sam.* 3. 1, 15; 2 *Sam.* 7. 17; *Matt.* 17. 19; *Luke* 1. 22; 24. 23; *Acts* 10. 17.

VISIONS, or appearances of God to man, in various ways: to Adam, probably in a human form, and by an articulate voice, *Gen.* 2. 16; 3. 8; 4. 9; 6. 13;—to Abraham, 12. 1; 13. 14;—in a vision, 15. 1; 17. 1; 29. 3;—as an angel to Hagar, 16. 7; 21. 17;—to Abraham as a traveller, 18. 1, &c.;—probably in a vision, 22. 1;—by an

VOW

angel, 11;—to Jacob in a vision, 28. 12;—to Laban in a dream, 31. 24;—to Jacob in a human form, 32. 1, 24;—perhaps in a vision, 35. 1, 9;—in a vision by night, 46. 2;—to Moses in a burning bush, Exod. 3. 2;—to Balaam by an angel, Num. 22. 31;—to Joshua by an angel, Josh. 5. 13;—to Gideon by an angel, Judges 6. 12;—to Daniel in a vision, ch. 8. 1;—to Joseph by an angel, Matt. 1. 20; 2. 19.

VISIT, to go and see, and meet with another, Judg. 15. 1; Acts 7. 23;—God visits men, by bestowing on them mercies, Luke 1. 68; Acts 15. 14;—by inflicting chastisement, or punishment, Ex. Gen. 50. 24; Psa. 80. 14; 106. 4; 32. 34; Psa. 89. 32; Jer. 5. 9; 14. 10. VISITING OTHERS not to be frequent, Prov. 25. 17; 1 Tim. 5. 13; Tit. 2. 5.

— THE SICK, &c., recommended, Matt. 25. 35; 2 Tim. 1. 16; James 1. 27.

VOCATION, calling by the Spirit and grace of God, Eph. 4. 1. See Call.

VOICE OF GOD, thunder, Psa. 18. 13; 29. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9;—his word and commandment, Deut. 30. 8; Josh. 5. 6; 1 Sam. 28. 18; Psa. 106. 25.

— FROM HEAVEN, at the baptism of Jesus, Matt. 3. 17; Mark 1. 10; Luke 3. 22;—at the transfiguration, Matt. 17. 5; Mark 9. 7; Luke 9. 35; 2 Pet. 1. 18;—in the temple, John 12. 28;—addressed to Saul, Acts 9. 4. VOID, empty, or without, Gen. 1. 2; Deut. 32. 28; Psa. 89. 39; Acts 24. 16; Rom. 3. 31.

VOLUME, something rolled up, as was the ancient form of books, Psa. 40. 7; Heb. 10. 7.

VOLUNTARY, willing, done from free inclination, Lev. 1. 3; 7. 16; Ezek. 46. 12; Col. 2. 18.

VOMIT, to discharge or throw up, Job 20. 15; Prov. 23. 8; 25. 16; Jonah 2. 10.

VOWS, solemn engagements to God, to perform some duty, or to abstain from something sinful, not to be broken, and rules concerning them, Num. 30. 1, &c.; Lev. 27. 1; Deut. 23. 21; Psa. 50. 14; 56. 12; 66. 13; 76. 11; 116. 18; Eccl. 5. 4; Jer. 35. 6.

— of a person, Lev. 27. 2;—of a beast, 9;—of a house, 24;—of a field, 16;—of Jacob, Gen. 28. 20;—of Jephthah, Judges 11. 30, 35;—of the Israelites against the Benjamites, 21.

WAN

1, &c.;—of the Rechabites, Jer. 35. 6;—of the Israelites for the destruction of the Canaanites, Num. 21. 2;—of Hannah concerning Samuel, 1 Sam. 1. 11;—of David, Psa. 132. 2. See Oaths.

VOYAGE, travel by sea, Acts 27. 10.

VULTURE, a large bird of prey, of the eagle kind, with a long neck almost bare of feathers, and with the legs covered with feathers to the feet; and which feeds on carrion, Lev. 11. 14; Deut. 14. 13; Job 28. 7; Isa. 34. 15.

WAFER, a thin cake of fine flour, anointed or baked with oil, and used in the consecration-offerings of the priests, Exod. 29. 2, 23;—in the meat-offerings, Lev. 2. 4;—in thank-offerings, 7. 12;—in the offerings of Nazarites, Num. 6. 15.

WAGES, money or goods given for service, Gen. 29. 15; 30. 28; 31. 7, 8; Exod. 2. 9;—not to be kept from a hired servant for even one night, Lev. 19. 13.

WAGGING OF THE HEAD, insult and mocking, Jer. 18. 16; Lam. 2. 15; Zeph. 2. 15; Matt. 27. 39; Mark 15. 29.

WAGONS, sent by Joseph for his father, Gen. 45. 19, 27;—offered by the princes for the service of the tabernacle, Num. 7. 2-8.

WAILING, mourning aloud, accompanied with wringing the hands, beating the breast, &c., Esth. 4. 3; Jer. 9. 10, 18; Ezek. 27. 31; Mark 5. 38.

WAITING ON GOD, attending on his worship, Isa. 40. 31; Prov. 8. 34;—trusting in his promise, and patiently expecting its fulfilment, Psa. 25. 3, 5; 27. 14; 33. 20; 37. 7, 9; 40. 1; 62. 1; 69. 3, 6; 130. 5, 6.

WALK, with God, to live as in his sight, and in obedience to his will, as did Enoch and Noah, Gen. 5. 22; 6. 9;—after the Spirit, to follow the teaching of the Holy Ghost in his word, and to depend on his assistance, Rom. 8. 1, 4; Gal. 5. 16, 25;—in Christ, to adhere to his truth, and to tread in his steps, Col. 2. 6;—by faith, to be habitually impressed with the realities of the eternal world, 2 Cor. 5. 7.

WALLOW, to roll in the mire, or to turn from side to side, 2 Sam. 20. 12; Jer. 6. 26; 48. 26; Ezek. 27. 30; Mark 9. 20; 2 Pet. 2. 22.

WANDER, to rove, or go without

WAT

- knowing whither**, Gen. 20. 13; Num. 14. 23; Deut. 27. 18; Heb. 11. 37, 38.
- WANT**, poverty or indigence, Deut. 28. 48, 57; Job 30. 3; Luke 15. 14;—to be borne with patience, Job 1. 21; Phil. 4. 12.
- WANTONNESS** censured, Rom. 13. 13; James 5. 5; 2 Pet. 2. 18.
- WAR**, the laws of it, Deut. 20. 1, &c.;—wickedness not to be practised in it, 23. 9;—who are to be excused from fighting, 24. 5;—the original cause of it, James 4. 1.
- often a divine judgment, Lev. 26. 25; Judges 3. 8, 12; 4. 2; 6. 1; 10. 7; 2 Chron. 16. 9; Isa. 5. 25; Jer. 5. 15; Ezek. 14. 17.
- WARD**, a prison, Gen. 40. 3; 41. 10; 42. 17; Lev. 24. 12;—a watch or guard, Neh. 12. 25; Isa. 21. 8; Acts 12. 10;—a class of persons who serve together, Neh. 12. 24; 13. 30.
- WARDROBE**, a place where clothes are kept, 2 Kings 22. 14; 2 Chron. 34. 22.
- WARE**, something exposed to be sold, Neh. 10. 31; 13. 16, 20; Jer. 10. 17; Ezek. 27. 16, 18, 33.
- , to be aware, Acts 14. 6; 2 Tim. 4. 15.
- WARNING** to be given to sinners, Ezek. 3. 17, 18; 33. 3; Col. 1. 28; 1 Thess. 5. 11.
- WASHING** the feet of strangers, customary in eastern countries, where they journeyed barefoot, or only with sandals, Gen. 18. 4; 19. 2; 24. 32; 43. 24;—the hands, the superstition of the Jews with respect to it, Mark 7. 3; Luke 11. 38;—figuratively, the purification of the soul both from the guilt and defilement of sin, Isa. 4. 4; Eph. 5. 26; Tit. 3. 5; Rev. 1. 5.
- WASTE**, a desolate place, Deut. 32. 10; Job 30. 3; Isa. 24. 1;—loss, not to be made, Prov. 18. 9; John 6. 12.
- WASTER**, one who spends lavishly, Prov. 13. 9;—any thing which destroys, as a desolating army, &c., Isa. 54. 16.
- WATCHES**, the Jews in ancient times divided the night into *three*, the *evening*, the *middle*, and the *morning*, each including four hours, Exod. 14. 24; Judges 7. 19; 1 Sam. 11. 11;—in after times they divided the night into *four*, in imitation of the Romans, who relieved their sentinels at the end of every three hours, Matt. 14. 25; Mark 6. 46.

WAY

- WATCHFULNESS**, vigilance or care to avoid surrounding enemies and dangers, a duty, Matt. 24. 42; 25. 13; Mark 13. 37; Luke 12. 35; 21. 36; 1 Cor. 10. 12; 16. 3; Eph. 5. 15; 1 Thess. 5. 6; 1 Pet. 5. 8; Rev. 3. 2; 16. 15.
- WATER** turned into blood, Exod. 7. 19;—made to appear as blood, 2 Kings 3. 22;—bitter made sweet, Exod. 15. 23;—turned into wine, John 2. 3;—brought out of a rock, Exod. 17. 6; Num. 20. 7;—miraculously brought to supply an army, 2 Kings 3. 20;—divided and made to stand on a heap, Exod. 14. 21; Josh. 3. 13; 2 Kings 2. 8, 14;—supports iron, 6. 6;—Jesus walks on it, Matt. 14. 25; Mark 6. 48; John 6. 12;—of jealousy, Num. 5. 17, &c.;—of purification, 19. 1, &c.;—of life, Rev. 22. 1.
- , figuratively, trouble, Psal. 69. 1;—a multitude of people, Isa. 8. 7;—the doctrines and ordinances of the gospel, 55. 1;—the refreshing influences of the Spirit, 12. 3; 35. 6, 7; 44. 3; John 7. 37, 38.
- WATERS**, a vision of, Ezek. 47. 1, &c.;—living, Zech. 14. 8; John 7. 38; Rev. 7. 17; 21. 16; 22. 1, 17.
- WATER SPOUTS**, a large mass of water collected into a sort of column, one end of which is on the sea or land, and the other in the clouds; and by which water, in the former case, is sometimes raised into the clouds, and sometimes, in both cases, descends from them in torrents, Psal. 42. 7.
- WAVE-OFFERINGS**, those moved in various directions by the priest, Exod. 29. 24; Lev. 8. 27.
- WAVERING**, unstable or unsettled, Heb. 10. 23; James 1. 6.
- WAVES**, billows or swellings above the level of water, Psal. 107. 25; Matt. 8. 24;—afflictions, Psal. 42. 7; 68. 7;—overwhelming enemies, Jer. 51. 55; Ezek. 26. 3.
- WAX**, the substance of which bees form their cells, Psal. 22. 14; 68. 2; 97. 5; Mic. 1. 4.
- , to grow or increase, Gen. 26. 13; Exod. 1. 7;—to become, Num. 11. 23; Josh. 23. 1; 1 Sam. 2. 5.
- WAY** is put for a journey, Gen. 24. 42; 42. 25;—custom, or manner, 6. 13; Jer. 10. 2;—human conduct, Isa. 59. 8; Psal. 1. 6; Prov. 2. 8.
- WAYS OF THE LORD**, his laws and commandments, 2 Sam. 22. 22; Psal. 18. 21; 138. 5;—his providential allot-

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- ments, 145. 17;—are always right Hosca 14. 9; Acts 13. 10.
- WAYFARING, travelling, Judges 19. 17; 2 Sam. 12. 4; Isa. 35. 8; Jer. 9. 2; 14. 8.
- WEAK IN FAITH, how to be treated, Rom. 14. 1; 15. 1; 1 Cor. 8. 7; 9. 22; 1 Thess. 5. 14.
- WEALTH. See Riches.
- WEAN, to deprive a child of the breast, Gen. 21. 8; 1 Sam. 1. 22; Psa. 131. 2; Isa. 11. 8.
- WEAPONS, or arms of the Christian warfare, not carnal, 2 Cor. 10. 4.
- WEARINESS, fatigue or lassitude, much study is, Eccl. 12. 12;—wicked men account the service of God, Mal. 1. 13.
- WEARISOME, tedious, tiresome, Job 7. 3.
- WEASEL, a small animal, which lives in outhouses, or in the fields, and which is a formidable enemy to moles, rats, and mice, Lev. 11. 29.
- WEAVER, one who works webs of cloth, Exod. 35. 35; 1 Sam. 17. 7; Job 7. 6; Isa. 38. 12.
- WEDDING, the marriage ceremony, Matt. 22. 3, 8, 10; Luke 12. 36; 14. 8.
- WEDLOCK, the marriage state, Ezek. years 16. 38.
- WEEKS, natural, each containing the space of seven days, Gen. 29. 27, 28;—prophetical, each including seven years, Dan. 9. 24.
- WEeping accompanying contrition, Psa. 6. 6; 69. 16; Joel 2. 12, 17; Matt. 26. 75.
- of Hagar, Gen. 21. 16;—of Esau, 27. 38;—of Esau and Jacob, 33. 4;—of Jacob, 29. 11;—for the loss of Joseph, 37. 35;—of Joseph on seeing his brethren, 42. 24; 43. 30; 45. 2, 14;—on meeting his father, 46. 29;—over him when dead, 50. 1;—of the daughter-in-law of Naomi, Ruth 1. 9, 14;—of Elisha before Hazael, 2 Kings 8. 11;—of Hezekiah, 20. 3;—of the old Jews, Ezek. 3. 13;—of the disciples of Jesus, Mark 16. 10;—of Jesus at the grave of Lazarus, John 11. 35;—over Jerusalem, Luke 19. 41;—of Peter, Matt. 26. 75; Mark 14. 72; Luke 22. 62;—of the elders of Ephesus, Acts 20. 37;—of Paul, Phil. 3. 18.
- WEIGH, to find the heaviness of any thing by balance, or scales, 1 Chron. 20. 2; Ezra 8. 29;—to determine the worth of a character, or an action, 1 Sam. 2. 3; Isa. 26. 7; Dan. 5. 27.

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- WEIGHTS, required to be just, Lev. 19. 35; Deut. 25. 13; Prov. 11. 1; 16. 11; 20. 10, 23; Ezek. 45. 10; Mic. 6. 10.
- WELLS, of water, of great value in eastern countries, Gen. 21. 30; 26. 15, 18; Exod. 15. 27; Num. 20. 17; John 4. 6;—of salvation, or the word and ordinances of Christ, Isa. 12. 3.
- WEN, a fleshy excrescence, or hard knob, Lev. 22. 22.
- WENCH, a young girl, 2 Sam. 17. 17.
- WHALE, the largest of fish, sometimes measuring above 100 feet in length, Gen. 1. 21;—the Hebrew word thus translated, signifies any large fish, Job 7. 12; Ezek. 32. 2; Matt. 12. 40, compared with Jonah 1. 17.
- WHEAT, a well-known grain, of which bread is usually made, Exod. 9. 32; Judges 6. 11;—parable of it, mixed with tares, Matt. 13. 25.
- WHEELS for chariots, &c., to roll upon, Exod. 14. 25; Judges 5. 28;—a species of punishment inflicted by, Prov. 20. 26;—employed by potters, Jer. 18. 3;—seen in vision, Ezek. 1. 15, 16; 10. 10.
- WHET, to make sharp, Deut. 32. 41; Psa. 7. 12; 64. 3; Eccl. 10. 10.
- WHIRLWIND, a strong wind which moves rapidly about in a circular manner; and which sometimes raises heavy bodies from the ground, carries them to a distance, and produces great devastation, 2 Kings 2. 1, 11; Job 37. 9; 38. 1; 40. 6; Psa. 58. 9; Prov. 1. 27;—figuratively, destruction by foreign armies, &c., Jer. 25. 32; Ezek. 1. 4; Dan. 11. 40.
- WHISPERER, one who secretly bears tales, an odious character, Prov. 16. 28; Rom. 1. 29; 2 Cor. 12. 20.
- WHIT, the least point, jot, or tittle, 1 Sam. 3. 18; John 7. 23; 13. 10; 2 Cor. 11. 5.
- WHITE, stone, the token of acquittal from a charge of guilt, Rev. 2. 17;—raiment, the emblem of complete victory, immaculate purity, and festive joy, 3. 4; 4. 4; 7. 9, 13; 15. 6; 19. 8, 14.
- WHORE described, Prov. 2. 16; 5. 3; 7. 5; 9. 13.
- , the great mystical one judged, Rev. 17. 1; 19. 2.
- WHOREDOM, every species of illicit commerce between the sexes, as *adultery*, *fornication*, and *incest*: this sin disgraces and destroys the body, Job 21. 12; Prov. 5. 11; 1 Cor. 6. 18;—stupifies the conscience and hardens

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the heart, Eccl. 7. 26; Hos. 4. 11;—blots the reputation, Prov. 6. 32, 33;—wastes the estate, 5. 10; 6. 26;—leads to all manner of impiety and villany, 5. 8-14;—involves whole families in shame and misery, Gen. 34. 1-7;—brings many to an untimely end, Prov. 6. 26; 7. 26;—exposes to the wrath of God, and to everlasting perdition, Heb. 13. 4; Rev. 21. 8; 22. 15;—to guard against this sin, we ought to be deeply impressed with its evil nature and consequences, Gen. 39. 9;—to watch against indulging it in thought, Prov. 4. 23; Matt. 15. 19;—to avoid seeing or hearing what might prove an incentive to it, Job 31. 1; Matt. 5. 28;—to shun idleness and intemperance, Prov. 23. 31, 33; 1 Cor. 9. 27;—to cherish the belief of the presence and all-seeing eye of God, Prov. 5. 20, 21;—to meditate often on death, the grave, and the final judgment, Job 30. 23; Rom. 14. 10;—to be frequent in prayer for the help of the Spirit, Psa. 19. 13;—and, when circumstances render it proper, to marry, 1 Cor. 7. 9.

WHOREDOM often signifies the idolatrous practices of the professing people of God, Jer. 3. 9; 13. 27; Ezek. 16. 33; 23. 8, 17; 43. 7, 9, &c.

WICKED, or ungodly persons, characterized, Job 24. 2; Psa. 10. 3; 36. 1; 37. 21; 50. 17; 58. 3; Prov. 2. 12; 4. 16; 6. 12; 16. 37; 21. 10; 24. 2; Isa. 59. 3; Ezek. 18. 10; 22. 6; Rom. 1. 29; 3. 11, &c.;—compared to despicable things, Psa. 1. 4; 58. 4; 59. 6; Isa. 57. 20; Jer. 6. 30; Ezek. 2. 6; Hos. 13. 3; Matt. 7. 6, 26;—not to be envied, Psa. 37. 1; 73. 2; Prov. 23. 17; 24. 1, 19; Jer. 12. 1;—no peace to them, Isa. 57. 21;—their punishment, 27. 13-23. See Punishment.

WIDE, the gate and way to destruction, Matt. 7. 13.

WIDOW, a woman whose husband is dead, Gen. 38. 11; Rom. 7. 3;—of Zarephath, her meal and oil multiplied, and her son raised to life, 1 Kings 17. 8, &c.;—of Nain, her son raised to life, Luke 7. 12;—one that gave her mite commended by Jesus, Mark 12. 42.

WIDOWS, destitute but under the care of Providence, Deut. 10. 18; Psa. 68. 5; 146. 9; Prov. 15. 25; Jer. 49. 11;—proper objects of charity, Exod. 22. 22; Deut. 24. 17; 27. 19; Job 22. 9; Isa. 1. 17, 23; Jer. 7. 6; 1 Tim. 5. 3; James 1. 27.

WIN

WIDOWS, their qualifications for offices in the Christian church, 1 Tim. 5. 4, &c.

WIFE. See Marriage and Wives.
WILDERNESS, a desert place, uncultivated and uninhabited, as that of Arabia, of Shur, of Paran, &c., Exod. 14. 3; 15. 22; Num. 10. 12; 13. 3; 14. 2, 29; Deut. 1. 19; 32. 10; Luke 8. 29;—the Hebrews thus named the common ground, near cities and villages, which remained uncultivated, and was destined for feeding their cattle, 1 Kings 19. 15; Isa. 40. 3; Matt. 3. 1; 15. 33; Luke 15. 4;—figuratively, the world, Song 8. 5.

WILES, crafty tricks, Num. 25. 18;—enticing temptations, Eph. 6. 11.

WILLY, artfully, Josh. 9. 4.

WILL OF GOD, his sovereign pleasure, Dan. 4. 35; Acts 21. 14; Eph. 1. 5, 11;—his written word and law, Matt. 7. 21; Eph. 5. 17; 6. 6; 1 Thess. 4. 3; 5. 18.

—OF MAN, that faculty of the soul by which he freely chooses or rejects, Lev. 1. 3; 19. 5;—as he sees not the excellency and importance of divine things till his mind be enlightened by the Spirit of God, so, till this be the case, he will not choose them, Psa. 110. 3; 1 Cor. 2. 14; Rom. 8. 5-8.

WILLOW, a well-known tree, which grows in moist places, and by the banks of rivers, Lev. 23. 40; Job 40. 22; Psa. 137. 2; Isa. 15. 7; 44. 4.

WILL-WORSHIP, religious rites and services not commanded, Col. 2. 23.

WIMPLES, veils or plaids, Isa. 3. 22.

WIND, a sensible motion of the air, Gen. 8. 1; Exod. 15. 10;—figuratively, destruction, Jer. 49. 36; 51. 1; Dan. 7. 2.

—, a most destructive, called the *Simoon* or *Samiel*, which appears like a purple haze, advances with great rapidity; and, though it rarely lasts more than seven or eight minutes, is so poisonous in its effects that it instantly dries up and withers every thing over which it passes, and suffocates all who inhale it. Camels and other animals instinctively perceive its approach, and bury their mouths and nostrils in the ground; and travellers throw themselves on the sand, with their faces wrapped in their clothes, till it be past. Though not mentioned in Scripture by either of the above names, yet it is

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plainly referred to by its awful effects, 2 Kings 19. 7, 35; Psa. 103. 15, 16; Jer. 4. 11.

WINDOWS, passages for admitting light into houses, were made of lattice work before the invention of glass, (see Lattice,) Gen 6. 16; 8. 6; 26. 8; Josh. 2. 15, 21; Judg. 5. 28;—*of Heaven*, the clouds, Gen. 7. 11; 8. 2;—abundant effusion of blessings, Mal. 3. 10.

WINE, the juice of the grape, prepared by fermentation, forbidden to the priests while officiating in the tabernacle, Lev. 10. 9;—intoxicates Noah, Gen. 9. 21;—the proper use of it, Judg. 9. 13; Psa. 104. 15; Prov. 31. 6; Eccl. 10. 19; 1 Tim. 5. 23;—a type of God's anger, to be drunk by all nations, Jer. 25. 15;—by mystical Babylon, Rev. 16. 19.

—**PRESS**, to tread, or press the juice out of the grapes, Neh. 13. 15; Job 24. 11;—figuratively, to execute judgment with great slaughter, Isa. 63. 1-6; Lam. 1. 15; Rev. 14. 19, 20; 19. 15.

WINGS are figuratively used to signify the spreading and warming beams of the sun, Mal. 4. 2;—protection, Psa. 17. 8; 36. 7; 57. 1; 61. 4; 63. 7;—a vast army, Isa. 8. 8;—the swift motions of the wind, Psa. 18. 10; 104. 3.

WINKING, with the eye, is expressive of mockery, or of giving a token to hurt others, Prov. 6. 13; 10. 10; Psa. 35. 19;—*of God*, at the times of ignorance, his patient bearing with the heathen world, Acts 17. 30.

WINNOW, to clean corn or grain from chaff by wind, Ruth 3. 2; Isa. 30. 24.

WINTER, in the Holy Land, extends from the beginning of December to the end of January, when the weather is variable, and often remarkable for its heavy rains, falls of snow and hail, and excessive cold and frost in the mountainous parts; though in the lower ground it is comparatively mild, Gen. 8. 22; Psa. 74. 17; Song 2. 11; Matt. 24. 20; 2 Tim. 4. 21.

WISE MEN, or **MAGI**, come from the east to Jerusalem to see Christ, Matt. 2. 1, 2;—were sent for by Herod, who attempted to deceive them, 7, 8;—were guided by a supernatural star, or *meteor*, 9, 10;—worshipped the Saviour, and presented to him gifts, 11;—were warned of God not to return to Herod, 12.

WIT

WISDOM, prudence and discretion to perceive what is proper, Eccl. 2. 13, 14;—knowledge of sciences and arts, Acts 7. 22;—quickness of invention, and dexterity in the execution of curious works, Exod. 31. 2, 3;—craft and cunning, 2 Sam. 13. 3; Job 5. 13;—genuine piety, Psa. 90. 12; Job 28. 28;—this described, Deut. 4. 6; Job 28. 28; Psa. 111. 10; Prov. 9. 10; 28. 7; Jer. 9. 24; Matt. 7. 24; James 3. 13, 17;—the advantage of gaining it, Job 28. 12, &c.; Prov. 3. 13; 8. 11; 16. 16; 24. 3, 14; Eccl. 7. 11; 12. 11;—better than folly, 2. 13; 7. 19; 9. 13;—the way to obtain it, 1 Kings 3. 9; Psa. 119. 98; Prov. 2. 1, &c.; Eccl. 2. 26; Dan. 2. 21, &c.; James 1. 5;—*personified*, her complaint, Prov. 1. 20;—her invitation, 8, 9;—her promises, 2, 3;—a spurious and deceitful kind, Jer. 8. 9; 9. 23; 1 Cor. 1. 19; 2 Cor. 1. 12; James 3. 15;—the marks of, in the works of God, Psa. 104. 1, 24; 136. 5; Prov. 3. 19; Jer. 10. 12;—*of God*, the gospel so called, 1 Cor. 1. 24; 2. 7;—creatures accounted wise, Prov. 6. 6; 30. 24.

—, men celebrated for it in different respects: Bezaleel and Aholiab, Exod. 31. 2, &c.;—Ahiathophel, 2 Sam. 16. 20, &c.;—Solomon, 1 Kings 4. 30;—Ethan, Heman, Chalcol, and Darda, 31;—Hiram from Tyre. 7. 13;—Daniel, Esek. 28. 3.

WISHES, good and commendable, 2 Cor. 13. 9; 3 John 2;—*evil*, to be suppressed, Job 31. 1, 30; Psa. 40. 14.

WIST, thought, knew, or understood, Exod. 16. 15; 34. 29; Lev. 5. 17; Josh. 2. 4; 8. 14; Judg. 16. 20; Mark 9. 6; 14. 40; Luke 2. 49; John 5. 13; Acts 12. 9; 23. 5.

WIT, we do you to wit, we inform you, 2 Cor. 8. 1.

WITCHES are women, and **WIZARDS** are men, who practised secret arts, and pretended to do so by the assistance of some evil spirit, who was ever ready at their call. They appear to have been acquainted with the art of *Ventriloquism*, by which they made the sounds of their voices to be heard, as if they issued from their belly, or from the ground; and then pretended that it was the evil spirit speaking, Isa. 8. 19; 29. 4. By this, and other impostures, they deceived men, and excited a belief and dread of their power, as if they had been able to reveal secrets, and to perform deeds, beyond

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the province of mortals. On these accounts God was justly displeased with them, and required them to be cut off, Exod. 22. 18; Lev. 20. 27; Deut. 18. 10, 11.

WITCHCRAFT, strictly forbidden, Lev. 19. 26, 31; 20. 6; Deut. 18. 10; Mal. 3. 5; Rev. 21. 8; 22. 15;—instances of it and of similar acts, 1 Sam. 28. 7; 2 Kings 9. 22; 17. 17; 21. 6; 2 Chron. 33. 6; Acts 8. 9; 16. 16; 16. 19.

WITHAL, likewise, or at the same time, 1 Kings 9. 22; Psa. 141. 10; Acts 25. 27;—with, or by means of, Exod. 25. 29; 30. 4.

WITHDRAW, to remove, or take away, 1 Sam. 14. 19; Job 9. 13; 13. 21; Prov. 25. 17; 2 Thess. 3. 6; 1 Tim. 6. 5.

WITHERED, dried up, Gen. 41. 23; Psa. 102. 4; Matt. 12. 10; John 5. 3.

WITHHOLD, to refrain, hold back, or keep from, Gen. 23. 6; 2 Sam. 13. 13; Psa. 40. 11; 84. 11; Prov. 3. 27.

WITHS, willow twigs, or twisted boughs, Judg. 16. 7, 8, 9.

WITHSTAND, to oppose or resist, Num. 22. 32; 2 Chron. 13. 7, 8; Acts 11. 17; Eph. 6. 13.

WITNESS, a person who gives his evidence or testimony, John 1. 7; Acts 1. 22; 2. 32; 7. 58; 10. 43;—a martyr for the truth, or one who suffers death for his testimony, Rev. 1. 5; 3. 14.

—, a testimony, evidence, or proof, Exod. 22. 13; Deut. 31. 19; Mark 14. 55;—false, laws against it, Exod. 23. 1; Deut. 19. 16, &c.;—strictly forbidden, Exod. 20. 16; Prov. 6. 16, 19; 19. 5, 9, 28; 21. 28; 25. 18.

—OF THE SPIRIT, Job 19. 26; Psa. 32. 2; Rom. 8. 1-16; 1 Cor. 2. 12; Gal. 4. 6; 1 John 3. 14; 4. 13.

WITNESSES, not to be fewer than two, Num. 35. 30; Deut. 17. 6; 19. 15; Matt. 18. 16; 2 Cor. 13. 1; 1 Tim. 5. 19.

—, two, that prophesy, Rev. 11. 3, &c.

WITTY, ingenious, skilful, Prov. 8. 12.

WITTINGLY, knowingly, by design, Gen. 48. 14.

WIVES, not to be slandered, Deut. 22. 13;—their duty, Gen. 3. 16; Eph. 5. 22; Col. 3. 18; Tit. 2. 5; 1 Pet. 3. 1.

WIZARDS. See Witches.

WOE, pronounced upon the covetous oppressors, &c., Isa. 5. 8-22; Hab. 2. 9;—by Jesus on Chorazin, &c., Matt.

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11. 21, &c.;—on the scribes, Pharisees, and hypocrites, 23. 13-29;—on the rich, full, &c., Luke 6. 24-26;—*three* upon all the earth, Rev. 8. 13;—the first of them past, 9. 12;—the second past, 11. 14.

WOLF, a fierce and cruel beast of prey, of the dog kind, which inhabits the forests of Palestine, and of every country of Europe, except the British isles, from which it has been exterminated, Gen. 49. 27; Isa. 11. 6; Jer. 5. 6; John 10. 12;—wicked rulers, judges, persecutors, and false teachers, compared to *wolves*, Ezek. 22. 27; Zeph. 3. 3; Matt. 7. 15; 10. 16; Luke 10. 3; Acts 20. 29.

WOMAN formed, Gen. 2. 21;—a virtuous one described, Prov. 31. 10, &c.;—the mischief arising from a wicked one, Eccl. 7. 26;—one clothed with the sun, or the church, Rev. 12. 1;—one clothed in purple and scarlet sitting upon a beast, 17. 3.

WOMEN, how they should behave in assemblies for public worship, 1 Cor. 11. 5, 14, 34; 1 Tim. 2. 11;—aged, their duty, Tit. 2. 3;—young, theirs, 2. 4; 1 Tim. 5. 14;—how to adorn themselves, 1 Tim. 2. 9; 1 Pet. 3. 3.

—, wise and prudent ones, Deborah, Judg. 4. 4, &c.;—Abigail, 1 Sam. 25. 3, 14, &c.;—the woman that interceded for Absalom, 2 Sam. 14. 2, &c.;—one that advised the surrender of Sheba to Joab, 2 Sam. 20. 16;—the queen of Babylon, Dan. 5. 10.

—, pious ones, Elizabeth the wife of Zacharias, Luke 1. 6;—Mary, the mother of Jesus, 27;—Mary Magdalene, and others that attended Jesus, Mark 15. 40; Luke 8. 2;—Martha and Mary, the sisters of Lazarus, John 11. 5;—Dorcas, Acts 9. 36;—Lydia, 16. 14;—Priscilla, 18. 26.

—, artful ones, Rebekah, Gen. 27. 6;—Michal, 1 Sam. 19. 13.

—, wicked ones, Jezebel, 1 Kings 21. 7, &c.; 25;—Athaliah, 2 Kings 11. 1.

WONDERFUL, surprising or astonishing, God's testimonies are, Psa. 119. 129;—things that are so, Prov. 30. 18;—Christ so called, Isa. 9. 6.

WONDERS, signifying miracles, Exod. 3. 20; 4. 21; Acts 2. 22, 43; 4. 30;—*signs* or tokens, Isa. 8. 18.

WONT, accustomed or used, Exod. 21. 19; Num. 22. 30; 2 Sam. 20. 18; Matt. 27. 15.

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WOOD, the timber of trees, Gen. 22. 6, 7;—a forest, Josh. 17. 18; 1 Sam. 23. 16; 2 Sam. 18. 8.

WOOF, the threads that cross the warp in cloth, the weft, Lev. 13. 48, 51, &c.

WOOL, the fleece of sheep, Judg. 6. 37; 2 Kings 3. 4; Prov. 31. 13; Isa. 1. 18.

WORD OF GOD, one of the titles given to the Lord Jesus Christ, expressive of his being the teacher and interpreter of the divine mind and will, John 1. 1, 14; 1 John 5. 7; Rev. 19. 13;—the Holy Scriptures, Luke 4. 4; Eph. 6. 17; 1 Pet. 1. 23;—the gospel of Christ, Luke 5. 1; Acts 4. 31; 6. 7; 8. 14; 13. 7;—a revelation of some particular message from God, 1 Kings 12. 22; 1 Chron. 17. 3.

WORDS OF MEN, shall be judged by God, Matt. 12. 36, 37.

WORKS OF GOD, in creation and providence, great and unsearchable, Job 5. 9; 37. 5; Psa. 89. 5, &c.; 104. 1; Eccl. 8. 17; Jer. 10. 12;—lead to their author, Psa. 19. 1; 75. 1; 145. 10; Acts 14. 17; Rom. 1. 19.

_____, in redemption, Acts 2. 11;—great and marvellous, Psa. 139. 14; Rev. 15. 3.

_____, **OF MEN**, they are to be judged by them, Job 34. 11; Psa. 62. 12; Prov. 24. 12; Isa. 3. 10; Jer. 17. 10; 32. 19; Ezek. 7. 8, 27; 24. 14; Matt. 16. 27; Rom. 2. 6; 2 Cor. 5. 10; 1 Pet. 1. 17; Rev. 2. 23; 20. 12; 22. 12.

_____, **GOOD**, must be such as are required of God, Deut. 6. 24;—must spring from love to him, 11. 1;—be performed from the heart, 10. 12;—and must be done to his glory, 1 Cor. 10. 31; Phil. 1. 11;—are evidences of the goodness of men's principles, Matt. 7. 17; 12. 33;—absolutely required, 5. 16; 2 Cor. 9. 8; Eph. 2. 10; Col. 1. 10; 1 Tim. 2. 10; 2 Tim. 2. 21; 3. 17; Tit. 2. 14; 3. 8, 14; Heb. 13. 16, 21; James 2. 17. See Obedience.

_____, **OF THE LAW**, will not justify, Rom. 3. 20; 4. 2; 11. 6; Gal. 2. 16; Eph. 2. 8, 9;—men said to be justified by, James 2. 24. See Justification.

WORLD, the whole material universe, John 1. 10;—this globe which we inhabit, 1 Sam. 2. 8; Psa. 24. 1; 90. 2;—the Roman empire, Luke 2. 1; Rev. 13. 3;—Gentiles, Rom. 11. 12, 15;—earthly and sensual possessions and

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enjoyments, 1 John 2. 15;—the corruptions which prevail on earth, Gal. 1. 4; Eph. 2. 2; James 1. 27;—ungodly men, John 7. 7; 14. 17, 19, 22, 27; 15. 18, 19;—to it the followers of Christ are not to be conformed, Rom. 12. 2; Gal. 6. 14; James 1. 27; 4. 4; 1 John 2. 15; 5. 4.

WORMS, Job's flesh was covered with, Job 7. 5;—Herod was eaten of, Acts 12. 23;—one which dieth not, or an accusing conscience, Mark 9. 44, 46, 48.

WORMWOOD, an herb of a very bitter taste, destructive to worms;—any thing bitter and painful compared to, Deut. 29. 18; Prov. 5. 4; Jer. 9. 15; 23. 15; Lam. 3. 15, 19; Amos 5. 7; Rev. 8. 11.

WORSHIP, CIVIL, the honour and reverence given to a superior, Matt. 18. 26; Luke 14. 10;—*religious*, to be paid to God only, Exod. 30. 14; Matt. 4. 10; Luke 4. 8; Acts 10. 25; 14. 13, &c.; Rev. 19. 10; 22. 8;—not to be given to angels, Col. 2. 18;—refused and reproved when offered to them, Rev. 19. 10; 22. 8, 9.

_____, **FAMILY**, in which all the members of a household meet to read the Holy Scriptures, and to join in prayer and praise, exemplified by Joshua, ch. 24. 15;—by David, 2 Sam. 6. 20;—by Daniel, ch. 6. 10;—by Christ and his disciples, who were his household, Luke 9. 18;—its obligation is plainly acknowledged, in the judgment threatened for its neglect, Jer. 10. 25.

_____, **PUBLIC**, required, Deut. 26. 10, 11; 2 Kings 17. 36; Psa. 22. 22, 25; 35. 18; 95. 6; 107. 32; 116. 14; 122. 1. 4; Matt. 18. 20; Acts 1. 14; 10. 23; Heb. 10. 25;—ought to be solemn, not light and trifling, Lev. 10. 3; Psa. 89. 11; Eccl. 5. 1;—*sincere*, not hypocritical, Ezek. 33. 31, 32;—with *holy cheerfulness*, and not with forbidding gloom, Psa. 33. 1; 100. 1, 2; 147. 1;—with *simplicity and purity*, Matt. 15. 9; Heb. 10. 22;—advantages of: by it our knowledge of divine things is increased, Prov. 8. 33, 34; Mal. 2. 7;—our attention is called away from worldly objects and pursuits, and directed to the concerns of eternity, Psa. 85. 8; Acts 10. 33;—our devotion is enlivened, and our zeal excited, Prov. 27. 17; Isa. 40. 31;—worldly distinctions are in some measure

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forgotten, and the poor meet on the same level with the rich, Prov. 22. 2; James 2. 1-5;—brotherly love is promoted, Psa. 122. 1, &c.;—we place ourselves within the reach of many encouraging promises, Exod. 20. 24; Psa. 36. 8; 92. 13; 132. 13-16; Isa. 40. 31; 56. 3-7; Matt. 18. 20;—sinners are thus converted, Acts 16. 13, 14;—saints are refreshed and strengthened, Psa. 63. 1-5; 84. 1, &c.; Isa. 40. 31;—the honour of Christ's ordinances is maintained, Psa. 72. 17-19; Isa. 58. 4-7.

WORTHY, deserving of, Gen. 32. 10; Deut. 25. 2; 2 Sam. 22. 4;—valuable, 1 Sam. 1. 5;—suitable, or answerable to, Luke 3. 8; Eph. 4. 1; Col. 1. 10;—good, or pious, Matt. 10. 11, 13; Luke 7. 4.

WOT, to know, or be aware of, Gen. 21. 26; 39. 8; 44. 15; Exod. 32. 1; Num. 22. 6; Josh. 2. 5; Acts 3. 17; Rom. 11. 2; Phil. 1. 22.

WRAP, to roll up in a covering, Gen. 38. 14; 1 Kings 19. 13; Matt. 27. 59; Luke 2. 7;—to roll together, 2 Kings 2. 8; John 20. 7.

WRATH OF MAN, extreme anger, prompting to revenge, Gen. 49. 7; Esth. 2. 1; 3. 5; 7. 10;—just punishment, Rom. 2. 5; 13. 4, 5.

—**OF GOD**, his holy indignation at sin, and righteous punishment of it, Deut. 9. 7; Josh. 22. 20; 2 Chr. 19. 2; 24. 18;—denounced on impenitent sinners, Exod. 22. 24; Ezra 8. 22; Luke 21. 23; John 3. 36; Rom. 1. 18; 2. 5, 8; Eph. 5. 6.

WREATHS, a kind of net work, in the form of garlands or chaplets, with artificial sprigs, leaves, flowers, and fruit, Exod. 28. 14, &c.; 1 Kings 7. 17; 2 Chron. 4. 12, 13.

WREST, to twist by violence, to turn by force in a wrong way, Exod. 23. 2, 6; Deut. 16. 19; Psa. 56. 5; 2 Pet. 3. 16.

WRESTLE, to struggle with one for victory, Gen. 30. 8; 32. 24, 25; Eph. 6. 12.

WRETCHED, miserable, Rom. 7. 24; Rev. 3. 17.

WRING, to twist, or turn round with violence, Lev. 1. 15; Judges 6. 38; Psa. 75. 8; Prov. 30. 33.

WRINKLE, a furrow of the skin or face, caused by age, or emaciation from disease, Job 16. 8;—any roughness, or deformity, Eph. 5. 27.

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WRITING, was originally practised on hard substances, such as stones and metals: thus the decalogue was written on two *tables*, or smooth flat pieces of stone, Exod. 34. 1; Deut. 10. 4. See *Books*.

WRONG, an injury, Gen. 16. 5; Jer. 22. 3, 13; Lam. 3. 59; Matt. 20. 13;—what is improper, or unjust, Deut. 19. 16; Hab. 1. 4.

WRONGFULLY, unjustly, Job 21. 27; Psa. 35. 19; 38. 19; 119. 86; Ezek. 22. 29; 1 Pet. 2. 19.

WROTH, angry, or irritated, Gen. 4. 5; 31. 36; 40. 2; Exod. 16. 20; Isa. 54. 9; 64. 5; Matt. 18. 34; 22. 7.

YARN, LINEN, brought from Egypt by Solomon, 1 Kings 10. 28; 2 Chron. 1. 16.

YEA, YEA, and **NAY, NAY**, our speech required to be; or our affirmations and denials to be simple, and free from oaths, Matt. 5. 37; James 5. 12.

YEAR, is either *solar*, or *lunar*, or *civil*. The *solar* year is measured by the apparent motion of the *sun* through the twelve signs of the *zodiac*, and consists of 365 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes. The *lunar* is measured by twelve *lunations*, or revolutions of the moon from change to change, and is eleven days less than the solar, consisting of 354 days, 8 hours, and 48 minutes. And the *civil* is that which, for convenience, computes by whole days; and among us, consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366. Among the Hebrews the year was partly lunar and wandering, and partly solar and fixed. It consisted ordinarily of twelve, and occasionally of thirteen synodical months, alternately of twenty-nine and thirty days each, so that two months included two moons, and the one of these years 354 days, and the other no less than 383 days. As the former of these falls eleven days short of the *true*, or solar year, they were compelled, in order to keep their festivals at the proper season, to add a whole month to the year as often as it was needful, commonly once in three, and sometimes once in two years. This intercalary month was added at the end of the year, after the month *Adar*, and was therefore called *Veadar*, or a *second Adar*. The year was also distinguished into the

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civil, and the *sacred*, or *ecclesiastical* year. The *civil* year commenced on the fifteenth of our September, because it was an old tradition that the world was created at that season; and by it they computed their jubilees, and dated all contracts, the birth of children, and the reign of kings. The months of this year, consisting alternately of twenty-nine and thirty days, are exhibited in the annexed table, with the corresponding months of our year:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Tisri, | to part of Sept. and October. |
| 2. Marchesvan, | October and Nov. |
| 3. Chisleu or Kisleu, | Nov. and Dec. |
| 4. Thebet, | Dec. and January. |
| 5. Sebat, | January and Feb. |
| 6. Adar, | Feb. and March. |
| 7. Nisan or Abib, | March and April. |
| 8. Jayar or Zif, | April and May. |
| 9. Sivan, | May and June. |
| 10. Thammuz, | June and July. |
| 11. Ab, | July and August. |
| 12. Elul, | August and Sept. |

YEAR, the *sacred*, or *ecclesiastical*, began in March, or the first day of the month Nisan, because at that time they departed out of Egypt, Exod. 12. 1; Lev. 23. 5;—by this year they computed their festivals, and the prophets also occasionally dated their oracles and visions, Zech. 7. 1. The months of this, with the corresponding months of our year, are here presented:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nisan or Abib, | March and April. |
| 2. Jayar or Zif, | April and May. |
| 3. Sivan, | May and June. |
| 4. Thammuz, | June and July. |
| 5. Ab, | July and August. |
| 6. Elul, | August and Sept. |
| 7. Tisri, | Sept. and October. |
| 8. Marchesvan, | October and Nov. |
| 9. Chisleu or Kisleu, | Nov. and Dec. |
| 10. Thebet, | Dec. and January. |
| 11. Sebat, | January and Feb. |
| 12. Adar, | Feb. and March. |

—, *Sabbatical*, or every seventh, Exod. 23. 10; Lev. 25. 1; Deut. 15. 1;—of Jubilee, Lev. 25. 8. See Jubilee.

YEARNING OF THE BOWELS, imports the movings of tender affection and compassion, Gen. 43. 30; 1 Kings 3. 26.

YELL, to cry like a young lion, Jer. 2. 15; 51. 38.

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YESTERDAY, a thousand years are as, with God, Psa. 90. 4;—*to-day*, and *for ever*, Christ is the same during, expressive both of his eternity and immutability, Heb. 13. 8.

YIELD, to produce, Gen. 1. 11; 4. 12; Lev. 19. 25; 26. 4, 20;—to surrender, or resign, 2 Chron. 30. 8; Prov. 7. 21; Matt. 27. 50; Rom. 6. 19.

YOKE, the bandage placed on the neck of cattle, for drawing wagons, &c., Num. 19. 2; Deut. 21. 3;—*figuratively*, bondage, or servitude, Gen. 27. 40; Lev. 26. 13; Acts 15. 10; Gal. 5. 1; 1 Tim. 6. 1;—a prophetic emblem, Jer. 27. 2;—of Christ, easy, Matt. 11. 30; Rom. 12. 1; 1 John 5. 3.

YOUNG PERSONS, their duty, Lev. 19. 32; Prov. 1. 8; Eccl. 12. 1; Isa. 3. 5; Lam. 3. 27; Tit. 2. 6; 1 Pet. 5. 5.

—, examples of good ones: Obadiah, 1 Kings 18. 12;—Josiah, 2 Chron. 34. 3;—David, Psa. 71. 5, 17;—Jesus, Luke 2. 52;—Timothy, 2 Tim. 3. 15;—bad ones: the sons of Eli, 1 Sam. 2. 12; 3. 13, 22;—Absalom, 2 Sam. 15. 2, &c.;—those that mocked Elisha, 2 Kings 2. 23. See Children.

YOUTH, early life, imagination of men evil from, Gen. 8. 21;—sins of bewailed, Job 13. 26; Psa. 25. 7;—wife of, Prov. 5. 18; Isa. 54. 6; Mal. 2. 14, 15;—husband of, Joel 1. 8.

ZABDI, *portion*, *dowry*, the father of Carmi, Josh. 7. 1.

ZACCHEUS, *pure*, *just*, a chief publican, desires to see Christ, Luke 19. 2-4;—is called by him, 5;—entertains Jesus, and avows concern for the poor, &c., 8;—is encouraged by him, 9, 10.

ZACHARIAH, or **ZECHARIAH**, *memory of the Lord*, or *man of the Lord*, king of Israel, succeeds his father Jeroboam the second, 2 Kings 14. 29;—after a wicked reign of six months was slain, 15. 9, 10.

—, son of Jehoiada, high priest of the Jews, is supposed to be the same with Azariah, 1 Chron. 6. 10, 11;—was put to death in the temple by order of Josiah, 2 Chron. 24. 20, 21; Matt. 23. 35.

—, the son of Jeberchiah, who understood the visions of God, 2 Chron. 26. 5;—attested Isaiah's writing, Isa. 8. 2.

—, one of the minor prop-

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phets, who returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel; and, while yet young, began to prophesy soon after Haggai, Ezra 5. 1;—greatly encouraged the Jews in building the second temple, Zech. 1. 12, &c.; 8. 1, &c.

ZACHARIAS, an ordinary priest, and the father of John the Baptist, his character, Luke 1. 6;—his vision, 11;—his prophecy, 67.

ZADOC, *righteous, justified*, and Abiathar accompany David in his flight from Absalom, 2 Sam. 15. 24;—put in the place of Abiathar as high priest, 1 Kings 2. 35;—anoints Solomon, 1. 39;—his descendants to be high priests in future time, Ezek. 44. 15.

ZALMON, or **SALMON**, a hill near Shechem, Judges 9. 48; Psa. 68. 14.

ZALMUNNA, *shadow, noise of trouble*, and ZEBI, kings of Midian, after whom Gideon pursued, Judg. 8. 5, 6;—conquered and slain by him, 10-21; Psa. 83. 11.

ZAMZUMMIMS, *wickedness*, a race of giants, dispossessed by the Ammonites, Deut. 2. 20.

ZAPHNATH-PAANEAH, *discoverer of secrets, saviour*, the name which Pharaoh gave to Joseph, Gen. 41. 45.

ZARAH, or **ZERAH**, *east, brightness, rising*, the son of Judah by Tamar, and twin brother of Pharez, Gen. 38. 30;—his posterity, 1 Chron. 2. 6.

ZAREPHATH, or **SAREPTA**, a city of the Sidonians, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, between Tyre and Sidon, where Elijah lodged some time with a widow; 1 Kings 17. 9, 10; Luke 4. 26.

ZEAL, ardour of mind, for or against a person or cause, 2 Sam. 21. 2; 2 Kings 10. 16;—that which is good, commend- ed, Num. 25. 11; 2 Chr. 31. 21; Eccl. 9. 10; Matt. 5. 6; 1 Cor. 16. 13; Gal. 4. 18; Tit. 2. 14; Jude 3; Rev. 3. 19;—*Christian*, includes Scriptural know- ledge of that for which we are zealous, Rom. 14. 5;—unfeigned concern for the glory of God, 1 Cor. 10. 31;—fervent desire to promote the spiritual inter- ests both of ourselves and others, Rom. 10. 1;—active exertions in the use of appointed means, 11. 14; 1 Cor. 9. 20-22;—exertions proportioned to the importance of our object, Matt. 23. 34;—the *motives* to it are: the divine command, Gal. 4. 17; Rev. 3. 19;—God abhors and threatens the want of it, Amos 6. 1; Rev. 3. 15, 16;—the

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example of Christ, Psa. 69. 9; John 2. 17;—the importance of religion, Luke 10. 42; Phil. 3. 7-9;—the diffi- culties which attend our salvation, Eph. 6. 12;—the advantage of it to ourselves and others, 2 Cor. 9. 2, 6; James 5. 20;—the glory which it brings to God, John 15. 8; Gal. 1. 24; 2 Thess. 1. 11, 12.

ZEAL, commendable examples of: in Moses, Ex. 32. 20;—Phinehas, Num. 25. 11-13;—Caleb, 13. 30; 14. 6-9;—David, Psa. 119. 139;—Paul, Acts 20. 24;—Epaphras, Col. 4. 12, 13;—the Corinthians, 1 Cor. 14. 12; 7. 11; 9. 2.

—, *excessive*, its bad effects, Matt. 10. 35; Luke 21. 16; John 16. 2;—*improper*, reprov'd, Luke 9. 55; Rom. 10. 2, 3.

—, *erroneous*, examples: of Saul in slaying the Gibeonites, 2 Sam. 21. 1, 2;—of the Jews against Stephen, Acts 7. 55;—of the heathen of Ephesus, 19. 28;—of the Jews at Jerusalem against Paul, 21. 28; 22. 22;—his own zeal for the law before his conversion, 9. 1, &c.; 22. 3; 26. 5; Phil. 3. 6.

—, *hypocritical*, in Jehu, 2 Kings 10. 16.

— **OF GOD**, his fixed and earnest concern for his own glory, and the good of his people, 2 Kings 19. 31; Isa. 9. 7; 59. 17; 63. 15; Ezek. 5. 13.

ZEBAH. See Zalmunna.

ZEBEDEE, *abundant, portion*, the father of the apostles James and John, Matt. 4. 21; 10. 2; Mark. 1. 19, 20.

ZEBOIM, the name of a valley near to Jericho, 1 Sam. 13. 18;—also a city of the Benjamites, Neh. 11. 34;—also one of the cities which God overthrew. See Sodom.

ZEBUL, *habitation*, governor of the city of Shechem, Judges 9. 28;—calls Abimelech to fight against Gaal, 30-41.

ZEBULUN, *dwelling*, the sixth son of Jacob by Leah, Gen. 30. 20; 35. 23;—his sons, 46. 14; Num. 1. 30;—prophetic benediction of his father respecting his offspring, Gen. 49. 13.

ZECHARIAH. See Zachariah.

ZEDEKIAH, *the Lord my righteousness*, the son of Josiah, and last king of Judah, succeeds Jehoiachin, 2 Kings 24. 17; 2 Chron. 36. 10;—rebels against Nebuchadnezzar, 13; Jer. 52. 1;—his captivity foretold, 34. 1; 37. 17; Ezek. 12. 8; 21. 25;—sends for Jeremiah, ch. 21. 1;—taken, and his eyes put

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mat, 2 Kings 25. 4, &c.; Jer. 39. 4; 52. 6.

ZEDEKIAH, the false prophet, re-proved, 1 Kings 22. 11, 24.

—, another false prophet, awfully denounced by Jeremiah, ch. 29. 21, 22.

ZEEB, *wolf*, and **OREB**, two princes of Midian, taken and slain, Judges 7. 25.

ZELAH, a city of the tribe of Benjamin, where Saul was buried, 2 Sam. 21. 14.

ZELOPHEAD, *the shadow of fear*, the son of Hephar, died without sons, but left five daughters: their inheritance, Num. 27. 1;—to whom married, 36. 10.

ZELOTES, *jealous, or zealous*, the surname of Simon the Canaanite one of the apostles, Luke 6. 15.

ZEMARIM, a city of the Benjamites, near Bethel, Josh. 18. 22;—near to it was a mount of the same name, at the foot of which 500,000 of Jeroboam's army were killed, 2 Chron. 13. 4, 17.

ZENAS, *living*, a distinguishing Christian, and the only pious lawyer mentioned in Scripture, Tit. 3. 13.

ZEPHANIAH, *mouth, or secret, of the Lord*, one of the minor prophets, who lived in the time of Josiah king of Judah, Zeph. 1. 1, &c.

—, the deputy high priest, under Seraiah, 2 Kings 25. 18; Jer. 52. 24;—by him Zedekiah consulted the Prophet Jeremiah, 21. 1; 29. 29; 37. 3.

ZERAH, *east, brightness*, called also **ZOHAR**, the son of Simeon, and father of the Zarhites, Gen. 46. 10; Num. 26. 13.

—, king of Ethiopia, or Cush, invaded Judah with 1,000,000 of infantry, and 300 chariots, but was defeated by Asa, 2 Chron. 14. 9-15.

ZERUBBABEL, *stranger in Babel, or alien from confusion*, or **ZOROBABEL**, the son of Shealtiel, and of the royal race of David, Ezra 3. 2; Matt. 1. 12;—the same with *Sheshbazzar*, his Chaldean name, Ezra 1. 8, 11; 5. 14, 16;—to his care Cyrus committed the sacred vessel, sent back to Jerusalem, 1. 1-11;—with him went up from Babylon to Jerusalem 42,360 Jews, together with 7,337 servants, 2. 64, 65;—was zealous in rebuilding the temple, Ezra 5. 2; Hag. 1. 12;—was encouraged by the Prophets Haggai and Zechariah, Hag. 1. 1, &c.; Zech. 4. 6-10.

ZIP

ZERUIAH, *tribulation, or pain, or chains of the Lord*, the sister of David, and mother of Joab, Abishai, and Asahel, 2 Sam. 2. 18; 3. 39; 8. 16; 16. 10; 1 Chron. 2. 16.

ZIBA, *army, strength, stag*, servant of King Saul, his treachery, 2 Sam. 16. 1; 19. 24.

ZIDON. See Sidon.

ZIF, or **JAIR**, the second month of the Jewish sacred year, and the eighth of their civil year, agreeing to part of our April, 1 Kings 6. 1, 37.

ZIKLAG, a city in the southern extremity of the tribe of Judah, allotted to that of Simeon, Josh. 15. 31; 19. 5;—was given by Achish, king of Gath, to David for an asylum from the rage of Saul, 1 Sam. 27. 6;—was burned by the Amalekites, 30. 1;—David repaired and dwelt in it, 2 Sam. 1. 1.

ZILPAH, *distillation, dropping*, the hand-maid of Leah, and concubine of Jacob, Gen. 29. 24; 30. 9, 10; 35. 26.

ZIMRI, *my field, or my vine*, a general in the army of Elah, king of Israel, murders and succeeds him, 1 Kings 16. 10;—burns himself, 18.

—, the son of Salu, a prince of a chief house of the Simeonites, slain by Phinehas for criminal connection with Cozbi, the daughter of Zur, a prince of Midian, Num. 25. 14, 15.

ZIN, the wilderness of, the Israelites come thither, Num. 20. 1;—rebelled in, 27. 14; Deut. 32. 51.

ZION, or **SION**, a hill or mount in Jerusalem, on which Solomon erected the temple of God; and where David, after he had taken its strong hold, built what is called the *city of David*: taken by David, 2 Sam. 5. 7; 1 Chron. 11. 5; 1 Kings 8. 1; 2 Chron. 5. 2;—the citizens of it described, Psa. 15. 1, &c.;—its glory, 87;—its lamentation, Lam. 4. 1; 5, &c.;—its glory in future time, Isa. 2. 3; Mic. 4. 2.

ZIPH, the name of two cities of the tribe of Judah, the one about eight miles eastward from Hebron, where David concealed himself from Saul, 1 Sam. 23. 14, 15, 19; Psa. 54. *title*;—the other was near Mona and Carmel of Judah, Josh. 15. 24, 55.

ZIPPOR, *bird, turning about*, the father of Balak, Num. 22. 2.

ZIPPORAH, *bird, beauty, trumpet*, the daughter of Jethro, and the wife of Moses, Exod. 2. 21;—bare to him two sons, 22; 4. 20;—she, with her sons,

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were brought by her father to Moses in the wilderness, 18. 1-6.

ZOAN, or **TANIS**, a very ancient city of Egypt, situated not far from the Mediterranean, and long of great note, Num. 13. 22; Psa. 78. 12, 43; Isa. 19. 11; 30. 4; Ezek. 30. 14.

ZOAR, or **BELA**, one of the five cities which rebelled against Chedorlaomer, Gen. 14. 2;—for its safety Lot interceded, and to it he fled, 19. 20-23;—it seems to have stood about the south end of the Dead Sea, Deut. 34. 3; Isa. 15. 5.

ZOBAB, a kingdom of Syria, against the kings of which Saul fought, 1 Sam. 14. 47;—David smote the king of, 2 Sam. 8. 3; 1 Kings 11. 24.

ZOPHAR, *rising early, a bird*, one of Job's three friends who came to visit him, called the *Naamathite*, probably because he came from *Naama*, a town in the neighbourhood of Idumea, Job 2. 11;—answers Job, 11. 1, &c.;—his second speech, 20. 1, &c.

ZUZ

ZORAH, a city of the tribe of Dan, near the border of Judah, Josh. 19. 41;—here Samson was born and buried, Judges 13. 2-25; 16. 31;—men sent from to spy the land, 18. 2;—rebuilt and fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Chron. 11. 10.

ZUPH, *observer, covering, honeycomb*, a Levite, the great grandfather of Elkanah, the father of Samuel, 1 Sam. 1. 1; 1 Chron. 6. 34, 35;—the place where his posterity dwelt was thus named, 1 Sam. 9. 5.

ZUR, *stone, rock*, a prince of Midian, Numbers 25. 15;—was himself slain, 31. 8.

ZURISHADDAI, *the Almighty my rock, or strength*, the father of Shalumiel, Num. 1. 6.

ZUZIMS, a race of giants who dwelt beyond Jordan, and who were conquered by Chedorlaomer and his allies, Gen. 14. 5;—supposed by some to be the same with the *Zamzummins*, which see.

AUG 10 1916

THE END.

